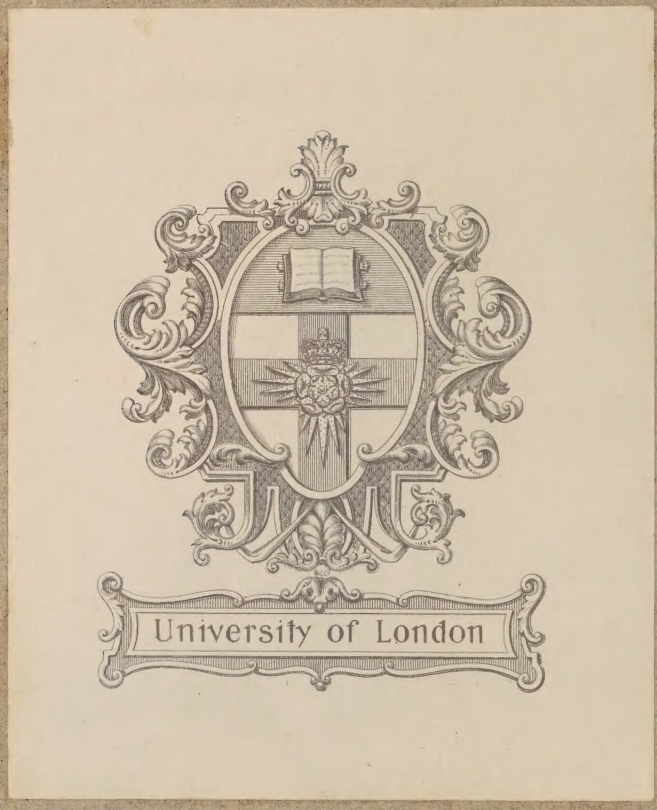
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES.

—*(4.)*—

ARMY ESTIMATES; ARMY AND MILITIA; ARMS; BREECH LOADERS; CLOTHING FACTORIES; COLONIES; CRAWLEY, COLONEL; ENLISTMENTS; FLOGGING; PRIZE MONEY; RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS; RESERVE FORCE; SMALL ARMS; SPITHEAD; TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

Session

4 *February* —— 29 *July* 1864.

VOL. XXXV.

1864.

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1864.

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Paper; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

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ARMY ESTIMATES

OF

EFFECTIVE AND NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES,

FOR 1864-65.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *February* 1864.

ABSTRACT OF ARMY ESTIMATES, 1864-65.

VOTES.		PAGE.
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	Total Non-Effective Services £.	- -
	RECAPITULATION:	
	Effective Services	- -
	Non-Effective Services	- -
	Total Effective and Non-Effective Services £.	- -

ABSTRACT OF ARMY ESTIMATES, 1864-65.

VOTES.	1864-65.	1863-64.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	Approximate Amount to be paid into the Exchequer as Extra Receipts during the Year 1864-65.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1	5,708,983	5,709,733	- -	750	829,365
2	1,352,047	1,223,936	128,111	- -	2,040
3	596,694	630,385	- -	33,691	6,767
4	611,165	635,637	- -	24,472	78,695
5	45,433	46,097	- -	664	—
6	40,549	43,012	- -	2,463	755
7	264,216	255,993	8,223	- -	345
8	783,783	751,084	32,699	- -	1,410
9	47,886	94,162	- -	46,276	—
10	328,260	321,884	6,376	—	—
11	49,580	55,847	- -	6,267	—
12	973,031	956,365	16,666	- -	140
13	572,519	838,369	- -	265,850	82,870
14	750,870	810,941	- -	60,071	12,100
15	173,883	172,201	1,682	- -	57,830
16	88,345	79,445	8,900	- -	4,145
17	128,103	88,135	39,968	- -	4,980
18	223,384	219,173	4,211	- -	—
-	12,738,731	12,932,399	246,836	440,504	1,081,442
19	26,020	25,933	87	- -	
20	75,400	77,782	- -	2,382	
21	449,471	464,895	- -	15,424	
22	162,986	172,157	- -	9,171	
23	29,663	32,843	- -	3,180	243,000
24	33,260	33,776	- -	516	
25	1,161,812	1,142,702	19,110	- -	
26	136,332	144,964	- -	8,632	
27	31,213	32,786	- -	1,573	
-	2,106,157	2,127,838	19,197	40,878	243,000
-	12,738,731	12,932,399	246,836	440,504	1,081,442
-	2,106,157	2,127,838	19,197	40,878	243,000
-	14,844,888	15,060,237	266,033	481,382	1,324,442 *

NET DECREASE - - - - £. 215,349

* This sum includes the Capitation Grant paid by the Indian Government direct to the Treasury.

War Office,
12 February 1864.

DE GREY AND RIPON.

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1864-65.—ABSTRACT OF NUMBERS.

	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers.	Rank and File.	ALL RANKS. 1864-65.	ALL RANKS. 1863-64.	1864-65.	1863-64.
OFFICERS ON THE GENERAL STAFF (exclusive of those on the fixed Establishments of Regiments)						103	104
REGIMENTS:							
Royal Horse Artillery	86	132	1,720	1,938	1,933		
Life Guards and Horse Guards	99	192	1,029	1,320	1,317		
Cavalry of the Line	578	1,001	8,432	10,011	10,826		
Royal Artillery	805	1,715	14,724	17,244	18,557		
Riding Establishment	4	13	205	222	222		
Royal Engineers	401	374	3,918	4,693	4,906		
Military Train	107	200	1,534	1,841	1,840		
Foot Guards	257	446	5,600	6,303	6,305		
Infantry of the Line	3,849	7,156	71,750	82,755	81,300		
Army Hospital Corps	1	220	759	980	940		
Commissariat Staff Corps	1	112	488	601	559		
West India Regiments	240	339	3,750	4,329	3,679		
Colonial Corps	185	303	3,582	4,070	5,385		
TOTAL, Regiments	6,613	12,203	117,491	136,307	137,769	136,307	137,769
DEPÔTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF REGIMENTS IN INDIA:							
Royal Horse Artillery	8	35	404	447	447		
Cavalry	44	143	627	814	814		
Royal Artillery	23	71	1,341	1,435	1,435		
Infantry	381	770	5,500	6,651	6,653		
TOTAL, Depôts in the United Kingdom of Regiments in India	456	1,019	7,872	9,347	9,349	* 9,347	* 9,349
ESTABLISHMENTS: (Exclusive of certain OFFICERS included under "REGIMENTS.")						145,654	147,118
Cavalry Depôts, Maidstone and Canterbury	18	23	- -	41	42		
Infantry Depôts	180	176	- -	356	353		
Recruiting Establishments	36	54	- -	90	89		
Instruction in Gunnery	- -	30	48	78	80		
Ditto - - Engineering	- -	15	- -	15	15		
Ditto - - Musketry	27	55	38	120	118		
TOTAL, Establishments	261	353	86	700	697	700	697
EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS:							
Cadet Company, Royal Military Academy, Woolwich	12	21	12	45	45		
Royal Military College, Sandhurst	14	35	- -	49	49		
Regimental Schools	- -	215	- -	215	229		
TOTAL, Educational Establishments	26	271	12	309	323	309	323
RECAPITULATION:							
TOTAL, General Staff	103	- -	- -	103	104		
„ Regiments	6,613	12,203	117,491	136,307	137,769		
„ Depôts in the United Kingdom of Regiments in India	456	1,019	7,872	9,347	9,349		
„ Establishments	261	353	86	700	697		
„ Educational Establishments	26	271	12	309	323		
	7,459	13,846	125,461	146,766	148,242		
TOTAL of the above FORCE, the Cost of which is to be defrayed from ARMY GRANTS						146,766	148,242
Native Indian Troops serving in China and Labuan						1,532	

* The Cost of this Force is covered by the Capitation paid by the Indian Government of 10 *l.* per annum for each Officer and Soldier of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in India.

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1864–65.—ABSTRACT OF NUMBERS—*continued.*

	1864–65.	1863–64.
HORSES:		
For REGIMENTS on the BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT, and for DEPÔTS in ENGLAND of REGIMENTS in INDIA:		
Royal Horse Artillery	1,356	1,348
Depôt for India	160	160
Riding Establishment	130	130
Life Guards and Horse Guards	825	825
Cavalry of the Line	6,257	6,801
Depôt for India	400	400
Royal Artillery	2,474	2,502
Depôt for India	338	338
Royal Engineers	307	211
Military Train	996	996
Cape Mounted Rifles	456	800
TOTAL, HORSES	13,693	14,511

HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

(Exclusive of Depôts in this Country.)

	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers.	ank and File.	ALL RANKS.	
				1864–65.	1863–64.
Royal Horse Artillery	200	244	2,680	3,124	3,136
Cavalry of the Line	352	574	5,082	6,008	6,007
Royal Artillery	693	874	9,210	10,777	10,794
Infantry of the Line	2,200	3,825	46,750	52,775	52,739
TOTAL	3,445	5,517	63,722	72,684	72,676

STATEMENT showing the AGGREGATE AMOUNT of the SERVICES contained in the ESTIMATES, for the Three Years ending the 31st March 1865, after taking into account the Extra Receipts payable into the Exchequer.

1862-63 :	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Army Estimates, 1862-3 (Ordinary Grants)	16,060,350	–	–			
Further sum appropriated, the same being the Net Credits passed to Account, in conformity with Treasury Minute, 23d August 1862	120,412	2	11			
				16,180,762	2	11
Deduct Excess of Surpluses over Deficiencies on the Ordinary Grants:						
Surpluses	1,097,725	12	–			
Excesses	336,309	15	8			
				761,415	16	4
Expenditure as per Final Account for 1862-63				15,419,346	6	7
Extra Receipts and Repayments—						
From 1st April 1862 to 31st March 1863, as per Army Account	373,584	11	7			
„ „ per Finance Accounts	906,000	–	–			
				1,279,584	11	7
Net Amount of Expenditure for Army Services for the Year 1862-63, after deducting Extra Receipts and Repayments to Exchequer £.				14,139,761	15	–
1863-64 :						
Army Estimates, 1863-64				15,060,237	–	
Extra Receipts and Repayments:						
From 1st April to 31st December 1863, as per Army Books	234,394	13	3			
From 1st January to 31st March 1864 (Estimated)	142,370	1	9			
From 1st April to 31st December 1863, per Finance Accounts	525,000	–	–			
From 1st January to 31st March 1864 (Estimated)	265,000	–	–			
				1,166,764	15	–
Net Amount, after deducting Estimated Extra Receipts, &c. £.				13,893,472	5	–
1864-65 :						
Army Estimates, 1864-65				14,844,888	–	–
Estimated Amount of Extra Receipts and Repayments				1,324,442	–	–
NET AMOUNT, after deducting Extra Receipts, &c. £.				13,520,446	–	–

PART I.

REGULAR FORCES.

	Page.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.
		£. s. d.	£.
Vote 1. General Staff and Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges - -	9	5,708,983 - -	5,709,733
Vote 2. Commissariat Establishment, Services, and Movement of Troops -	16	1,352,047 - -	1,223,936
Vote 3. Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies - - - - -	18	596,694 - -	630,385
Vote 4. Barrack Establishment, Services, and Supplies - - - - -	20	611,165 - -	635,637
Vote 5. Divine Service - - - -	22	45,433 - -	46,097
Vote 6. Martial Law - - - - -	23	40,549 - -	43,012
Vote 7. Medical Establishment, Services, and Supplies - - - - -	24	264,216 - -	255,993
Total - - - - - £.		8,619,087 - -	8,544,793

VOTE 1.

GENERAL STAFF AND REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES.

Numbers. 1863-64.	Numbers. 1864-65.	GENERAL STAFF: (*Vide* Appendix, No. 1, page 111.)	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £. s. d.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.
6	6	Lieutenant Generals	8,303 15 –		8,303 15 –	
21	20	Major Generals	15,453 2 6		16,722 1 8	
1	1	Inspector General of Cavalry	691 19 7		691 19 7	
1	1	Inspector General of Artillery	691 19 7		691 19 7	
1	1	Inspector General of Engineers	—		{Pay provided in Vote 18.}	
1	1	Major General attached to the Foot Guards	691 19 7		691 19 7	
1	1	Inspector General of Infantry	691 19 7		691 19 7	
8	9	Brigadier Generals	4,681 2 6		4,161 – –	
14	15	Colonels on the Staff	5,730 10 –		5,315 6 3	
6	6	Deputy Adjutants General	2,230 10 –		2,230 10 –	
16	16	Assistant Adjutants General	4,161 – –		4,161 – –	
4	3	Deputy Assistant Adjutants General	1,137 6 –		1,310 13 6	
7	7	Deputy Quartermasters General	2,287 10 –		2,577 5 –	
10	8	Assistant Quartermasters General	2,080 10 –		2,600 12 6	
8	11	Deputy Assistant Quartermasters General	3,435 9 6		2,915 7 –	
5	4	Military Secretaries	1,547 7 –		1,894 2 –	
9	9	Assistant Military Secretaries	1,416 – –		1,560 7 6	
20	19	Commandants	2,717 17 6		2,809 2 6	
26	26	Majors of Brigade	4,363 7 6		4,507 15 –	
6	6	Aides de Camp to the Queen	1,140 12 6		1,140 12 6	
50	50	Aides de Camp	9,221 16 6		9,192 16 6	
1	1	Staff Captain	211 7 11		211 7 11	
16	15	Town and Fort Majors	2,194 11 3		2,281 5 –	
12	12	Town and Fort Adjutants	1,040 5 –		1,451 13 3	
7	9	Garrison Adjutants	780 3 9		606 16 3	
3	3	Garrison and Camp Quartermasters	489 14 2		489 14 2	
1	–	Veterinary Surgeon	{Pay provided with Veterinary Staff.}		264 12 6	
261	260	£.	77,391 16 11		79,475 14 4	
		Garrison and Staff Serjeants Major, Clerks, Messengers, and others	18,051 – –		19,604	
		Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Offices	1,543 – –		2,027	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants	4,225 – –		4,401	
		Travelling Expenses	2,300 – –		3,616	
		Table Money to General Officers	5,500 – –		5,569	
		Add,—One day's Pay and Allowance for Leap Year	—		283	
		TOTAL FOR GENERAL STAFF £.		109,011		114,976
		Carried forward £.		109,011		114,976

Note.—The above is exclusive of the Pay and Allowances of the Head Quarter Staff at the Horse Guards, for which provision is made in Vote 18, page 66. The Staff Pay to Officers is in addition to Regimental, Unattached, or Half-pay.

VOTE 1.—GENERAL STAFF AND REGIMENTAL

NUMBERS. 1863–64.	NUMBERS. 1864–65.	For Detail of Establishment and Charges for each Arm of the Service, *vide* Appendix, Nos. 2 and 3, from page 111 to 132.	PAY.	Additional Pay for Brevet Rank, and Length of Service.	Extra Pay to Engineer Officers.	Good Conduct Pay.	Beer Money.	Command Pay.
			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
		Brought forward - - -	- -	–	–	- -	- -	- -
		REGIMENTS.						
1,933	1,938	Royal Horse Artillery - -	77,084	1,514	–	2,000	2,800	219
447	447	Ditto - - Depôt - - -	18,315					
1,317	1,320	Life and Horse Guards - -	71,603	900	–	2,475	1,800	- -
10,826	10,011	Cavalry of the Line - - -	380,408	5,612	–	9,184	12,959	931
814	814	Depôt, ditto - - for India	41,449	–	–	561	900	- -
222	222	Riding Establishment - - -	7,173	–	–	130	312	120
18,557	17,244	Royal Artillery - - - -	609,965	9,563	–	18,500	20,087	4,106
1,435	1,435	Depôt, ditto - - for India	49,312					
4,906	4,693	Royal Engineers - - -	197,578	3,626	41,000	4,000	3,360	4,685
1,840	1,841	Military Train - - - -	64,615	622	–	1,059	2,190	330
6,305	6,303	Foot Guards - - - -	182,926	848	–	4,359	6,657	- -
81,300	82,755	Infantry of the Line - - -	2,252,887	29,398	–	66,894	55,000	4,709
6,653	6,651	Depôt, ditto - - for India	225,392	–	–	6,429	9,000	- -
940	980	Army Hospital Corps - -	23,582	9	–	500	- -	- -
559	601	Commissariat Staff Corps - -	17,912	52	–	783	532	91
3,679	4,329	West India Regiments - -	124,211	220	–	2,608	- -	274
1,377	1,374	Ceylon Rifle Regiment - -	32,567	441	–	2,728	- -	55
910	555	Cape Mounted Rifles - -	15,461	173	–	2,525	94	55
1,350	1,350	Royal Canadian Rifles - -	36,223	137	–	4,305	- -	55
565	–	St. Helena Regiment - - -	- -	–	–	- -	- -	- -
355	–	Gold Coast Artillery - - -	- -	–	–	- -	- -	- -
639	639	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery -	15,106	64	–	1,872	- -	55
37	–	Falkland Islands Company -	- -	–	–	- -	- -	- -
64	64	African Artillery - - -	1,547	–	–	- -	- -	- -
88	88	Gun Lascars - - - -	1,527	–	–	- -	- -	- -
		Add,—One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year -	- -	–	–	- -	- -	- -
147,118	145,654	TOTAL Estimate, 1864–65 - £.	4,446,843	53,179	41,000	130,912	115,691	15,685
		TOTAL Estimate, 1863–64 - £.	4,491,679	39,423	41,947	126,835	118,102	18,721

	NUMBERS. 1864–65.	NUMBERS. 1863–64.
Force on British Establishment - - - - - - - -	136,307	137,769
Depôts in the United Kingdom of Regiments in India, the Expense of which is defrayed by the Indian Government by a Capitation Rate of 10 *l.* per annum for each Officer and Soldier of Her Majesty's British Forces in India - - - - - - -	9,347	9,349
TOTAL - - -	145,654	147,118

PAY, ALLOWANCES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

Servants' Allowance to Engineer Officers, and to other Regimental Officers (including Black Servants' Allowance).	Non-Effective Allowance to Field Officers, and Contingent Allowance to Captains.	Allowances to Riding Masters, Rough Riders, and Lance Serjeants, and Farriery Allowance.	Special Allowances to Household Cavalry and Foot Guards.	Allowance to Officers, Instructors of Musketry, and to Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, Instructors in Gunnery.	Table Allowance to the Guard at St. James's and Dublin, and Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes.	Special Allowances to the Troops serving in China.	Agency, including Allowance to the Agents for Postage and Stationery.	Regimental Postage, Stationery, &c.	ESTIMATE.	
									1864-65.	1863-64.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	109,011	114,976
- -	795	1,247	- -	183	400	–	- -	150	104,707	100,055
- -	960	948	315	- -	600	–	650	204	80,455	80,227
- -	6,256	6,630	- -	- -	3,400	–	4,760	1,156	431,295	448,980
- -	402	304	- -	- -	325	–	1,870	33	45,844	45,851
- -	51	99	- -	- -	38	–	- -	9	7,932	7,932
1,201	6,114	1,924	- -	1,314	3,275	6,700	4,800	2,395	739,257	770,547
11,791	2,373	223	- -	108	1,633	4,500	- -	220	275,097	277,142
- -	858	839	- -	- -	500	–	260	240	71,513	71,331
- -	11,246	–	11,950	319	4,250	–	1,892	455	224,902	225,257
1,673	32,724	–	- -	3,924	15,107	37,800	17,629	5,603	2,523,348	2,479,600
- -	3,514	–	- -	- -	1,375	–	7,700	165	253,575	256,790
- -	420	–	- -	- -	- -	120	- -	–	24,631	23,510
19	219	–	- -	- -	- -	86	- -	–	19,694	18,307
- -	1,500	–	- -	267	1,000	–	725	240	131,045	111,452
- -	638	–	- -	46	- -	–	31	70	36,576	36,685
- -	369	443	- -	46	- -	–	124	36	19,326	29,042
- -	511	–	- -	46	- -	–	150	98	41,525	41,525
- -	-	–	- -	- -	- -	–	- -	–	- -	15,505
- -	–	–	- -	- -	- -	–	- -	–	- -	7,700
- -	160	–	- -	82	- -	–	11	36	17,386	17,368
- -	- -	–	- -	- -	- -	–	- -	–	- -	982
- -	- -	–	- -	- -	38	–	- -	–	1,585	1,585
- -	37	–	- -	- -	- -	–	- -	–	1,564	1,563
- -	–	–	- -	- -	- -	–	- -	–	- -	13,643
14,684	69,147	12,657	12,265	6,335	31,941	49,206	40,602	11,110	5,051,257	5,082,579
14,726	64,542	13,364	12,246	6,168	33,031	49,395	41,019	11,110	5,160,268	5,197,555

VOTE 1.—GENERAL STAFF AND REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

Numbers. 1863-64.	Numbers. 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE. 1863-64. £.	ESTIMATE. 1863-64. £.
		Brought forward - - -	- -	5,160,268	- -	5,197,555
		NATIVE INDIAN TROOPS:				
		Pay, Clothing, &c. of Two Regiments of Infantry employed in China	44,500		38,000	- -
		Ditto for the Force maintained at Labuan - - - - -	7,500		4,500	- -
				52,000		42,500
		FURLOUGH PAY:				
		Pay of Officers on Furlough from India, and of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men invalided from Regiments on the Indian Establishment	137,000		130,000	- -
				137,000		130,000
		DEPÔT ESTABLISHMENTS:				
		CAVALRY DEPÔTS AT MAIDSTONE AND CANTERBURY:				
2	2	Commandants - - - - - - -	900		880	
1	1	Assistant Commandant (in addition to Half-pay)	178		178	
2	2	Majors - - - - - - - - -	703		722	
2	2	Captain Instructors of Musketry (in addition to Regimental Pay) - - - - - -	142		142	
2	2	Adjutants - - - - - - -	487		350	
2	2	Paymasters - - - - - - -	776		776	
1	1	Superintendent, Riding Department, Maidstone	183		183	
1	1	Riding Master - - - - - -	183		183	
2	2	Quartermasters - - - - - -	374		347	
2	2	Surgeons - - - - - - -	548		676	
2	2	Assistant Surgeons - - - - -	420		393	
2	2	Veterinary Surgeons - - - - -	648		593	
24	23	Non-Commissioned Officers - - - -	1,094		1,318	
45	44					
		Pay of Clerks - - - - - - - - - - -	438		431	
		Farriery Allowance - - - - - - - - - -	256		256	
		Incidental Expenses of Riding Schools - - - - -	174		199	
		Travelling Expenses - - - - - - - - - -	150		100	
		Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Offices - - -	21		51	
		Add,—One Day's Pay, and Allowances for Leap Year - -	- -		20	
Numbers. 1863-64.	Numbers. 1864-65.					
		TOTAL CAVALRY DEPÔTS - - -	- -	7,675	- -	7,798
		DEPÔT BATTALIONS:				
20	20	Lieutenant Colonels - - - - -	7,721		7,800	
27	27	Majors - - - - - - - - -	8,372		8,312	
1	1	Staff Captain - - - - - -	394		394	
22	22	Adjutants - - - - - - -	6,161		6,087	
22	22	Captain Instructors of Musketry - - - - - (In addition to Regimental Pay)	1,562		1,562	
15	18	Assistant Instructors of Musketry - - - - (In addition to Regimental Pay)	828		690	
22	22	Paymasters - - - - - - -	8,124		7,851	
22	22	Quartermasters - - - - - -	3,323		3,215	
22	22	Surgeons - - - - - - -	7,591		6,758	
44	44	Assistant Surgeons - - - - -	8,851		8,277	
173	176	Non-Commissioned Officers - - - -	8,207		8,030	
390	396					
		Pay of Clerks - - - - - - - - - - -	7,264		6,466	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants - - - - - - - -	147		147	
		Travelling Expenses - - - - - - - - - -	317		538	
		Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Offices - - -	1,498		1,097	
		Allowance to General Agent for Cashing Paymaster's Drafts - -	1,692		1,692	
		Add,—One Day's Pay, and Allowances for Leap Year - -	—		179	
		TOTAL DEPÔT BATTALIONS - - -	- -	72,052	- -	69,323
		Carried forward - - - £.	- -	5,428,995	- -	5,447,176

VOTE 1.—GENERAL STAFF AND REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

Numbers. 1863-64.	Numbers. 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	£.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.	£.
		Brought forward - - -	- -	5,428,995	- -	5,447,176
		RECRUITING ESTABLISHMENTS AND SERVICES:				
		ESTABLISHMENTS:				
8	8	Inspecting Field Officers - - - -	4,153		4,153	
—	—	Allowance to Acting Inspecting Field Officer -	73		73	
9	9	Adjutants - - - - - - - -	1,763		1,662	
9	9	Paymasters - - - - - - - -	4,061		3,969	
9	9	Surgeons - - - - - - - -	3,482		3,362	
54	54	Non-commissioned Officers - - - -	2,826		2,828	
89	89					
		Pay of Clerks - - - - - - - - - -	3,973		4,061	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants - - - - - - - -	441		441	
		Rent of Recruiting offices - - - - - - - -	547		1,455	
		Travelling Expenses - - - - - - - -	40		164	
		Postage, and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Offices - - -	365		457	
		Add,—One Day's Pay, and Allowance for Leap Year - -	- -		57	
		TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS - - - £.	- -	21,724	- -	22,682
		SERVICES:				
		Allowances and Expenses of Superintending Officers - - -	2,227		2,692	
		Levy Money for Recruits: £.				
		British Establishment - - - - - - 32,220				
		Indian Depôts - - - - - £. 5,800				
		To make good casualties in India - - 27,000				
		32,800				
			65,020		78,461	
		Medical Attendance on Recruiting Parties and Recruits - -	150		200	
		Marching and Travelling Allowances, and Cost of Conveyance of Recruits, Escorts, &c. - - - - - - - - -	8,000		9,000	
		Special Bounty to Men re-engaging in the Colonies - - -	4,000		4,800	
		Salary of General Agent for Recruiting Services, Allowance for Clerks, Office Rent, &c. - - - - - - - - -	1,350		1,350	
		TOTAL SERVICES - - £.	- -	80,747	- -	96,503
		HORSES:				
		VETERINARY STAFF:				
1	1	Principal Veterinary Surgeon - - -	613		548	
4	4	Staff Veterinary Surgeons - - - -	1,606		1,634	
—	1	Veterinary Surgeon attached to General Staff -	265			
8	8	Acting Veterinary Surgeons - - - -	1,460		1,460	
13	14					
		Pay of Clerks, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	123		105	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants - - - - - - - -	73		45	
		Travelling Expenses - - - - - - - - -	70		104	
		Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Offices - - -	30		15	
		Add,—One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year - -	- -		10	
		TOTAL VETERINARY STAFF - - - £.	- -	4,240	- -	3,921
		Cost of Horse Medicines, and for Payment of Claims of Private Veterinary Surgeons - - - - - £. 1,062				
		Deduct contribution from Farriery, &c. - - - - 62				
			1,000		1,063	
		Remount Allowance to Household Cavalry - - - - -	3,360		3,360	
		Ditto - ditto, to Officers of the Cape Mounted Rifles - -	1,070		1,070	
		Purchase of Horses, Cavalry of the Line - - - - -	15,200		5,000	
		Ditto - ditto, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers - -	22,888		11,500	
		Ditto - ditto, Cape Mounted Rifles - - - - -	- -		5,000	
		Ditto - ditto, Military Train - - - - - -	8,000		3,000	
		Ditto - ditto, Cavalry Depôts, Canterbury and Maidstone -	2,500		1,000	
		Expenses prior to joining - - - - - - - -	2,000		1,500	
		TOTAL - - - £.	- -	56,018	- -	32,493
		Carried forward - - - £.	- -	5,591,724	- -	5,602,775

VOTE 1.—GENERAL STAFF AND REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

Numbers. 1863-64.	Numbers. 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £. s. d.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.
		Brought forward	- - -	5,591,724	- -	5,602,775
		INSTRUCTION IN GUNNERY:				
		ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, SHOEBURYNESS:				
1	1	Commandant -	415 - -		415	
1	1	Chief Instructor -	260 - -		260	
4	4	Gunnery Instructors — In addition to Regimental Pay	520 - -		730	
1	1	Brigade Major -	173 - -		173	
1	1	Adjutant - - -	55 - -		55	
1	1	Surgeon - - -	—		—	
1	1	Quartermaster	143 - -		143	
20	19	Non-Commissioned Officers, as Staff Serjeants, Clerks, Assistant Instructors, and Artificers	1,341 - -		1,391	
7	4	Supernumerary Non-Commissioned Officers as ditto, employed at Woolwich	325 - -		512	
22	23	Gunners, as Storemen, Lobbymen, &c.	748 - -		716	
7	9	Supernumerary Gunners as ditto, employed at Woolwich	235 - -		232	
-	-	Civilian Artificer	100 - -		—	
		EXPERIMENTAL BRANCH:				
1	1	Assistant Superintendent of Experiments — In addition to Regimental Pay	173 - -		173	
1	1	Second Assistant ditto -	64 - -		64	
7	7	Non-Commissioned Officers, as Clerks, and for Range and Laboratory Duties	572 - -		572	
16	16	Gunners, acting as Storemen, &c.	440 - -		440	
91	90					
		Allowance to Adjutant for Paying the Detachments	73 - -		—	
		Good Service Pay, Beer Money, &c. of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	237 - -		235	
		Forage Allowance of Commandant, Chief Instructor and Brigade Major	470 - -		476	
		Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses	267 - -		267	
		Add,—One Day's Pay, &c. for Leap Year	—		18	
		TOTAL FOR INSTRUCTION IN GUNNERY	- -	6,611	- -	6,872
Numbers. 1863-64.	Numbers. 1864-65.					
		INSTRUCTION IN ENGINEERING:				
		ESTABLISHMENT AND INSTRUCTION IN FIELD WORKS, PONTOONING, &c. AT CHATHAM:				
1	1	Director	473 - -		475	
1	1	Instructor in Field Works -	281 - -		281	
1	1	Assistant - - ditto -	125 - -		125	
1	1	Superintendent of Surveying and Topographical Drawing — In addition to Regimental Pay	292 - -		201	
1	1	Assistant Instructor in Surveying, &c.	146 - -		146	
1	1	Superintending Officer of Discipline and Instruction	281 - -		281	
1	1	Superintendent of Schools, and Instructor in Photography and Electric Telegraph	201 - -		201	
1	1	Superintendent of the Architectural Course	436 - -		436	
1	1	Clerk of Works and Instructor in Practical Architecture — Pay £. 344 15; Lodging Allowance 25 -	370 - -		335	
2	2	Clerks	129 - -		163	
14	14	Non-Commissioned Officers acting as Assistant Instructors in Photography, &c.	1,139 - -		1,139	
3	3	Men in charge of Tools, Stores, &c.	137 - -		137	
28	28					
		Special Grants to the above Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, heretofore paid by the Indian Government; not to be continued to their Successors	1,086 - -		1,413	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants	411 - -		411	
		Allowance in lieu of Forage	277 - -		277	
		Contingent Expenses in connexion with the Course of Instruction in the Establishment	250 - -		250	
		Reconnoisance Allowance to 30 Lieutenants, at 2*l.* each	60 - -		120	
		Travelling Allowances to Officers visiting Engineering Works	527 - -		200	
		Fees for Lectures on Professional Subjects	180 - -		180	
		Expenses of Chemical Laboratory, and Cost of Electric Telegraph and Photographic Instruments, &c.	210 - -		285	
		Materials and Labour for Field Works, &c., at Chatham	6,116 - -		6,116	
				*13,127		13,172
		MATERIALS and LABOUR for Field Works, &c., at Aldershot	580 - -			
		Ditto - - - ditto - - Shorncliffe	242 - -			
		Ditto - - - ditto - - Curragh	400 - -			
		Ditto - - - ditto - - Other Stations	180 - -			
		Add,—One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year	- -	1,402	- -	1,302
		Carried forward	- -	5,612,864	- -	5,624,151

* The Indian Government contributes a sum of 4,195*l.*, towards defraying the expenses of this establishment.

Vote 1.—GENERAL STAFF AND REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

Numbers. 1863–64.	Numbers. 1864–65		ESTIMATE, 1864–65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1864–65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64. £.
		Brought forward	- -	5,612,864	- -	5,624,151
		INSTRUCTION IN MUSKETRY:				
		SUPERVISING STAFF:				
1	1	Commandant and Inspector General (Unattached Pay in addition)	692		692	
1	1	Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	385		385	
9	9	District Inspectors of Musketry	3,463		3,572	
–	–	Temporary - ditto (In addition to Regimental Pay)	173		173	
2	3	Clerks	161		143	
		SCHOOLS at HYTHE and FLEETWOOD:				
1	1	Commandant and Chief Instructor at Fleetwood (Half Pay in addition)	415		415	
1	1	Chief Instructor at Hythe	552		552	
4	4	Captain Instructors	1,612		1,612	
4	4	Lieutenants Assistant Instructors	821		821	
2	2	Paymasters	639		639	
2	2	Surgeons (Half Pay in addition)	183		183	
2	2	Quartermasters and Adjutants	365		365	
1	1	Civilian Armourer	120		110	
53	55	Non-Commissioned Officers acting as Instructors, Clerks, &c.	3,096		3,002	
38	38	Rank and File for Range Duties	937		937	
121	124					
		Good Service Pay to Serjeants of Schools of Musketry, Good Conduct Pay of Privates and Beer Money	250		185	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants	365		365	
		Allowance in lieu of Lodgings	1,035		1,035	
		Travelling Expenses	400		400	
		Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses	65		65	
		Add,—One Day's Pay and Allowance for Leap Year	- -		49	
				15,729		16,637
		Good Shooting Pay	- -	12,000	- -	10,000
		MISCELLANEOUS:				
		Charge for Military Savings Banks, including the Extra Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers, acting as Savings Bank Clerks	1,900		2,000	
		Allowance to Acting Staff of Detachments	7,600		8,200	
		Outfit Allowance to Non-Commissioned Officers who obtain Commissions	3,000		3,000	
		Allowance to Discharged Soldiers and their Families to take them Home, and Temporary Allowances to Widows and Children of deceased Soldiers	18,000		20,000	
		Gratuities to Soldiers Discharged by indulgence and as Rewards for Meritorious Conduct	7,140		7,140	
		Pay and Allowance to Non-Commissioned Officers employed as Clerks in the District Offices of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, and Pay of Civilian and Military Clerks employed by the Paymasters of Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers	5,655		3,975	
		Pay of Director of Gymnastics, and Serjeant Instructors in Gymnastics and Fencing	1,435		550	
		Allowances to Instructor and Men employed as Cooks	1,460		3,000	
		Working Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men employed as Fire Brigade, Musketry Warders, on Works in the Field, and various Staff and Regimental Duties	3,700		500	
		Falkland Islands Company: Expenses prior to Disbandment	500		—	
		Pay of Military Labourers in Tropical Stations	4,400		(Provided in Vote 13.)	
		Travelling Expenses of Regimental Officers (without Routes), and Personal Allowance in the Colonies	7,000		6,500	
		Cemetery Charges	100		80	
		Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges of a Regimental Nature	6,500		4,000	
				68,390		58,945
		TOTAL £.		5,708,983	- -	5,709,733

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864–65 (VOTE 1) - - - £. 5,708,983

Vote 2.

COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENT, SERVICES, AND MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

		ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Commissary General in Chief - - - -		Pay provided as a Commissary General - -		Pay provided in Vote 18.	
Numbers. 1863-64.	Numbers. 1864-65.	COMMISSARIAT STAFF.			
3	3	Commissaries General - - - - -	64,696	67,251	
15	15	Deputy Commissaries General - - -			
62	62	Assistant Commissaries General - - -			
118	118	Deputy Assistant Commissaries General -			
198	198		64,696	67,251	
Allowance to Regimental Officers for performing Commissariat duties			913	415	
Clerks, Storekeepers, Issuers, and others - - - - -			16,573	19,081	
Office Expenses - - - - - - - - - - -			2,529	3,120	
Allowance in lieu of Servants - - - - - - - - -			4,955	5,092	
Travelling Expenses - - - - - - - - - -			1,755	2,140	
Add,—One Day's Pay for Leap Year - - - - -			—	230	
		Total Commissariat Staff - - -		*91,421		*97,329
		COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES AND SERVICES. (*Vide* Appendix, No. 4, p. 132.)			
Provisions—Net Cost, after deducting Stoppages - - - -			520,301	463,486	
Allowance to Wives and Children of Soldiers whose Husbands and Fathers are serving in the Colonies - - - -			4,000	2,000	
Allowance to Officers and others at the following Stations, on account of the High Price of Provisions:					
		£.			
Cape of Good Hope - - - -		12,000			
New Zealand - - - - -		22,000			
Natal - - - - - - - -		1,800			
St. Helena - - - - - -		2,000			
Tasmania - - - - - -		1,200			
Mauritius - - - - - -		4,000			
			43,000	31,788	
		Total Net Cost of Provisions - - -		567,301		497,274
		Carried forward - - -		658,722	- -	594,603

In addition to the duty of supplying provisions, forage, fue and light, and transport, with the necessary Cash and Store Accounts, the Commissariat perform the following duties in the Colonies:

Raise and disburse all funds for Imperial purposes.
Make contracts and purchases for every branch of the Imperial Service.
Act as agents for the Navy in the absence of Naval Officers.
Carry on financial and store duties for the Convict Service, and at some stations have charge of Barracks and Military stores.

At home the duties are confined more to those peculiarly Commissariat.

* The pay of the Commissariat Staff in Western Australia is provided for, in 1864-5, in the Civil Estimates.

* In addition to this amount, the sum of 22,453 *l.* is provided in Votes 1 and 3 for the Pay and Clothing of the Commissariat Staff Corps.

Vote 2.—Commissariat Establishment, Services, and Movement of Troops—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
Commissariat Supplies and Services—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -		658,722	- - -	594,603
Cost of Forage supplied in kind and Allowance in lieu thereof:				
£.				
At Home - - - - - - - - - 301,774				
In the Colonies - - - - - - - - 187,753				
	489,527		443,955	
Pay of Commissariat Artificers, Labourers, and others; and working Pay to the Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Commissariat Staff Corps - - - - - - - - - - -	18,259		17,995	
Miscellaneous:				
£.				
For the Purchase and Repair of Commissariat Stores, Implements, &c. - - - - - 670				
Rents, Taxes, and supply of Water to Offices and Buildings used for Commissariat purposes - 5,330				
Incidental expenses connected with Abattoirs and Bakeries - - - - - - - - 200				
	6,200		5,098	
Add,—One Day's Pay for Leap Year - - - - - - -	—		26	
Total Commissariat Supplies and Services - - -		513,986		467,074
MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AT HOME.				
Railway and other Expenses (including Marching Allowance to Officers) for Troops moved from one Station to another on Regimental Routes - - - - - - - - - - -	70,000		80,835	
COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT IN THE COLONIES.				
Expenses of the Commissariat Transport Establishments, including the Pay of Drivers, and other Charges, and the Cost of Hired Transport - - - - - - - - - - - - -	108,339		80,424	
Special Allowance at the Cape and Natal - - - - - -	1,000		1,000	
Total Movement of Troops and Commissariat Transport - - - - - - - - - - £.		179,339		162,259
TOTAL - - - £.		1,352,047		1,223,936

Amount of Estimate for 1864-65 (Vote 2) - - £. 1,352,047.

Vote 3.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS,* SERVICES, AND SUPPLIES.

	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.		ESTIMATE, 1863–64.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
DIRECTOR OF CLOTHING	Pay provided in Vote 18.			
ESTABLISHMENTS:				
FACTORY DEPARTMENT.				
1 Superintendent	500		500	
1 Assistant Superintendent 150 *l.* to 200 *l.*, by 10 *l.* per annum — Regimental Pay £. 142 19 2; Extra Pay 170 — —	313		303	
1 Assistant Superintendent at Woolwich — Regimental Pay in addition.	100		—	
INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.				
1 Inspector of Clothing — Unattached Pay in addition.	500		500	
2 Assistant Inspectors of Clothing 1 half-pay in addition 1 special allowance of 60 *l.*	730		250	
4 Sub-Inspectors: 1, 250 *l.* to 400 *l.* by 20 *l.* 3, 180 *l.* to 240 *l.* by 10 *l.*	950		1,360	
STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT.				
1 Storekeeper — Regimental Pay 209 17 6; Extra Pay 290 2 6	500		—	
Deputy Superintendent of Stores	—		456	
Assistant Superintendent of Stores	—		301	
Deputy Assistant Superintendents of Stores	—		931	
1 Issuing Officer, 350 *l.* to 400 *l.*	360		—	
Superintendent of Shipping	—		280	
1 Receipt and Provision Officer, 190 *l.* to 250 *l.* by 10 *l.* per ann.	200		—	
1 Shipping Officer	164		—	
Assistant Superintendent of Shipping	—		164	
ACCOUNTANT'S DEPARTMENT.				
1 Accountant	500		410	
1 Contract and Ledger Officer, 190 *l.* to 250 *l.* by 10 *l.* per annum	200		—	
WOOLWICH.				
Superintendent — Regimental Pay 209 17 6; Extra Pay 150 — —	—		360	
Assistant Superintendent — Regimental Pay in addition.	—		46	
CLERKS.				
Military Store Clerks	—		1,049	
Pensioner, Soldier, and other Clerks	1,985		1,496	
TOTAL		7,002		8,406
SERVICES:				
2 Storeholders, increase 7 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum, to 150 *l.*	290		590	
Wages of Foremen, Viewers, Artificers, Messengers, Labourers and others	15,937		17,962	
Police	900		878	
Machinery	500		4,500	
Carried forward £.	17,627	7,002	23,930	8,406

* These establishments also provide for the following additional services not defrayed out of Army funds:—

1. The clothing for the European troops in India.
2. The clothing for Convict services.
3. The clothing for the Irish constabulary.
4. Clothing materials to Volunteers on repayment.
5. Necessaries to the Militia on repayment.
6. The receipt, inspection, and issue of all clothing for the Metropolitan Police of London and Dublin, General Post Office, and Custom House.

The Government of India contributes 3 *l.* per cent. upon the value of the clothing issued to India to cover establishment expenses. This amount is paid into the Exchequer as extra receipts. It also repays all charges connected with packing the clothing for shipment.

A sum, amounting to about 3,500 *l.*, is annually received for the sale of cuttings of cloth, which is also paid into the Exchequer as an extra receipt.

The Volunteers are charged 5*l.* per cent. in addition to the contract price of the clothing materials, to cover all establishment expenses and inland freight.

Vote 3.—Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.		ESTIMATE, 1863–64.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	17,627	7,002	23,930	8,406
SERVICES—*continued.*				
Buildings at Pimlico:				
Purchase of Buildings for Inspecting Contract Clothing, &c.	—		13,500	
New Works, Additions, &c., amounting to less than 1,000 *l.* each - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,905		5,330	
Ordinary and Current Repairs - - - - - - -	645		1,190	
TOTAL for PIMLICO - - -	- -	22,177	- -	43,950
Buildings at Woolwich:				
New Works, Additions, &c., amounting to less than 1,000 *l.* each - - - - - - - - - - - -	300		620	
Ordinary and Current Repairs - - - - - - -	150		172	
TOTAL for WOOLWICH - - -	- -	450	- -	792
Miscellaneous:				
Rent, Rates, and Insurance of Buildings - - - - -	3,265		2,952	
Fuel and Light - - - - - - - - - -	1,200		800	
Allowance in lieu of Servants - - - - - - -	—		146	
Allowance in lieu of Lodgings - - - - - - -	126		650	
Travelling Expenses - - - - - - - -	220		150	
Office Expenses and Contingencies of the Clothing Establishments - - - - - - - - - - - -	375		250	
One Day's Pay and Allowance for Leap Year - - -	—		68	
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	5,186	- -	5,016
SUPPLIES:				
Materials for Packing, Freight (Coastwise), and Carriage of Clothing - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,000		6,000	
Miscellaneous Services - - - - - - - - - -	1,000		6,000	
		8,000		12,000
Life Guards and Horse Guards - - - - - - -	10,470		10,444	
Royal Horse Artillery and Riding Establishment - - -	8,995		8,988	
Cavalry of the Line - - - - - - - - - -	47,949		51,799	
Royal Artillery - - - - - - - - - -	72,976		77,119	
Royal Engineers - - - - - - - - - -	18,145		19,789	
Military Train - - - - - - - - - - -	7,252		7,206	
Foot Guards - - - - - - - - - - -	25,824		25,824	
Infantry of the Line - - - - - - - - -	223,795		221,262	
Army Hospital Corps - - - - - - - - -	3,115		3,000	
Commissariat Staff - - - - - - - - -	2,759		2,590	
West India Regiments - - - - - - - - -	13,250		11,299	
Colonial Corps - - - - - - - - - -	12,187		14,796	
Recruiting Districts, Garrison, and Miscellaneous Corps - -	7,287		4,155	
Great Coats, Cloaks, and Leggings - - - - - - -	58,000		60,000	
Necessaries - - - - - - £. 162,775				
Deduct Value of Necessaries issued on Re-payment - - - - - - 120,000				
	42,775		41,950	
TOTAL for SUPPLIES of CLOTHING, &c. - - - £.		553,879	- -	560,221
TOTAL - - - £.		596,694	- -	630,385

TOTAL OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864–65 (VOTE 3) - - - £. 596,694.

The charges for Clothing for Military Prisons (3,000 *l.*); Hospitals (4,000 *l.*); Disembodied Militia (132,400 *l.*); Enrolled Pensioners (5,580 *l.*); Cadets (2,638 *l.*); and the Channel Isles Militia (2,000 *l.*); are provided for in the respective Votes; the Clothing and Necessaries for these services are issued from the Clothing Establishment at Pimlico.

Vote 4.

BARRACK ESTABLISHMENT, SERVICES, AND SUPPLIES.

NUMBERS. 1863-64.	NUMBERS. 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.
		Superintendent of the Barrack Department - -	- -	- -	Pay provided in Vote 18.	
		ESTABLISHMENT:				
9	10	Barrack Masters, 1st class - - - -	3,995		3,594	
12	11	Ditto - 2d class - - - -	3,340		3,596	
24	25	Ditto - 3d class - - - -	5,733		5,265	
31	26	Ditto - 4th class - - - -	4,312		5,190	
4	4	Acting Barrack Masters - - - -	730		730	
11	11	Barrack Clerks - - - - - -	1,345		1,318	
446	434	Barrack Serjeants, from 6 *d.* to 5 *s.* a day -	16,925		17,211	
537	521					
		Allowance to Officers of the Military Store Staff, for performing Barrack duties - - - - - - - - - - -	50		50	
		Allowance to Gas Inspector - - - - - - - - -	100		100	
		Office Expenses - - - - - - - - - - -	931		1,355	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants - - - - - - - - -	609		555	
		Travelling Expenses - - - - - - - - - -	2,000		2,313	
		Add,—One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year - - -	—		103	
		Total Establishment - - -	- -	40,070	- -	41,380
		Salaries and Wages:				
		Pay to the Ranger of the Curragh, 17 *s.* 6 *d.* a day - - -	320*		320*	
		Caretakers at the Curragh - - - - - - - -	245		245	
		Permanent Labourers of the Barrack Department - - -	4,160		4,939	
		Extra and Miscellaneous Labour - - - - - - -	5,070		4,135	
		Add,—One Day's Pay for Leap Year - - - - -	—		30	
		Total - - -	- -	9,795	- -	9,669
		Carried forward - - - £.		49,865	- -	51,049

* This Officer also receives a salary of 350 *l.* per annum as Ranger of the Curragh, paid by the Office of Woods.

Vote 4.—Barrack Establishment, Supplies, and Services—*continued.*

		ESTIMATE, 1864–65.		ESTIMATE, 1863–64.	
		£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward			49,865		51,049
SERVICES AND SUPPLIES:					
Purchase and Repair of Furniture Bedding and Utensils, &c., for Barracks		77,400		86,500	
Washing and repairing Barrack Bedding		29,000		25,000	
Purchase of Paillasse Straw		16,000		15,000	
Miscellaneous:	£.				
Emptying Cesspools	11,900				
Sweeping Chimneys	6,200				
Lime for Sanitary Purposes	1,400				
Carriage of Barrack Stores at Out-stations	3,800				
Contingent and unforeseen Expenses	1,400				
		24,700		27,974	
Total			147,100		154,474
FUEL AND LIGHT:					
Cost of Fuel and Light, and Allowances in lieu thereof*		262,000		278,537	
			262,000		278,537
LODGING MONEY:					
Allowance in lieu of Lodgings to Staff, Departmental and Regimental Officers†		75,200		80,000	
Ditto - to Married Soldiers		2,000		3,000	
Ditto - to Men in stationary Quarters		14,000		10,000	
Total Lodging Money			91,200		93,000
HIRE OF BARRACKS, QUARTERS, &c.:					
Rents, Rates and Taxes of Barracks, Houses hired as Quarters, Rifle Ranges, &c.		42,000		42,330	
Supply of Water		19,000		16,247	
Total Hire of Barracks, &c.			61,000		58,577
Total	£.		611,165		635,637

Amount of Estimate for 1864–65 (Vote 4) - - - £. 611,165

* The cost of Fuel and Light for the Clothing Establishments, Hospitals, Manufacturing Departments, and the Establishments for Military Education, is provided in the respective Votes.

† The allowance in lieu of Lodgings for the School of Musketry, the Clothing and Manufacturing Establishments, the Volunteer Staff, the Establishments for Military Education, and the Staff at the Horse Guards, is provided in the respective Votes.

Vote 5.

DIVINE SERVICE.

NUMBERS. 1863-64.	NUMBERS. 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.
		Chaplain General			Pay provided in Vote 18.	
		Commissioned Chaplains to the Forces:				
—	2	Chaplains, 1st Class	776		—	
14*	14	Ditto, 2d Class	4,344		4,754	
6	5	Ditto, appointed under the Warrant of 1847	1,911		2,568	
5	5	Ditto, 3d Class	1,500		1,477	
63	62	Ditto, 4th Class	12,882		13,482	
88	88					
		Chapel Clerks, Orderlies, and others	674		728	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants	1,769		1,746	
		Travelling Expenses	550		436	
		Contingencies	233		234	
		Add,—One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year	—		69	
		Total for Commissioned Chaplains		24,639		25,494
		Officiating Clergymen:				
		Allowance to Officiating Clergymen for performing Divine Service to the Troops:				
		At Home	12,133		11,204	
		In the Colonies	8,166		9,275	
				20,299		20,479
		Rent of Buildings hired for the Performance of Divine Service, and payments for accommodation in Parochial and other Churches	495		124	
				495		124
		Total £.		45,433		46,097

Amount of Estimate for 1864-65 (Vote 5) - - - £. 45,433.

* One Chaplain of the 2d Class is provided for on the Establishment of the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, in Vote 15.

Vote 6.

ADMINISTRATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

	NUMBERS.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
DEPARTMENT OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL:			£.	£.	£.	£.
Judge Advocate General			2,000		2,000	
Deputy Judge Advocate General			1,200		1,200	
Clerks, 1 at 540 *l.*; 1 at 210 *l.*, and 1 at 100 *l.*			850		990	
Pay of Housekeeper, Messenger, and Contingent Expenses of the Office			220		220	
				4,270		4,410
ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY PRISONS.						
Inspector General			300		600	
	1863-64.	1864-65.				
	9	10	Governors	3,300		3,270
	12	12	Chaplains and Officiating Chaplains	1,358		1,488
	8	9	Medical Officers	1,034		728
	19	20	Chief Warders	2,207		2,151
	22	22	Senior Warders	1,523		1,638
	176	143	Warders, Messengers and others	8,120		10,867
	246	216				
Pay of Temporary and Assistant Warders				4,757		1,079
Travelling Expenses				300		100
Rent, &c., of Military Prisons				350		160
Contingent and Miscellaneous Charges				830		726
Add,—One Day's Pay, &c., for Leap Year				—		45
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT				24,079		22,852
Probable Expense of additional Prison Establishments at the Queen's Bench and Fort Elson				—		3,000
Allowance to Acting Judge Advocates, and to Members and Witnesses at Courts Martial (including Travelling Expenses)				3,000		2,500
Subsistence and Expenses, on Routes, of Deserters and their Escorts, and Rewards for the Apprehension of Deserters				6,000		6,000
Subsistence of Men in Military Prisons, Civil Gaols and Barrack Cells				26,000		26,486
Charge for escorting Prisoners to and from Civil and Military Prisons				8,000		8,000
Pay of Provost Marshal in China, and allowance to Non-commissioned Officers acting as Provost Serjeants in Garrison and Barrack Cells, and to Military Police in Garrisons and Camps				6,700		7,264
Clothing for Military Prisoners				3,000		3,000
Stores for Military Prisons				500		500
				77,279		79,602
Deduct,— Unissued Pay of Soldiers confined in Military Prisons, Civil Gaols, and Barrack Cells				41,000		41,000
					36,279	38,602
TOTAL £.					40,549	43,012

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864-65 (VOTE 6) £. 40,549.

Vote 7.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SERVICES, AND SUPPLIES.

NUMBERS. 1863-64.	NUMBERS. 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.
		DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT	- -	Pay provided in Vote 18.		
		MEDICAL STAFF:				
6	6	Inspectors General	5,018		5,018	
22	23	Deputy Inspectors General	14,653		13,799	
20	28	Staff Surgeons Major	11,461		8,467	
39	40	Staff Surgeons	12,819		13,533	
147	178	Staff Assistant Surgeons	39,097		31,455	
5	4	Apothecaries	876		1,199	
14	13	Dispensers	2,020		2,110	
253	292					
		Clerks and others	1,730		2,834	
		Office Expenses	269		285	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants	6,017		5,646	
		Travelling Expenses	2,500		2,744	
		Add,—One Day's Pay for Leap Year	—		178	
		TOTAL for MEDICAL STAFF £.	- -	96,460		87,268
		GENERAL HOSPITALS:				
		NETLEY:				
1	1	Governor and Commandant	600		600	
1	1	Staff Captain and Assistant Commandant	248		248	
1	1	Captain of Orderlies	119		119	
1	1	Paymaster	456		548	
1	1	Superintendent General of Nurses	—		—	
		Clerks, Non-Commissioned Officers, &c.	1,281		913	
		Female Nurses	300		300	
		Contingent Allowances, &c., to Staff Captain	128		—	
		Servants' Allowance	55		—	
		Contingencies	120		—	
		Travelling Expenses	400		—	
		WOOLWICH:				
1	1	Acting Governor (In addition to Regimental Pay)	200		200	
1	1	Captain of Orderlies	119		119	
		Clerks	37		—	
		Invalid Depôts at Chatham, to cover Expenses until transfer to Netley is completed	—		2,000	
		TOTAL for GENERAL HOSPITALS £.	- -	4,063		5,047
		TREATMENT OF LUNATICS:				
		Total Charge for the Care and Maintenance of Lunatic Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men	9,700		9,700	
		Deduct the Amount of Half-pay for Officers, and Pension of Non-commissioned Officers and Men	4,800		4,800	
		TOTAL TREATMENT OF LUNATICS £.	- -	4,900		4,900
		MEDICINES, &c.:				
		Cost of Medicines, Surgical Instruments, and Carriage thereof	21,600		17,000	
		Allowance to Private Medical Practitioners, and Medical Bills	3,500		3,500	
		Cost of Meteorological Instruments	300		400	
		Allowance to Compounders of Medicines	3,350		3,000	
		TOTAL for MEDICINES £.	- -	28,750	- -	23,900
		Carried forward £.		134,173	- -	121,115

Vote 7.—MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS SUPPLIES AND SERVICES—*continued.*

NUMBERS. 1863-64.	NUMBERS. 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.
		Brought forward		134,173		121,115
		PURVEYING:				
		PURVEYOR IN CHIEF		Pay provided in Vote 18.		
		PURVEYING STAFF:				
10	10	Principal Purveyors	3,696		3,742	
20	20	Purveyors	5,488		5,843	
30	30	Deputy Purveyors	6,018		5,780	
26	26	Purveyors' Clerks	3,747		3,964	
86	86					
		Temporary Clerks and others	1,678		2,133	
		Office Expenses	600		815	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants	1,816		1,836	
		Travelling Expenses	700		700	
		Add,—One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year	—		65	
		TOTAL PURVEYING STAFF £.		23,743		24,878
		DIETS AND MEDICAL COMFORTS:				
		Diets, &c. for Officers and Soldiers £. 134,800				
		Deduct Stoppages 94,000				
			40,800		34,000	
		Diets, &c. for Women and Children	3,500		3,500	
		Diets, &c. for Hospital Orderlies, Nurses and others	10,000		10,000	
		TOTAL DIETS and MEDICAL COMFORTS £.		54,300		47,500
		Wages:				
		Extra Pay to Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Army Hospital Corps, acting as Orderlies, Cooks, &c. £. 2,500				
		Miscellaneous Labour 500				
			3,000		3,000	
		Purchase and Repair of Hospital Stores, and the Purchase of Hospital Bedding and Clothing	8,000		15,000	
		Washing and Repair of Hospital Bedding and Clothing	10,000		10,000	
		Rent, Taxes, and Supply of Water to Hospitals, Medical and Purveyors' Stores, Offices, &c.	3,500		4,000	
		Fuel and Light supplied to ditto	22,000		24,000	
		Miscellaneous:				
		Purchase of Lime, Soap, Soda, &c. £. 3,000				
		Sweeping Chimneys 1,000				
		Emptying Cesspools, &c. 1,000				
		Contingent and Unforeseen Expenses 500				
			5,500		6,500	
				52,000		62,500
		TOTAL £.		*264,216		*255,993

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864-65 (VOTE 7) £. 264,216.

* In addition to this amount, the sum of £. 27,746 is provided in Votes 1 and 3 for the Pay and Clothing of the Army Hospital Corps.

PART II.

AUXILIARY FORCES.

	Page.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.
		£.	£.
Vote 8. DISEMBODIED MILITIA - -	28	783,783	751,084
Vote 9. YEOMANRY - - - - -	31	47,886	94,162
Vote 10. VOLUNTEERS - - - - -	32	328,260	321,884
Vote 11. ENROLLED PENSIONERS AND ARMY RESERVE FORCE -	34	49,580	55,847
TOTAL - - - £.		1,209,509	1,222,977

Vote 8.

DISEMBODIED MILITIA.

ESTIMATE OF THE CHARGE FOR EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
INSPECTING STAFF:	£.	£.	£.	£.
2 Inspectors General of Militia, each 19 *s.* a day	694		694	
Allowance in lieu of Servants	37		37	
Allowance in lieu of Forage	256		256	
Allowance in lieu of Lodgings	200		200	
Pay of Clerks in the Militia Office in Ireland	228		210	
Pay of Messenger, Housekeeper, and the Contingent Expenses of the Office in Ireland	70		76	
TOTAL for INSPECTING STAFF £.	-	1,485	-	1,473

NUMBERS.		PERMANENT STAFF: Pay and Allowances:								
1863-64.	1864-65.							£.		
160	160	Adjutants, at 10 *s.* a day						29,200		
			s.	*d.*						
129	129	Quartermasters	at 5	–	a day	-		11,771		
1	1	Ditto	„ 3	6	„	-		64		
32	32	Serjeants Major, Royal Artillery	„ 3	6	„	-		2,044		
129	129	Ditto, Infantry	„ 3	–	„	-		7,063		
30	30	Quartermaster Serjeants, Royal Artillery	„ 2	10	„	-		1,551		
129	129	Ditto Infantry	„ 2	6	„	-		5,885		
431	433	Serjeants, Artillery	„ 2	6	„	-		19,755		
798	2,798	Ditto Infantry	„ 1	10	„	-		93,616		
148	149	Drummers, Artillery	„ 1	3	„	-		3,400		
1,080	1,080	Ditto Infantry	„ 1	1	„	-		21,353		
5,067	5,070								195,702	195,587
		Contingent Allowance to Adjutants of 3 *l.* per Company							3,666	3,666
		Forage Allowance to ditto							5,800	5,804
		Servants' Allowance to ditto							2,800	2,901
		Allowance in lieu of Lodgings, and Fuel and Light, and Rent of Quarters for the Permanent Staff							32,900	31,000
		Medical Attendance on the Permanent Staff and their Families							6,800	6,915
		Allowance to form a Contingent Fund at rates from 6*d.* to 2*s.* per Annum for each Private borne on the Establishment							3,200	3,200
		Cost of Clothing and Necessaries for the Permanent Staff							12,400	12,400
		Repairs of Quarters for Permanent Staff							50	100
		Allowance to Serjeant Instructors of Musketry, and the Pay of Fatigue Men							400	188
		Allowance to Clerks of Lieutenancy							4,500	4,500
		Add One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year							—	620
									268,218	266,881
		Deduct for Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Drummers not appointed							2,000	2,060
		TOTAL for PERMANENT STAFF £.							266,218	264,821
		Carried forward £.							267,703	266,294

Vote 8.—DISEMBODIED MILITIA—*continued.*

NUMBERS. 1863-64.	NUMBERS. 1864-65.	EFFECTIVE SERVICES—*continued.*	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.
		Brought forward - - -		267,703		266,294
		PRELIMINARY DRILL OF RECRUITS, AND ANNUAL TRAINING:				
		Pay of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates called up for 14 days Preliminary Drill, prior to the Annual Training:				
		s. d.	£.			
73	–	Captains - - - at 10 6 a day	—			
107	160	Lieutenants - - „ 6 6 „ -	728			
162	160	Surgeons - - - „ 11 4 „ -	1,269			
20,828	16,111	Privates, Infantry „ 1 – „ -	11,278			
2,572	2,359	Ditto Artillery „ 1 2 „ -	1,927			
23,742	18,790			15,202		18,989
		Pay of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates called up for 21 days Annual Training:				
		£. *s. d.*	£.			
46	46	Colonels - - - at 1 2 6 a day	1,087			
157	157	Lieut.-Colonels „ – 15 11 „ -	2,624			
232	232	Majors - - - „ – 14 1 „ -	3,431			
1,228	1,229	Captains - - „ – 10 6 „ -	13,550			
1,552	1,553	Lieutenants - „ – 6 6 „ -	10,600			
162	162	Surgeons - - „ – 11 4 „ -	1,928			
128	128	Assistant Surgeons – 7 6 „ -	1,008			
1,340	1,336	Serjeants, Infantry – 1 6¾ „ -	2,192			
164	166	Ditto Artillery – 2 6 „ -	436			
3,500	3,496	Corporals, Infantry – 1 2¼ „ -	4,359			
460	464	Ditto Artillery – 1 4¼ „ -	660			
106,079	106,009	Privates, Infantry – 1 – „ -	111,309			
13,021	13,991	Ditto Artillery – 1 2 „ -	17,139			
128,969	128,969		£. 170,323			
		Deduct for Vacant Pay of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men not Enrolled or Absent - -	42,323			
				128,000		120,000
		Allowance to Commanding Officers - - - - - - - -		420		358
		Contingent Allowance to Captains - - - - - - - -		2,300		2,000
		Allowance to Adjutants as Acting Paymasters - - - - -		800		1 500
		Allowance to Quartermasters during Preliminary Drill and Training -		350		344
		Mess Allowance to Officers of 1 *s.* a day each - - - - -		2,600		2,942
		Allowance in lieu of Forage to Field Officers and Surgeons - -		1,040		1,400
		Allowance to Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers assembled at Head Quarters for Instruction prior to the Annual Training - - -		1,000		1,000
		Beer Money to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men - - - -		10,000		10,000
		Carried forward - - - £.		161,712	267,703	158,533	266,294

Vote 8.—Disembodied Militia—*continued.*

EFFECTIVE SERVICES—*continued.*	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.		ESTIMATE, 1863–64.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	161,712	267,703	158,533	266,294
ENROLMENT:				
Allowance to and Expenses of Adjutants, Surgeons, and Non-Commissioned Officers employed on the duty of Enrolling Volunteers, including the Hire of Rooms for Enrolment - - - - - -	10,000		4,000	
Bounty: On Enrolment and Attestation of Volunteers who may be enrolled in 1864–65, and on Enrolment and Attestation of the probable number of Volunteers, whose engagements expire previously to 31st March 1865, and who are expected to re-engage for a second term of service within the year 1864–65 - - - - - -	31,000		28,000	
Balance of Bounty remaining due to such Volunteers after payment of Training Bounty for the year 1864–65 - - - - - - -	13,800		11,932	
Bounty payable at the termination of Training and Exercise - -	93,000		95,000	
Gratuity payable at the termination of the Training for re-enrolled Volunteers, at 10*s.* each - - - - - - - - - -	13,000		11,500	
PROVISIONS:				
Gross Cost of Provisions - - - - - - - £. 50,382				
Deduct stoppages from the Pay of the Men - - - 44,514				
	5,868		8,045	
BARRACK EXPENSES, LODGING MONEY, &c.:				
Billet Money to Innkeepers at 4*d.* a day for Non-Commissioned Officers and Men - - - - - - - - - - -	37,000		38,500	
Barrack Stores, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	4,000		—	
HOSPITAL EXPENSES:				
Hospital Expenses, including Allowance to the Surgeons for Medicines and Attendance - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,100		1,000	
Expense of Hospital Accommodation, &c. - - - - - -	800		800	
CLOTHING:				
Cost of Clothing and Necessaries - - - - - - - -	120,000		102,000	
TRAVELLING AND CONVEYANCE:				
Travelling Expenses of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men to and from the place of Training - - - - - - - -	16,000		15,500	
HIRE OF GROUND FOR EXERCISE, &c.:				
Hire of Ground for Exercise - - - - - - - - - -	1,000		1,000	
Hire of Ground for Rifle Ranges, including Payments to Volunteer Corps, Cost of erecting Butts, Sheds, &c. - - - - - - -	1,400		1,350	
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES:				
Rewards and Expenses attending the Apprehension of Deserters and the Conviction of Offenders under the Militia Act - - - - -	1,500		1,000	
Allowance to Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers whilst under Intruction at Hythe, Fleetwood, and Shoeburyness - - - -	1,200		2,500	
Allowance to Officers and Serjeant Instructors of Musketry and their Assistants during Training, including Allowance to Fatigue Men during Target Practice - - - - - - - - - - -	500		430	
Allowance to Serjeants and Men of the Line, and to Out-Pensioners when employed as Drill Instructors during Training - - - -	200		200	
Contingent and unforeseen Expenses - - - - - - -	3,000		3,500	
		516,080		484,790
TOTAL - - - £. - - -		783,783	- - -	751,084

Amount of Estimate for 1864–65 (Vote 8) - - £. 783,783.

Vote 9.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
PAY AND FORAGE ALLOWANCE OF PERMANENT STAFF:	£.	£.	£.	£.
30 Adjutants, at 10*s.* per diem	5,475		5,293	
3 ditto - 5*s.* 2*d.* „	283		283	
33 ditto - Troop Allowance, at 2*l.* per Troop	478		468	
8 Serjeant-majors, at 5*s.* 2*d.* per diem	754		754	
272 Serjeants - - - 2*s.* „	9,928		9,819	
44 Trumpeters - - 2*s.* „	1,606		1,643	
		18,524		18,260
EXPENSES OF PERMANENT DUTY, TRAINING AND EXERCISING:				
Probable Expense of Corps when assembled for Exercise, or for Permanent Duty, or when employed in aid of the Civil Power	—		47,053	
Probable Expense of Inspecting Field Officers	—		200	
		—		47,253
CONTINGENT AND CLOTHING ALLOWANCE:				
14,421 Men at 2*l.* per man, per annum	28,842		28,074	
45 Men - ditto - three years in advance for 1 Troop of Herts Yeomanry Cavalry	270		276	
		29,112		28,350
Payments to Clerks of Lieutenancy	250	250	- - -	250
Add, One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year	- - -	- - -	- - -	49
TOTAL YEOMANRY CAVALRY - - - £.		47,886		94,162

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864-65 (VOTE 9) - - £. 47,886.

Vote 10.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

	ESTIMATE, 1864–65. £. s. d.	£.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64. £.	£.
STAFF:				
1 Inspector General, at 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* a day } Non-Effective Pay in addition.	691 – –		691	
1 Deputy Inspector, at 19 *s.* a day } Non-Effective Pay in addition.	346 – –		346	
11 Assistant Inspectors (in Districts or Divisions), at 9 *s.* 6 *d.* each a day } Non-Effective Pay in addition.	1,907 – –		1,907	
Allowance in lieu of Servants and Forage	1,441 – –		1,448	
Allowance in lieu of Lodgings	1,048 – –		1,121	
Allowance in lieu of Rent of Offices and Allowance for Clerks	259 – –		259	
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses	1,441 – –		1,441	
Add, One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year	—		15	
TOTAL STAFF	– –	7,133	– –	7,228
ESTABLISHMENT:				
PAY and ALLOWANCE to ADJUTANTS:				
Adjutants, at 10 *s.* per diem	51,100 – –		51,099	
Allowance in lieu of Servants	5,110 – –		5,110	
Allowance in lieu of Forage	10,220 – –		10,220	
Allowance in lieu of Lodgings	11,497 – –		11,497	
Contingent Allowance to ditto, at 4 *l.* per Company	9,192 – –		9,192	
Extra Allowance to ditto for Travelling	6,581 – –		5,314	
Allowance to cover Inn Expenses when absent on duty, 5 *s.* a day	1,400 – –		1,000	
Allowance to Adjutants while undergoing Instruction at the Schools of Musketry at Hythe and Fleetwood, and actual Travelling Expenses	500 – –		1,475	
		95,600		94,907
PAY and ALLOWANCES to SERJEANT INSTRUCTORS:				
Allowances to Serjeant Instructors of Volunteer Corps, and Temporary Drill Instructors	46,110 – –		48,650	
Extra Allowance to ditto, acting as Serjeants-Major	2,518 – –		2,518	
Allowance in lieu of Forage for Serjeants Instructors of Mounted Corps	500 – –		500	
Allowance to Serjeant Instructors who obtain Certificates at the Schools of Musketry	1,217 – –		1,217	
Travelling Expenses of ditto, to and from the Schools of Musketry at Hythe and Fleetwood	893 – –		893	
Extra Pay and Lodging Allowance of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Artillery, and Regimental and Extra Pay, and Lodging Allowance of Non-Commissioned Officers of Royal Engineers attached to Artillery and Engineer Volunteer Corps	6,158 – –		6,158	
Add, One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year	—		375	
TOTAL ESTABLISHMENT	– –	57,396	– –	60,311
Carried forward £.		160,129	– –	162,446

Vote 10.—Volunteer Corps—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.		ESTIMATE, 1863–64.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	160,129	- -	162,446
CAPITATION GRANTS:				
Capitation Grant, at 30 *s.*, to Artillery Volunteers - - -	29,223			
Capitation Grant, at 20 *s.*, to Light Horse, Engineers, and Rifle Volunteers - - - - - - - - - - -	101,032			
Extra Capitation Grant, at 10 *s.* - - - - - - -	25,457			
Extra Capitation Grant, at 4 *s.*, for Administrative Battalions -	7,557			
		163,269	- -	154,576
MISCELLANEOUS:				
Travelling Expenses, &c., of Officers of the Army on Volunteer Duties - - - - - - - - - -	1,862		1,862	
Payments to Clerks of Lieutenancy - - - - - - -	3,000		3,000	
Total - - -	- -	4,862	- -	4,862
Total Volunteer Corps - - - £.		328,260	- -	321,884

Amount of Estimate for 1864-65 (Vote 10) - - - £. 328,260.

The Volunteers are also provided at the Public expense with Arms, Ammunition, and Artillery and Engineer stores, the Cost of which is included in the Vote for Military Stores.

Vote 11.

ENROLLED PENSIONERS AND ARMY RESERVE FORCE.

	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64.
	£.	£.
MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF OUT-PENSIONERS:		
Allowance to the Enrolled Pensioners and their Officers when assembled for Training and Exercise, and to Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers in charge of Arms - - - - - - - - - -	34,000	40,000
Clothing for Enrolled Pensioners - - - - -	5,580	8,847
ARMY RESERVE FORCE:		
Annual Allowance to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates enrolled in the Army Reserve Force, and their Pay when assembled for Training and Exercise	10,000	7,000
TOTAL - - - £.	49,580	55,847

TOTAL OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864–65 (VOTE 11) - - £. 49,580.

PART III

STORES.

	Page.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.
		£.	£.
Vote 12. MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS, AND MATERIALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF WARLIKE STORES -	36	973,031	956,365
Vote 13. MILITARY STORE ESTABLISHMENTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR WARLIKE STORES FOR LAND AND SEA SERVICE - - - -	38	572,519	838,369
TOTAL - - - £.		1,545,550	1,794,734

Vote 12.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS, AND MATERIALS - - -

For Detail, *vide* Appendix, No. 5, from Pages 132 to 135.	Establishments.	Wages.	Police.	MATERIALS. *Gross Amount Required.*	*Estimated Remain available on 31 March 1864.*	*Value of Old Material obtainable from Military Store Department.*	*Total to be Deducted.*	Net Amount Required to be Purchased.
Royal Arsenal, Woolwich :	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Royal Carriage Department - -	6,669	93,332	Included in Vote 13.	*106,187*	*21,520*	*2,211*	*23,731*	82,456
Royal Gun Factories	6,154	144,835		*101,775*	*24,903*	*6,972*	*31,875*	69,900
Royal Laboratory -	5,587	102,002		*266,706*	*69,047*	*74,292*	*143,339*	123,367
Chemical and Photographic Establishments - - -	2,190	393		*702*	- -	- -	- -	702
Gas Factory - -	- -	3,488		*7,635*	- -	- -	- -	7,635
Medical Establishment	1,265	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Royal Small Arms Establishments - -	7,218	116,439	962	*36,921*	*7,002*	*1,444*	*8,446*	28,475
Royal Gunpowder Factory	2,867	10,193	800	*61,055*	*1,174*	*217*	*1,391*	59,664
Royal Ordnance Factories, Portsmouth -	872	8,336	Included in Vote 13.	*13,566*	*1,699*	*6,743*	*8,442*	5,124
Royal Ordnance Factories, Devonport - -	649	8,212		*7,233*	*3,506*	- -	*3,506*	3,727
Department of Inspector of Works - - -	4,295	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
Total Estimate, 1864-65 - -	37,766	487,230	1,762	*601,780*	*128,851*	*91,879*	*220,730*	381,050
Total Estimate, 1863-64 - -	35,871	455,582						407,480

Vote 12.

- - - - FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF WARLIKE STORES.

Machinery.	BUILDINGS. New Works and Additions.	BUILDINGS. Maintenance of.	Miscellaneous Charges.	Estimate, 1864-65.	Estimate, 1863-64.	For Detail, *vide* Appendix, No. 5, from Pages 132 to 135.
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.
1,280	2,795	2,403	462	189,397	203,910	Royal Carriage Department.
11,000	615	3,863	1,065	237,432	249,104	Royal Gun Factories.
4,190	3,825	3,300	880	243,151	195,743	Royal Laboratory.
- -	170	55	120	3,630	5,174	Chemical and Photographic Establishments.
- -	1,060	630	- -	12,813	13,436	Gas Factory.
- -	- -	- -	- -	1,265	1,020	Medical Establishment.
600	1,061	5,511	2,566	162,832	181,944	Royal Small Arms Establishments.
1,500	4,142	1,866	591	81,623	75,617	Royal Gunpowder Factory.
800	1,235	243	120	16,730	11,589	Royal Ordnance Factories, Portsmouth.
695	6,000	75	505	19,863	14,441	Royal Ordnance Factories Devonport.
- -	- -	- -	- -	4,295	4,387	Department of Inspector of Works.
20,065	20,903	17,946	6,309	973,031	956,365	
15,315	19,308	14,659	8,150			

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864-65 (VOTE 12) - - £. 973,031.

Vote 13.

MILITARY STORE ESTABLISHMENTS, AND EXPENDITURE FOR WARLIKE STORES PURCHASED FOR LAND AND SEA SERVICE.

NUMBERS. 1863-64.	NUMBERS. 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.
		Director of Stores and Clothing - - - - -	- -	Pay provided in Vote 18		
		MILITARY STORE STAFF:				
3	3	Principal Superintendents of Stores - -				
7	7	Superintendents of Stores - - - -				
16	16	Deputy Superintendents of Stores - - -				
41	41	Assistant Superintendents of Stores - -	58,422		56,663	
136	137	Deputy Assistant Superintendents of Stores -				
48	51	Military Store Clerks - - - - -				
–	2	Acting Military Store Officers - - -				
251	257		58,422		56,663	
		Soldier and Civil Temporary Clerks - - - - - -	973		1,532	
		Office Expenses - - - - - - - - - - -	1,030		950	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants - - - - - - - -	4,116		3,931	
		Travelling Expenses - - - - - - - - - -	956		3,000	
		Add,—One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year - - -	—		170	
		Total - - - £.	- -	65,497	- -	66,246
		Department of the Inspector of Ordnance:				
		1 Inspector of Ordnance - - { Regimental Pay - 200 15 – / Extra Pay - - 300 – – }	501		300	
		1 Assistant ditto - - - - { £. s. d. Regimental Pay - 305 13 – / Extra Pay - - 200 – – }	506		401	
		1 Superintendent of Proof - - - - - { In addition to Regimental Pay }	91		91	
		1 Proof Master - - - - - - - - -	305		280	
		1 Examiner of Ordnance Projectiles - - - - - -	240		220	
		3 Clerks - - - - - - - - - - - -	338		323	
		Wages of Viewers, Foremen, and others - - - - - -	3,828		4,053	
		Travelling and Contingent Expenses - - - - - -	252		572	
				6,061		6,240
		Inspection of Warlike Stores at Foreign Stations:				
		8 Inspectors, at 5 *s.* each, per diem - - - { Regimental Pay in addition. }	730		730	
		4 Assistant ditto, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each, per diem - -	183		228	
		5 Clerks to ditto, and Foremen - - - - - - -	188		143	
				1,101		1,101
		5 Inspectors of Stores, from 250 *l.* to 400 *l.* - - - - -	1,800		1,702	
		4 Storeholders, 1st Class, from 150 *l.* to 180 *l.* - - - - -	663		762	
		9 Ditto - 2d Class, from 110 *l.* to 140 *l.* - - - - -	1,264		1,014	
		15 Ditto - 3d Class, from 85 *l.* to 105 *l.* - - - - -	1,370		1,410	
		Serjeant Conductors of Stores - - - - - - - -	1,812		1,658	
				6,909		6,546
		Carried forward - - - £.	- -	79,568	- -	80,133

Vote 13.—Military Store Establishments, and Expenditure for Warlike Stores, &c.—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- -	79,568	- -	80,133
Wages for Artificers, Labourers, and others employed in the Military Store Establishments (*See* Appendix, No. 6, page 136, 137) - -	116,848		127,549	
Charge for Metropolitan Police employed at Military Store Stations -	*8,991		8,288	
Wages for Masters and Crews of Powder and Store Vessels - -	9,663		9,840	
Rent, Rates, &c., of Buildings used as Military Storehouses, Offices, &c.	9,550		16,093	
Miscellaneous Expenditure connected with Storehouses, &c. - -	979		2,000	
		146,031		163,770
STORES:				
For the Purchase and Repair of Small Arms - - - - -	27,749		105,769	
Ditto - - of Iron Ordnance and Projectiles - - - -	36,000		124,233	
Ditto - - of Gunpowder, Saltpetre, Powder Barrels, Hoops, &c.	130,000		133,658	
Ditto - - of Machinery - - - - - - - - -	3,680		3,185	
Ditto - - of Camp Equipage - - - - - -	11,178		20,796	
Ditto - - of Accoutrements - - - - - - -	8,504		28,710	
Ditto - - and Repair of Miscellaneous Stores at Home and Abroad - - - - - - - - -	81,145		128,659	
For the Purchase of Materials for Packing - - - - -	9,834		16,651	
For the Purchase and Repair of Vessels and Boats, and the Cost of Sails, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	8,445		11,605	
For the Freight (Coastwise), in the United Kingdom, and for the Land Carriage of Arms and Stores, and for the Hire of Vessels, Barges, Hoys, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - -	30,385		21,200	
		346,920		594,466
Total - - - £.		572,519	- -	838,369

Amount of Estimate for 1864-65 (Vote 13) - - - £. 572,519

All Stores made in the Manufacturing Departments are transferred to the Military Store Department for custody and issue.

* This item includes the cost of the Police for the Manufacturing Departments at Woolwich, Portsmouth, and Devonport.

PART IV.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

(EXCLUSIVE OF THE MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS.)

		Page.	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.	ESTIMATE 1863–64.
			£.	£.
Vote 14.	ESTABLISHMENT - - -	42	79,183	80,512
	WORKS, BUILDINGS, AND REPAIRS, AT HOME AND ABROAD	43	671,687	730,429
	TOTAL - - - £.		750,870	810,941

Vote 14.

WORKS, BUILDINGS, AND REPAIRS, AT HOME AND ABROAD

(Exclusive of the Manufacturing Departments.)

NUMBERS. 1863–64.	NUMBERS. 1864–65.		ESTIMATE, 1864–65. £.	£.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64. £.	£.
		SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT:				
		Inspector General of Engineers and Director of Works			Pay provided in Vote 18.	
		Deputy Director of Works for Fortifications - -				
		Deputy Director of Works for Barracks - - -				
		Allowance to two Officers of Royal Engineers, specially employed, at 1 *l.* 1 *s.* a day each - - - - - (Regimental Pay in addition)	766		766	
		1 Surveyor 600 *l.* to 800 *l.* - - - - - - - - -	640		620	
		1 Deputy Surveyor, 350 *l.* to 500 *l.* - - - - - - -	380		365	
		2 Draughtsmen, 1 at 500 *l.*, 1 at 330 *l.* - - - - - -	830		810	
		Temporary Draughtsmen employed at Head Quarters - - -	1,544		1,606	
		Civil Establishment:				
1	1	Deputy Surveyor - - - - - - -	350		350	
		Clerks of Works:				
190	36	1st Class, 230 *l.* to 300 *l.* - - - -	10,290		9,980	
	86	2d Class, 150 *l.* to 220 *l.* - - - -	17,873		16,612	
	68	3d Class, 110 *l.* to 140 *l.* - - - -	9,652		9,071	
		Clerks:				
83	14	1st Class, 210 *l.* to 270 *l.* - - - -	3,688		3,470	
	27	2d Class, 150 *l.* to 200 *l.* - - - -	4,928		5,082	
	42	3d Class, 80 *l.* to 140 *l.* - - - -	5,191		5,171	
100	90	Temporary Clerks of Works, Draughtsmen, Foremen of Works, and Clerks - - -	8,082		9,837	
374	364					
		Pay of Office Keepers, Messengers, and others - - - -	5,078		5,606	
		Climate and Foreign Service Pay - - - - - - - -	1,740		2,522	
		Allowance in lieu of Servants at Foreign Stations - - - -	1,861		1,718	
		Rent, &c. of Engineer Offices - - - - - - - - -	790		841	
		Office Expenses - - - - - - - - - - -	1,500		1,206	
		Travelling Expenses of Engineer Officers, Clerks of Works and others in connexion with Works and Buildings - - - - -	4,000		4,845	
		Add, One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year - - -	- -	- -	34	
		Total for Establishment - - £.	79,183	- -	80,512	

In addition to the above, the pay and extra pay of the Engineer Officers employed upon Fortifications and Buildings are provided in Vote 1.

Vote 14.—Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad—*continued.*

PART I.—New Works, Additions, and Alterations, amounting to £. 1,000 each and upwards.

STATIONS.	FORTIFICATIONS AND MILITARY STORE BUILDINGS.	BARRACKS.	Total Estimate for the Work.	Amount already Voted for it.	Gross Sum already Expended upon it to 31 Dec. 1863.	Vote required for 1864–65.	Further Amount required for completing the Work.
AT HOME:			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aldershot		Drainage of Cove Common	4,300	3,000	3,293	500	500
		Improving Water Supply	5,200	5,340	4,628	500	—
		Alterations to Drainage and Latrines, with a view of utilizing the Sewage in Barracks and Camps	8,000	1,000	127	7,000	—
		Stabling of a more permanent character than that at present existing in Camp	40,000	10,300	11,994	5,500	21,705
Chatham		Re-appropriation of Fort Pitt and Garrison Hospital, consequent on the removal of the Invalid Depôt from Chatham to Netley, including the general re-appropriation of the Barracks at the Station	4,700	1,000	- -	3,700	—
Colchester		Cavalry Barracks	110,000	70,000	58,645	30,000	19,000
Devonport		Additions to Granby Barracks	9,800	6,800	4,958	2,500	700
Gravesend		Purchase of Land, and erecting Rifle Range, Huts, &c., for 700 Men	64,000	73,800	54,252	2,000	6,177
Jersey	Re-armament of Defences		5,000	5,000	3,234	500	700
		Carried forward			£.	52,200	

Vote 14.—Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad—*continued.*

STATIONS.	FORTIFICATIONS AND MILITARY STORE BUILDINGS.	BARRACKS.	Total Estimate for the Work.	Amount already Voted for it.	Gross Sum already Expended upon it to 31 Dec. 1863.	Vote required for 1864-65.	Further Amount required for completing the Work.
Part I.—New Works, &c.—*cont^d.*			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
At Home—*continued.*		Brought forward -	- -	- -	- -	52,200	—
London - -	Re-form of Eastern Defences, Tower -	- - - -	11,500	3,000	450	4,000	4,500
	Hydraulic Engine-house, Tower -	- - - -	2,700	2,000	880	700	—
	- - - - -	New Barracks at Chelsea - -	187,000	152,000	128,978	40,000	17,000
	- - - - -	Hounslow:—To remove present Cook-houses, Wash-houses, &c., and provide others to suit the increased number now accommodated in the Barracks - -	2,400	1,400	811	1,000	—
Netley - -	- - - - - -	Erecting a new Hospital - - -	328,079	310,576	320,801	5,508	—
		Providing and Laying on Gas - -	6,718	6,723	6,021	697	—
		Levelling, Planting, &c., of Grounds -	4,000	2,400	2,122	500	1,000
		Quarters for Non-commissioned Officers and Families of Invalids - -	10,500	3,000	2,237	7,500	—
		Additions and Alterations required for the accommodation of the Medical School - - -	6,000	3,000	5,206	836	—
		Quarters and Stabling required for a detachment of Military Train - -	1,500	1,500	- -	1,500	—
Northern District	New Powder Magazine, Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	- - - -	3,730	3,730	458	2,000	600
Portsmouth -	- - - - -	Haslar:—Converting Barracks into Hospital - - - -	- -	- -	- -	2,000	—
		Carried forward - - -		- -	- -	118,441	

Vote 14.—Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad—*continued.*

STATIONS.	FORTIFICATIONS AND MILITARY STORE BUILDINGS.	BARRACKS.	Total Estimate for the Work.	Amount already Voted for it.	Gross Sum already Expended upon it to 31 Dec. 1863.	Vote required for 1864-65.	Further Amount required for completing the Work.
PART I.—New Works, &c.—*cont^d.*		Brought forward -	£. - -	£. - -	£. - -	£. 118,441	£. —
AT HOME—*continued.*							
Woolwich - -	- - - - -	Purchase of Land, and erecting Hospital for 650 Patients	200,000	165,000	151,335	35,000	—
York - - -	- - - - -	Purchase of Land, and increasing Barrack Accommodation - - -	40,000	39,000	33,914	2,000	3,000
Scotland - -	- - - - -	Restoring Buildings in Edinburgh Castle for Barracks - -	4,300	2,000	318	2,300	—
	TOTAL, PART I., HOME - - - £.		- -	- -	- -	157,741	
ABROAD:							
Africa, West Coast of.	- - - - -	Providing additional Accommodation -	- -	- -	- -	3,000	—
Bermuda - -	Re-armament of Defences - - -	- - - -	5,000	4,500	3,634	1,000	—
	Accessories to Batteries - - - -	- - - -	5,000	2,000	1,413	1,000	2,000
	Naval Store, Ireland Island - - -	- - - -	5,822	3,447	2,770	400	2,600
	Store Accommodation at King William's Town -	- - - -	5,000	4,000	2,615	1,500	—
Cape of Good Hope - -	Magazine, Simon's Town - - -	- - - -	2,175	- -	595	500	1,080
	- - - - -	Providing additional Accommodation -	13,000	2,000	- -	2,000	9,000
Ceylon - -	Store Accommodation - - -	- - - -	1,455	1,455	900	359	—
		Carried forward - - -	- -	- -	- - £.	9,759	

Vote 14.—Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad—*continued.*

STATIONS.	FORTIFICATIONS AND MILITARY STORE BUILDINGS.	BARRACKS.	Total Estimate for the Work.	Amount already Voted for it.	Gross Sum already Expended upon it to 31 Dec. 1863.	Vote required for 1864–65.	Further Amount required for completing the Work.
Part I.—New Works, &c.—*continued.* Abroad—*continued.*			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
		Brought forward -	- -	- -	- -	9,759	—
China - -	- - - - -	Kowloon, Erecting Trial Hut - -	- -	2,000	- -	2,000	—
Gibraltar - -	New Works - -	- - - -	280,000	274,000	262,461	1,000	16,000
	Alterations for revised Armament - -	- - - -	25,500	27,179	22,525	2,500	—
	Additional Water Supply - -	- - - -	7,733	6,000	4,334	3,000	—
	Accessories to Batteries - - -	- - - -	8,000	6,000	4,174	2,000	1,500
	Bombproof Store Accommodation -	- - - -	- -	- -	- -	1,500	—
	- - - - -	Extension of Commissariat Establishment - - -	11,000	7,400	6,866	2,000	3,000
	- - - - -	Drainage and Water Supply - -	12,000	6,000	4,800	4,000	3,000
	- - - - -	Erection of Huts -	23,000	20,000	19,421	2,000	1,000
Malta - -	Re-forming and Improving the Defences	- - - -	196,842	182,000	162,500	3,000	30,000
Mauritius - -	Improvement of Defences - - -	- - - -	202,000	170,811	160,000	15,000	19,000
Nova Scotia -	Improvement of Defences, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - - -	- - - -	100,000	25,000	24,611	15,000	60,000
	Magazine Accommodation - - -	- - - -	4,500	3,500	2,242	1,100	—
Newfoundland -	Improvement of Defences - - -	- - - -	3,000	2,000	1,330	1,000	—
St. Helena -	Improvement of Defences - - -	- - - -	20,000	17,354	13,000	2,500	4,000
		Total, Part I., Abroad - - -	- -	- -	- - £.	67,359	

VOTE 14.—WORKS, BUILDINGS, and REPAIRS, at HOME and ABROAD—*continued.*

STATIONS.	FORTIFICATIONS AND MILITARY STORE BUILDINGS.	BARRACKS.	Total Estimate for the Work.	Amount already Voted for it.	Gross Sum already Expended upon it to 31 Dec. 1863.	Vote required for 1864-65.	Further Amount required for completing the Work.
PART I.—NEW WORKS, &c.—*cont^d.*			£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
SPECIAL SERVICES:							
	Defences of Harwich and Newhaven Harbours	- - - -	110,000	42,500	21,192	12,500	70,000
	Defences of Commercial Harbours, including the Humber and Holyhead	- - - -	450,000	223,500	144,500	12,500	287,500
	Altering details of Batteries	- - - -	25,000	25,000	22,909	2,000	—
	Volunteer Batteries	- - - -	- -	10,000	7,234	1,500	—
	Enfranchisement of Copyhold Property	- - - -	4,500	2,500	4,000	500	—
Various Stations	- - - -	Regimental Schools and Chapels	- -	- -	- -	7,000	—
	- - - -	Military Prisons	- -	- -	- -	5,000	—
	- - - -	Married Soldiers' Quarters	- -	- -	- -	30,000	—
	- - - -	Sanitary Services	- -	- -	- -	30,000	—
	- - - -	Gas Fittings	- -	- -	- -	5,000	—
	- - - -	Rifle Ranges	- -	- -	- -	3,000	—
	- - - -	Gymnasia	- -	- -	- -	4,000	—
	- - - -	Purveyors' Services	- -	- -	- -	3,000	—
	- - - -	Machinery	- -	- -	- -	1,000	—
	- - - -	Reading and Recreation-rooms	- -	- -	- -	5,000	—
	- - - -	Unforeseen Services	- -	- -	- -	5,000	—
		TOTAL VARIOUS STATIONS - - -	- -	- -	- - £.	127,000	

	£.
TOTAL, PART I., HOME - - - - - - - - -	157,741
TOTAL, PART I., ABROAD - - - - - - - - -	67,359
TOTAL, PART I., SPECIAL SERVICES - - - - -	127,000
	£. 352,100

Vote 14.—Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad—*continued.*

Parts II. and III.—New Works, Additions, &c., amounting to less than £. 1,000 each, and Ordinary and Current Repairs.

STATIONS.	FORTIFICATIONS AND MILITARY STORE BUILDINGS.		BARRACKS.		TOTAL.
	Part II.	Part III.	Part II.	Part III.	
HOME:	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aldershot	916	432	4,910	22,440	
Birmingham	-	192	62	1,751	
Brighton	-	552	100	1,693	
Chatham	791	2,058	555	4,273	
Colchester	559	508	936	7,362	
Devonport	1,660	2,145	317	3,773	
Dover	466	4,762	2,653	14,432	
Dover Canal	10	1,560	—	—	
Exeter	15	10	-	513	
Gravesend	-	268	-	577	
Guernsey	1,085	933	361	809	
Jersey	15	800	-	2,036	
London	925	2,044	2,342	5,786	
Manchester	546	265	833	4,064	
Netley	-	-	2,941	1,092	
Newcastle	-	214	90	907	
Pembroke	30	186	1,141	905	
Portland	-	124	245	781	
Portsmouth	2,039	13,437	2,171	11,693	
Purfleet	80	536	30	72	
Shoeburyness	1,161	635	420	575	
Sandhurst	-	-	848	2,002	
Sheerness	643	616	523	1,288	
Woolwich	-	876	2,170	10,849	
Royal Arsenal	3,175	6,366	—	—	
Yorkshire	-	210	-	1,638	
Scotland	550	983	1,821	5,002	
Ireland - Belfast	48	693	34	2,898	
Ireland - Cork	377	579	679	4,775	
Ireland - Curragh	10	10	457	7,993	
Ireland - Dublin	462	544	946	7,220	
Ireland - Limerick	-	179	1,021	3,766	
Whitewashing	-	-	-	1,000	
Surveying	-	500	—	—	
Repairs to War Department Property	-	1,000	—	—	
Total Home £.	15,563	44,217	28,606	133,965	222,351
ABROAD:					
Africa, West Coast of:					
Gambia	-	236	-	504	
Cape Coast Castle	-	309	-	690	
Sierra Leone	-	158	25	859	
Australian Colonies:					
Western Australia	—	—	—	—	
Tasmania	-	99	141	901	
North American Colonies:					
Canada	3,114	2,674	653	8,102	
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	1,099	978	899	5,990	
Newfoundland	445	342	125	1,089	
Bermuda	251	1,217	625	1,644	
Cape of Good Hope	751	364	1,583	3,767	
Ceylon	366	407	—	—	
China	-	317	243	4,493	
Gibraltar	3,589	2,372	1,170	4,275	
Ionian Islands	-	-	-	500	
Malta	2,637	2,442	1,399	5,057	
Mauritius	430	450	300	4,572	
New Zealand	43	251	457	1,214	
St. Helena	185	1,830	408	2,326	
Jamaica	211	765	588	3,241	
Bahamas	-	119	-	468	
Honduras	-	50	-	418	
Barbados	-	245	1,253	3,756	
Berbice	-	-	-	600	
Demerara	-	324	85	1,957	
St. Lucia	-	150	—	—	
Trinidad	-	8	211	1,420	
Total Abroad £.	13,121	16,107	10,165	57,843	97,236
Total Home and Abroad, £.	28,684	60,324	38,771	191,808	319,587

Vote 14.—Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad—*continued.*

ABSTRACT.

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.
	£.	£.
TOTAL FOR ESTABLISHMENT - - - - - -	79,183	80,512

WORKS, BUILDINGS, and REPAIRS at HOME and ABROAD.

	1864–65.					
	Fortifications, and Military Store Buildings.		Barracks.			
	Home.	Abroad.	Home.	Abroad.		
PART I.	£.	£.	£.	£.		
(New Works, Additions, and Alterations amounting to 1,000*l.*, and upwards) - - -	7,200	52,359	150,541	15,000	225,100	
PART II.						
(New Works, Additions, &c., amounting to less than 1,000*l.*) - -	15,563	13,121	28,606	10,165	67,455	
PART III.						
(Ordinary and Current Repairs) - - -	44,217	16,107	133,965	57,843	252,132	
	66,980	81,587	313,112	83,008		
	£. 148,567		£. 396,120			
Special Services - -	29,000		98,000			
	£. 177,567		£. 494,120			
					671,687	730,429
				TOTAL - - - £.	750,870	810,941

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864-65 (VOTE 14) - - - £. 750,870.

PART V.

OTHER SERVICES.

	Page.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.
		£.	£.
Vote 15. MILITARY EDUCATION - - -	53	173,883	172,201
Vote 16. SURVEYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM	63	88,345	79,445
Vote 17. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES - -	64	128,103	88,135
Vote 18. ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY -	66	223,384	219,173
TOTAL - - - £.		613,715	558,954

Vote 15.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

ABSTRACT of the ESTIMATED CHARGES for the several Establishments for MILITARY EDUCATION, from 1 April 1864 to 31 March 1865.

	Pages.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.
		£.	£.
THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION - -	54	8,053	8,174
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY AT WOOLWICH	54	42,124	41,872
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE AT SANDHURST	57	49,501	48,726
REGIMENTAL AND GARRISON SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES - - - - - - -	59	37,159	37,708
ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM AT CHELSEA -	60	14,406	14,597
ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL AT DUBLIN - - - - - - - -	61	11,334	12,921
DEPARTMENT FOR INSTRUCTION OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS - - - - - -	62	2,705	1,918
MILITARY MEDICAL SCHOOL - - - -	62	8,601	6,285
TOTAL - - £.		173,883	172,201

TOTAL AMOUNT of ESTIMATE for 1864-65 (Vote 15) - £. 173,883.

VOTE 15.

Detail of the Establishments for Military Education.

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
THE COUNCIL OF MILITARY EDUCATION.	£.	£.	£.	£.
President:				
His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief	—	—	—	
1 Vice-President, Major General — {Unattached Pay in addition.}	1,000		1,000	
1 Member, Major General — {Retired Full Pay in addition.}	600		600	
1 Member	600		600	
1 Member, Lieutenant Colonel — {Regimental Pay in addition.}	431		486	
1 Member, Captain — {Half-Pay in addition.}	600		600	
1 Secretary, Captain — {Half-Pay in addition.}	400		400	
8 Clerks	602		502	
	£. s. d.			
1 Office Keeper	107 18 —			
1 Messenger	54 12 —			
Travelling Expenses of the Council in visiting Army Schools, travelling Expenses of Examiners and Miscellaneous Charges	437 10 —		560 200	
	600			
Pay of Examiners	3,220		3,225	
Add one Day's Pay for Leap Year			1	
Total Council of Military Education — £.		8,053		8,174
Note.—The Indian Government contributes a sum of £.360 towards the expenses of this Establishment.				
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.				
Governor:				
His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief	—	—	—	
1 Lieutenant Governor Commandant — {Unattached Pay in addition.}	1,000		1,000	
1 Inspector of Studies, 2d Commandant, Regimental Pay, 17 *s.* 11 *d.* per diem, and extra Pay, £.300 per annum	627		627	
1 Assistant Inspector of Studies, Regimental Pay, 15 *s.* 5 *d.* per diem, and extra Pay, £. 200 per annum	491		481	
1 Chaplain	250		250	
Carried forward — £.	2,368	8,053	2,858	8,174

Vote 15.—Detail of the Establishments for Military Education—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
Royal Military Academy—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	2,368	8,053	2,358	8,174
Military Branch:				
Officers attached to Companies of Gentlemen Cadets:				
1 Captain, Regimental Pay 14 *s.* 1 *d.*, and Extra Pay 5 *s.* per diem - - - - - - - -	348	- - -	348	
1 Captain, Regimental Pay 14 *s.* 1 *d.*, and Extra Pay 5 *s.* per diem - - - - - - - -	348	- - -	348	
1 Second Captain, Regimental Pay 11 *s.*, and Extra Pay 5 *s.* per diem - - - - - - - -	292	- - -	292	
6 Lieutenants, Regimental Pay 6 *s.* 10 *d.*, and Extra Pay 4 *s.* each per diem - - - - - - - -	1,186	- - -	1,186	
1 Paymaster and Acting Adjutant - - - - -	475	- - -	475	
1 Quartermaster, Regimental Pay 7 *s.* 10 *d.*, and Extra Pay 3 *s.* per diem - - - - - - -	198	- - -	198	
1 Surgeon, 15 *s.* per diem - - - - - - -	274	- - -	274	
1 Serjeant Major, Regimental Pay 4 *s.* 3¼ *d.*, and Extra Pay 1 *s.* per diem - - - - - - - -	96	- - -	96	
1 Quartermaster Serjeant, Regimental Pay 3 *s.* 9¼ *d.*, and Extra Pay 1 *s.* 7¼ *d.* per diem - - - - -	98	- - -	98	
16 Serjeants as Clerks, Drill Instructors, &c., Regimental Pay 2 *s.* 10 *d.*, and Extra Pay from 9 *d.* to 2 *s.* 6 *d.* each per diem - - - - - - - -	1,143	- - -	1,138	
1 Hospital Serjeant - - - - - - - -	52	- - -	52	
2 Trumpeters, Regimental Pay 1 *s.* 3¼ *d.* each per diem -	46	- - -	46	
12 Gunners, Regimental Pay 1 *s.* 3¼ *d.* each per diem -	278	- - -	278	
Good Conduct Pay and Beer Money to Non-commissioned Officers and Men - - - - - -	85	- - -	81	
Clerk to Paymaster, 80 *l.* to 150 *l.* - - - - -	115	- - -	110	
Civil Branch:				
1 Professor of Fortification, Regimental Pay 11 *s.* per diem, and Extra Pay 250 *l.* per annum - - - -	451	- - -	451	
1 Instructor in Fortification, Regimental Pay 13 *s.*, and Extra Pay 5 *s.* per diem - - - - - -	329	- - -	365	
4 Instructors in Fortification, Regimental Pay 11 *s.*, and Extra Pay 5 *s.* each per diem - - - - - -	1,168	- - -	1,168	
1 Professor of Artillery, Regimental Pay 16 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem, and Extra Pay 250 *l.* per annum - - - -	551	- - -	551	
1 Instructor in Artillery, Regimental Pay 12 *s.* 1 *d.*, and Extra Pay 5 *s.* per diem - - - - - -	312	- - -	312	
2 Assistant Instructors in Artillery, Regimental Pay 11 *s.*, and Extra Pay 5 *s.* each per diem - - - - -	584	- - -	584	
1 Instructor in Surveying and Sketching, Regimental Pay 11 *s.*, and Extra Pay 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem - - -	338	- - -	338	
1 Assistant Instructor in Surveying and Sketching, Regimental Pay 12 *s.* 1 *d.*, and Extra Pay 5 *s.* per diem -	312	- - -	312	
2 Assistant Instructors in Surveying and Sketching, Regimental Pay 11 *s.*, and Extra Pay 5 *s.* each per diem -	584	- - -	584	
1 Assistant Instructor in Surveying and Sketching, Regimental Pay 7 *s.* 10 *d.*, and Extra Pay 5 *s.* per diem -	291	- - -	234	
1 Professor of Mathematics - - - - - - -	500	- - -	650	
1 Professor of Mechanics - - - - - - -	500	- - -	500	
1 First Mathematical Master - - - - - - -	500	- - -	500	
3 Mathematical Masters, 2 at 400 *l.* each per annum, and 1 at 350 *l.* - - - - - - - - -	1,150	- - -	1,200	
1 Mathematical Master - - - - - - - -	200	- - -	350	
1 Master for Practical Geometry - - - - - -	350	- - -	350	
1 Master for Military Plan Drawing - - - - -	350	- - -	350	
3 Masters for Geometrical Drawing, one at 300 *l.*, and two at 250 *l.* per annum - - - - - - -	800	- - -	800	
1 Professor of Landscape Drawing - - - - -	300	- - -	300	
3 Masters for Landscape Drawing, 1 at 300 *l.*, and 2 at 250 *l.* per annum - - - - - - - -	800	- - -	800	
Carried forward - - - £.	17,772	8,053	18,077	8,174

Vote 15.—Detail of the Establishments for Military Education—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
Royal Military Academy—*continued.*	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	17,772	8,053	18,077	8,174.
Civil Branch—*continued.*				
1 Professor of French - - - - - - - - -	300	- - -	300	
3 Masters of French, from 150 *l.* to 250 *l.* per annum -	600	- - -	600	
1 Professor of German - - - - - - - -	300	- - -	300	
3 Masters of German, from 150 *l.* to 250 *l.* per annum -	500	- - -	550	
1 Professor of Hindustani - - - - - - -	300	- - -	300	
1 Master of Hindustani - - - - - - - -	250	- - -	250	
1 Lecturer on Chemistry - - - - - - -	300	- - -	300	
1 Assistant to ditto - - - - - - - -	100	- - -	100	
Boy for Chemical Laboratory - - - - -	16	—	—	
1 Lecturer on Geology and Mineralogy - - - -	200	- - -	200	
1 Clerk, 2d Class, from 170 *l.* to 220 *l.* - - - -	220	- - -	220	
1 Modeller - - - - - - - - - -	150	- - -	150	
1 Modelling Smith - - - - - £. 80 -				
Extra allowance for lighting and attending to the gas in the interior of the Academy Buildings - - - - 18 5				
	98	- - -	98	
General Expenses:				
Messing, &c. of 250 Gentlemen Cadets - - -	10,950	- - -	11,413	
Clothing of ditto - - - - - - - - -	2,190	- - -	2,281	
Clothing of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men - -	145	- - -	140	
Wages of Servants - - - - - - - - -	2,097	- - -	2,129	
Clothing of Servants - - - - - - - -	270	- - -	275	
Pay of Foreman of Cadets' Workshop - - - -	86	- - -	86	
Allowance to Instructors of Gymnastics - - - -	91	- - -	91	
Working pay to 1 Non-Commissioned Officer, and 8 Privates of Royal Engineers, employed under the Professor of Fortification - - - - - - - -	93	- - -	93	
For the purchase of Philosophical Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., to illustrate Lectures - - - - - - - -	90	- - -	186	
For the purchase of Prize Instruments, Drawing Paper, Modellers' Tools, &c. - - - - - - - -	290	- - -	290	
Purchase and repair of Furniture, &c. - - - - -	1,615	- - -	—	
Cost of Fuel and Light, and allowance in lieu thereof -	811	- - -	1,140	
Allowance in lieu of Servants - - - - - -	256	- - -	256	
Allowance in lieu of Forage - - - - - - -	68	- - -	68	
Allowance in lieu of Lodgings - - - - - -	1,325	- - -	1,190	
Laundry Expenses - - - - - - - - -	241	- - -	241	
Contingent and Miscellaneous Expenses - - - -	400	- - -	470	
Add One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year -	- - -	- - -	78	
Total for Royal Military Academy - - £.	- - -	42,124	- - -	41,872
N. B.—The contributions of the Cadets for the Year ended 31st December, which were paid into the Exchequer as an extra Receipt, amounted to 26,701 *l.* 19 *s.* 5 *d.*				
The Indian Government also contributes a sum of 2,057 *l.* towards the Expenses of this Establishment, which is paid into the Exchequer.				
Carried forward - - - £.	- - -	50,177	- - -	50,046

Vote 15.—Detail of the Establishments for Military Education—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	50,177	- - -	50,046
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.				
1 Governor - - - - - - { Pay of Commandant Royal Engineer, in addition. }	1,000	- - -	1,000	
CADETS' COLLEGE:				
1 Lieutenant-Governor, 27 *s.* 6 *d.* a day - { Half-Pay in addition. }	502	- - -	502	
1 Major and Superintendent of Studies - { Half-Pay in addition. }	300	- - -	300	
4 Captains of Companies, Regimental Pay, 14 *s.* 7 *d.* each per diem; Brevet, &c., Pay for two, 6 *s.* 5 *d.* - -	1,182	- - -	1,182	
4 Lieutenants, Regimental Pay 6 *s.* 6 *d.*, and Extra Pay 3 *s.* 6 *d.* each per diem - - - - - - -	730	- - -	657	
1 Adjutant, at 15 *s.* 1 *d.* a day - - - - - -	275	- - -	275	
1 Paymaster - - - - - - - - -	300	- - -	300	
1 Riding Master, at 14 *s.* a day - - - - - -	256	- - -	256	
1 Chaplain - - - - - - - - -	411	- - -	411	
1 Surgeon, at 6 *s.* 6 *d.* a day - - Half-Pay in addition -	119	- - -	119	
1 Assistant Surgeon, at 11 *s.* 6 *d.* a day - - -	210	- - -	210	
1 Quartermaster and acting Barrack Master, 14 *s.* a day	255	- - -	183	
1 Serjeant-Major, 4 *s.* 2 *d.* a day - - - - -	76	- - -	76	
1 Quartermaster-Serjeant, 4 *s.* 2 *d.* a day - - -	76	- - -	76	
1 Serjeant of Riding Troop, 3 *s.* 3 *d.* a day - - -	59	- - -	59	
12 Staff Serjeants, 3 *s.* 2 *d.* a day each - - - -	693	- - -	693	
1 Hospital Serjeant, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* a day - - - -	64	- - -	64	
1 Band Master, 5 *s.* a day - - - - - -	91	- - -	91	
1 Serjeant of the Band, 3 *s.* 2 *d.* a day - - - -	58	- - -	58	
1 Corporal of the Band, 2 *s.* a day - - - -	37	- - -	37	
12 Musicians, 4 Buglers - each 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a day - - - - -	438	- - -	438	
1 Professor of Mathematics - - - - - -	400	- - -	400	
4 Masters of Mathematics, at 250 *l.* each per annum -	1,000	- - -	1,000	
3 Masters of Mathematics, at 200 *l.* each per annum -	600	- - -	600	
1 Professor of Fortification - - - - -	500	- - -	500	
1 Instructor in Fortification - - - { Including Regimental Pay. }	400	- - -	400	
1 Instructor in Fortification - - - { Including Regimental Pay. }	350	- - -	350	
1 Instructor in Fortification - - - - -	350	- - -	350	
2 Instructors in Fortification, at 300 *l.* per annum each - { Including Regimental Pay. }				
1 Instructor in Fortification, at 19 *s.* 10 *d.* Regimental Pay, and 5 *s.* a day Extra Pay - - - -	1,346	- - -	1,200	
1 Instructor in Fortification, at 11 *s.* Regimental Pay, and 5 *s.* a day Extra Pay - - - - -				
1 Professor of Military Surveying - { Half-Pay in addition. }	272	- - -	272	
1 Instructor in Military Surveying - { Half-Pay in addition. }	172	- - -	172	
1 Instructor in Military Drawing and Surveying - -	300	- - -	300	
5 Instructors in Military Drawing and Surveying, 300 *l.* per annum each - { Including Regimental Pay, }	1,500	- - -	1,500	
1 Professor of French - - - - - - - -	300	- - -	300	
1 Instructor of French - - - - - - -	250	- - -	250	
2 Ditto - ditto, each 150 *l.* - - - - - -	381	- - -	300	
1 Professor of German - - - - - - -	300	- - -	300	
1 Instructor of German - - - - - - -	250	- - -	250	
2 Instructors in Languages, each 150 *l.* per annum -	300	- - -	300	
1 Professor of Military History - (Including Regimental Pay)	400	- - -	400	
2 Instructors in Military History - - - - -	700	- - -	350	
1 Instructor in Landscape Drawing - - - -	300	- - -	300	
3 Masters in Landscape Drawing, 150 *l.* per annum each	450	- - -	450	
1 Fencing Master - - - - - - - -	183	- - -	183	
1 Professor of Geology and Mineralogy - - -	300	- - -	300	
1 Professor of Experimental Sciences - - - -	300	- - -	300	
1 Assistant - - - - (Regimental Pay in addition)	27	- - -	27	
5 College Clerks, 1 at 200 *l.*, 1 at 160 *l.*, 1 at 130 *l.*, and 1 at 120 *l.*, and 1 at 102 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum -	712	- - -	710	
1 Housekeeper - - - - - - - - -	60	- - -	60	
4 Assistant Housekeepers - - - - - - -	139	- - -	139	
2 Nurses to the Infirmary - - - - - - -	70	- - -	70	
1 Armourer, at 3 *s.* a day - - - - - - -	55	- - -	55	
1 Assistant Armourer - - - - - - - -	42	- - -	42	
40 Men Servants - - - - - - - - -	1,616	- - -	1,616	
5 Porters to Entrance Lodges, at 42 *l.* each per annum -	208	- - -	208	
Carried forward - - - £.	21,665	50,177	20,941	50,046

Vote 15.—Detail of the Establishments for Military Education—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	21,665	50,177	20,941	50,046
Royal Military College—*continued.*				
Cadets' College—*continued.*				
1 Lamplighter - - - - - - - - -	47	- - -	47	
1 Cook - - - - - - - - - -	31	- - -	31	
2 Assistant Cooks - - - - - - - -	33	- - -	33	
1 Clerk of Kitchen - - - - - - - -	64	- - -	64	
1 Lithographic Printer - - - - - - -	77	- - -	23	
1 Assistant to ditto - - - - - - - -	18	- - -	18	
3 Instructors in Gymnastics - - - - -	91	- - -	64	
1 Librarian - - - - - - - - -	20	—	—	
1 Chapel Clerk - - - - - - - - -	10	—	—	
— Singing Boys - - - - - - - - -	8	—	—	
Staff College:				
1 Commandant, at 27 *s.* 6 *d.* a day, Brevet Colonel (Half Pay in addition.) - - - - - - -	502	- - -	502	
1 Adjutant, at 15 *s.* 1 *d.* a day - - - - - -	312	- - -	312	
1 Quartermaster Serjeant, at 4 *s.* 2 *d.* a day - - - -	76	- - -	76	
1 Serjeant Instructor in Artillery - - (In addition to Regimental Pay.)	27	- - -	27	
1 Professor of Mathematics - - - - - -	400	- - -	400	
1 Master of ditto - - - - - - - -	200	- - -	200	
1 Professor of Fortification and Artillery - (Including Regimental Pay.)	500	- - -	500	
1 Ditto - Military Art and History - (Including Regimental Pay.)	500	- - -	500	
1 Ditto - Military Drawing and Topography - - - (Including Regimental Pay.)	400	- - -	400	
1 Ditto - Military Administration and Law - -	400	- - -	400	
1 Ditto - French - - - - - - - -	350	- - -	350	
1 Ditto - German - - - - - - - -	350	- - -	350	
1 Ditto - Hindustani - - - - - - - -	350	- - -	350	
1 Clerk - - - - - - - - - -	120	- - -	120	
1 Messenger - - - - - - - - -	42	- - -	42	
5 Men Servants - - - - - - - - -	208	- - -	208	
1 Hall Porter - - - - - - - - -	42	- - -	42	
General Expenses:				
Expense of Riding School, and of instructing Officers and Gentlemen Cadets in intrenching, sapping and pontooning, with charges for materials, models, &c. -	550	- - -	506	
Salary of the Secretary to the Commissioners - -	- - -	- - -	200	
Fuel and Light, and allowance in lieu thereof - - -	2,883	- - -	3,083	
Board and Washing of 296 Gentlemen Cadets - -	9,117	- - -	9,117	
Wages of Labourers and others - - - - -	492	- - -	438	
Rent, Rates and Taxes of Lands, &c. - - - - -	606	- - -	588	
Allowance to Officers, Professors and Students, for Servants	1,176	- - -	1,176	
Forage Allowance to Officers, &c. - - - - - -	1,468	- - -	1,468	
Lodging Allowance to Officers, Professors and Students, who cannot be provided with quarters - - -	1,370	- - -	1,424	
Clothing for the Non-commissioned Officers, Band, and Servants - - - - - - - - - -	448	- - -	448	
Furniture - - - - - - - - - -	361	—	—	
Contingencies for Educational purposes - - - - -	180	- - -	165	
Pay of Organist and expenses of Musical Instruments, Music, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	111	- - -	101	
Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenses - - -	896	- - -	973	
For the Maintenance and Education of 20 Queen's Cadets, and Scholars, Orphan Sons of Officers who have died in the Service, and left their Families in reduced circumstances - - - - - - - - - -	1,500	- - -	1,500	
For ditto of 20 Queen's Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India - - - - - - - -	1,500	- - -	1,500	
Add,—One Day's Pay and Allowances for Leap Year -	- - -	- - -	39	
Total Royal Military College - -		49,501		
			- - £.	48,726
The Contributions of Students and of Friends of Gentlemen Cadets at Sandhurst, for the year ended 31st December 1863, which were paid into the Exchequer as an extra receipt, amounted to - - - - - - £. 19,018 - -				
Carried forward - - - £.	- - -	99,678	- - -	98,772

The Indian Government contributes a sum of 3,000*l.* per annum, for the Education and Maintenance of 20 Queen's Cadets, nominated by the Secretary of State for India.

Vote 15.—Detail of the Establishments for Military Education—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	- - -	99,678	- - -	98,772
REGIMENTAL AND GARRISON SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES:				
Schools:				
3 Assistant Inspectors in Great Britain and Ireland, at 500 *l.* each per annum	1,500	- - -	1,500	
3 Local Inspectors in the Mediterranean, at 3 *s.* each a day (Regimental pay in addition.)	164	- - -	164	
1 Superintendent of Schools, Woolwich District, Quarter-master, Royal Artillery	189	- - -	189	
4 Superintending Schoolmasters, from 7 *s.* to 8 *s.* each per diem	584	- - -	18,259	
11 Schoolmasters, from 2 *s.* to 8 *s.* each per diem	17,045	- - -		
1 First Class Schoolmistresses, 2 at 50 *l.*, and 19 at 36 *l.* each per annum	784	- - -	856	
1 Second Class Schoolmistresses, at 30 *l.* each per annum	930	- - -	1,290	
16 Third Class Schoolmistresses, at 24 *l.* each per annum	3,024	- - -	3,264	
9 Acting Schoolmasters	903	- - -	329	
6 Acting Schoolmistresses	544	- - -	280	
Detachment Schoolmasters, and Soldier Assistants	2,500	- - -	2,199	
Pupil Teachers and Monitresses	663	- - -	620	
Pay of Permanent Orderlies, and Servants' allowance to Superintending Schoolmasters	550	- - -	460	
Charge for training Schoolmistresses	100	- - -	400	
Outfit allowance to Superintending Schoolmasters	400		—	
Travelling and Contingent Expenses of Assistant Inspectors, Superintending Schoolmasters, and others	600	- - -	1,400	
For the purchase of Industrial Materials	1,500	- - -	1,500	
For the purchase of Apparatus for illustrating Lectures	400	- - -	400	
Special allowance to Schools at Gambia and Ceylon	120	- - -	120	
For the repair of School Books	100	- - -	200	
Libraries and Reading Rooms:				
An allowance of 2 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum to each Troop, Battery, or Company on the British Establishment	3,800	- - -	3,713	
Pay of Librarians of "Victoria" and "Prince Consort" Libraries, Aldershot, 3 *s.* 6 *d.* and 3 *s.* 7 *d.* a day	129	- - -	—	
Special allowances at Woolwich, Warley, Sheerness, &c.	- - -	- - -	95	
Pay of 11 Librarians, at 2 *s.* each per diem	402	- - -	365	
Allowance to Librarians, and for the purchase of Games for Troops proceeding to the Colonies	60	- - -	45	
Special Allowances:				
Foot Guards, for Recreation Rooms, at 1 *l.* 10 *s.* per Co.	105		—	
Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery	20		—	
Royal Artillery, Shoeburyness	15		—	
Schools of Musketry and Recruiting Staff	20		—	
Tower Library	8		—	
Add,—One Day's Pay, &c. for Leap Year	- - -	- - -	60	
Total Regimental and Garrison Schools and Libraries £.		37,159	- - -	37,708
Carried forward £.		136,837	- - -	136,480

Vote 15.—Detail of the Establishments for Military Education—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.		ESTIMATE, 1863–64.	
	£.	£	£	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	136,837	- - -	136,480
ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA:				
Military Branch:				
1 Commandant - - - - - } Half-pay in addition.	300	- - -	300	
1 Adjutant and Secretary, 10 *s.* a day - }	183	- - -	183	
1 Quartermaster and Paymaster - - - - -	250	- - -	250	
1 Surgeon, pay 6 *s.* 6 *d.* a day; Servant's allowance, 1 *s.* a day; half-pay provided in Vote 21 - - - -	200	- - -	137	
1 Dispenser of Medicines, 7 *s.* 6 *d.* a day - - -	137	- - -	137	
1 Chaplain, 17 *s.* 6 *d.* a day; lodging and servant's allowance, 5 *s.* 6 *d.* a day - - - - - -	420	- - -	420	
1 Housekeeper - - - - - - - -	60	- - -	60	
1 Quartermaster-Serjeant, 3 *s.* a day - - - -	55	- - -	55	
2 Serjeants-Major, at 3 *s.* each a day - - - -	110	- - -	110	
1 Serjeant and Master Shoemaker, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* a day -	43	- - -	43	
1 Serjeant and Master Tailor, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* a day - -	43	- - -	43	
1 Hospital Serjeant, at 1 *s.* 10 *d.* a day - - - -	33	- - -	33	
1 Serjeant-Assistant (Clerk), 1 *s.* 10 *d.* a day - -	33	- - -	33	
6 Serjeants-Assistant, 1 *s.* 10 *d.* a day each - - -	201	- - -	201	
1 Serjeant-Porter, at 2 *s.* 10 *d.* a day - - - -	52	- - -	52	
4 Pioneer-Corporals, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a day each - - -	183	- - -	183	
1 Drum-Major, at 2 *s.* 4 *d.* a day - - - - -	43	- - -	43	
1 Cook to superintend Steam Apparatus - - -	30	- - -	30	
3 Assistant Cooks; 1 at 13 *l.*, 2 at 11 *l.* each, per annum	35	- - -	35	
1 Laundress - - - - - - - - -	20	- - -	20	
3 Assistant Laundresses, at 10 *l.* each per annum - -	30	- - -	30	
3 Hospital Nurses, at 12 *l.* each - - - - - -	36	- - -	36	
16 Company Nurses, at 10 *l.* each - - - - - -	160	- - -	160	
1 Band Master, at 6 *s.* a day - - - - -	110	- - -	110	
10 Colour Corporals (Boys), at 3 *d.* a week each - -	7	- - -	7	
28 Full Corporals (Boys), at 2 *d.* a week each - -	12	- - -	12	
17 Lance Corporals (Boys), at 1 *d.* a week each - -	4	- - -	4	
Provisions for Serjeants, Nurses, Cooks, &c., and 500 Boys	4,881	- - -	5,132	
Clothing for ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto -	1,459	- - -	1,460	
Laundry Expenses - - - - - - - -	348	- - -	355	
Hospital Expenses - - - - - - - - -	100	- - -	100	
Postage - - - - - - - - - -	12	- - -	12	
Water Rent, Parochial Taxes, &c. - - - - -	380	- - -	380	
Watering the Grounds, &c. - - - - - - -	40	- - -	40	
Contingencies - - - - - - - - -	280	- - -	280	
Add,—One Day's Pay, &c., for Leap Year - -	- - -	- - -	5	
Total for the Military Branch - - £.	10,290	- - -	10,491	
Educational Branch:				
1 Head Master, Normal School - - - - - -	300	- - -	300	
1 Assistant Master - ditto - - - - - -	200	- - -	200	
1 Upper Master, Model School - - - - - -	300	- - -	300	
1 First Master - ditto - - - - - - -	120	- - -	120	
1 Second Master - ditto - - - - - - -	95	- - -	95	
1 Third Master - ditto - - - - - - -	85	- - -	85	
1 Master, Infant School ditto - - - - - -	180	- - -	180	
1 Instructor in Fortification and Military Drawing -	50	- - -	50	
1 ditto - in Chemistry - - - - - - -	40	- - -	40	
1 Singing Master - - - - - - - -	100	- - -	100	
1 Drawing Master - - - - - - - - -	40	- - -	40	
1 Pioneer Corporal - - - at 2 *s.* 10 *d.* a day	52	- - -	52	
1 Second Pioneer - - - - - - - - -	25	- - -	25	
1 Nurse - - - - - - - - - -	10	- - -	10	
5 Pupil Teachers - - - - - - - - -	68			
12 ditto - - - - - - - - - -	109	- - -	84	
1 Monitor - - - - - - - - - -	4			
20 Students - - - - each 6 *l.* 6 *s.* per annum	126	- - -	126	
Provisions for Teachers, Students and Monitors - -	1,386	- - -	1,473	
Clothing for Teachers, Students, Monitors, Pioneer Corporals, &c. - - - - - - - - -	582	- - -	606	
School Apparatus - - - - - - - -	75	- - -	50	
Laundry Expenses - - - - - - - -	89	- - -	90	
Contingencies - - - - - - - - -	80	- - -	80	
Total for Educational Branch - - -	4,116	- - -	4,106	
Total for Royal Military Asylum - - -	- - -	14,406	- - -	14,597
Carried forward - - - £.		151,243	- - -	151,077

Vote 15.—DETAIL of the ESTABLISHMENTS for MILITARY EDUCATION—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	- - -	151,243	- - -	151,077
ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, DUBLIN:				
MILITARY BRANCH:				
1 Commandant, Pay 276 *l.* 18 *s.* 8 *d.*; Forage, 33 *l.* 14 *s.* (The Half-pay of these Officers is provided in Vote 18.)	311	- - -	311	
1 Secretary, Adjutant and Acting Treasurer, Pay, 193 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.*; Forage, 33 *l.* 14 *s.* (The Half-pay of these Officers is provided in Vote 18.)	227	- - -	227	
1 Chaplain, Pay 230 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.*; Forage, 15 *l.*	246	- - -	246	
1 Officiating Roman Catholic Clergyman	80	- - -	80	
1 Surgeon, at 6 *s.* 6 *d.* a day; Servant's allowance, 1 *s.* a day (Half-pay provided in Vote 18.)	137	- - -	137	
1 Quartermaster	155	- - -	155	
1 Dispenser of Medicines, at 7 *s.* 6 *d.* a day	137	- - -	137	
1 Serjeant Major	55	- - -	55	
1 Quartermaster Serjeant	37	- - -	37	
1 Serjeant of Instruction in Music	55	- - -	55	
1 Serjeant-Assistant and Clerk	28	- - -	28	
1 Serjeant-Assistant	37	- - -	37	
5 Serjeant-Assistants each 27 *l.* 14 *s.*	139	- - -	139	
1 Serjeant Tailor	58	- - -	58	
1 Assistant ditto	43	- - -	43	
1 Hospital Serjeant	37	- - -	37	
1 Serjeant Porter	37	- - -	37	
1 Drum Major	33	- - -	33	
3 Pioneer Corporals, each 27 *l.* 6 *s.*; Allowance to one as Sexton, 6 *l.* 10 *s.*	88	- - -	88	
1 Serjeant Gardener, Pay 27 *l.* 14 *s.*; Allowance for charge of Chapel, 2 *l.* 2 *s.*	30	- - -	30	
1 Engineer	36	- - -	36	
1 Matron	46	- - -	46	
1 Organist and Workmistress 1 Laundress at 27 *l.* 14 *s.* each per annum.	55	- - -	55	
2 Cooks; 1 at 18 *l.* 5 *s.*, and 1 at 10 *l.*	28	- - -	28	
1 Hospital Nurse	12	- - -	12	
16 Women Servants; 1 at 10 *l.*, 13 at 6 *l.* 6 *s.*, 1 at 6 *l.* per annum, and 1 at 1 *s.* a day	130	- -	116	
1 Hospital Orderly, at 10 *d.* a day	15	- - -	15	
1 Ploughman	27	- - -	27	
1 Labourer	21	- - -	21	
Allowance to Pupil Teachers, Serjeants, Corporals, Band, and others	79	- - -	60	
EDUCATIONAL BRANCH:				
1 Head Master	150	- - -	150	
3 Assistant Schoolmasters; 1 at 100 *l.*, 1 at 80 *l.*, and 1 at 70 *l.*	250	- - -	250	
2 Enlisted Assistant Schoolmasters, at 2 *s.* a day each	73	- - -	146	
1 Instructor of Mechanics, at 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a day	46	- - -	46	
10 Monitors, at 4 *l.* 4 *s.* each per annum	52	- - -	34	
1 Singing Master	60	- - -	60	
Provisions for Serjeants, Servants, and 410 Boys	4,100	- - -	5,814	
Ditto - for Schoolmasters and Monitors	400	- - -	402	
Clothing for Serjeants, Servants, and 410 Boys	1,736	- - -	1,646	
Ditto for 10 Monitors	70	- -	56	
House Linen and Utensils	196	- - -	261	
Fuel and Light	809	- - -	738	
Laundry Expenses	223	- - -	231	
Infirmary Expenses	150	- - -	150	
Farm and Garden Expenses	292	- - -	263	
Postage of Letters, &c.	20	- - -	20	
Purchase of Band Instruments	38	- - -	—	
Contingencies	250	- - -	250	
Add,—One Day's Pay, &c., for Leap Year	- - -	- - -	18	
TOTAL ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL	- - -	11,334	- - -	12,021
Carried forward £.	- - -	162,577	- - -	163,998

Vote 15.—Detail of the Establishments for Military Education—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.		ESTIMATE, 1863–64.	
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward	- - -	162,577	- - -	163,998
DEPARTMENT FOR INSTRUCTION OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS:				
1 Director — Civil Pay 300 *l.*; Forage and Lodging Allowances 109 *l.* 10 *s.* (Regimental Pay in addition.)	410	- - -	261	
1 Assistant Director — Civil Pay 145 *l.* -; Forage and Lodging Allowances 55 *l.* (Regimental Pay in addition.)	200		—	
1 Instructor in Topographical Drawing and Military Sketching - - - - (Regimental Pay in addition.)	100	- - -	100	
1 Professor of Mathematics — Salary - - - 500 *l.*; Lodging Allowances 55 *l.*	555		—	
1 Lecturer on Chemistry - - - - - - - -	200		—	
1 Assistant to ditto - - - - - - - - -	150		—	
1 German Master - - - - - - - - -	50	- - -	50	
1 French Master - - - - - - - - -	50	- - -	50	
1 Clerk, 4 *s.* 11 *d.* per diem - - - - - - -	90	- - -	90	
Allowance to enable a proportion of the Officers to visit Fortifications, Public Works, and the Government Manufacturing Establishments and Travelling Expenses	400	- - -	330	
Allowance in lieu of Forage for the Director - - -	- - -	- - -	37	
For Lectures on Metallurgy - - - - - - - -	200		—	
For Lectures on Mechanics - - - - - - - -	200		—	
For purchase of Furniture, Contingencies, &c. - -	100		—	
Probable amount required for instructing Officers in the higher branches of Artillery - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,000	
Total for Department for Instruction of Artillery Officers - - - £.	- - -	2,705	- - -	1,918
MILITARY MEDICAL SCHOOL:				
1 Professor of Military Hygiene - - - - - -	700	- - -	700	
1 Professor of Military and Clinical-Military Medicine -	700	- - -	700	
1 Professor of Military and Clinical-Military Surgery -	700	- - -	700	
1 Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy - -	600	- - -	600	
1 Assistant to ditto - - - - - - - - -	200	- - -	200	
3 Staff Surgeons and 1 Staff Assistant Surgeon, Assistants to the Professors - - - - - - - - -	1,241		—	
Contingent Expenses of the School and Museum - -	500	- - -	350	
Library Expenses - - - - - - - - - -	50	- - -	50	
Allowance to the Examiners of Candidates for the Medical Service - - - - - - - - - -	425	- - -	425	
Travelling and personal allowances of the Professors -	150		—	
Wages and Clothing of 17 Mess Waiters - - -	110		—	
Pay and Lodging Allowance to 45 Probationers to supply vacancies among the Assistant Surgeons - - -	3,225	- - -	2,560	
Total for Military Medical School - £.	- -	8,601	- - -	6,285
Total for Establishments for Military Education - - - - - - £.	- -	173,883	- - -	172,201

Vote 16.

SURVEYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

	£. s. d.	Provided in VOTES 1, 3, and 26.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
		£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Director* - - -	Regimental Pay - 474 10 – Extra Pay - - 870 – –	- -	1,345	1,345		
2 Lieutenant-Colonels - - 2 Captains - - - - 7 2d Captains - - - 2 Lieutenants - - - 1 Paymaster - - - 1 Quartermaster - - -	Regimental Pay - - -	*3,084*	—			
	Extra Pay, and Servant's Allowance - - -	- -	4,544			
42 Non-Commissioned Officers	Regimental Pay - - -	*2,055* *10,071*	— —			
412 Rank and File - - -	Working Pay - - -	- -	12,900			
	Lodging Money - - -	- -	900			
	Clothing - - - -	*1,866*	—			
581 Civil Assistants - - - - - - -		- -	38,900			
Superannuation for ditto - - - - - -		*4,380*	—			
333 Labourers - - - - - - - -		- -	11,000			
				68,244		
Travelling Expenses of Officers - - - - -		- -	900			
,, others employed on Survey Duties - -		- -	1,000			
Carriage of Stores - - - - - - - -		- -	500		79,445	
Medical Bills - - - - - - - - -		- -	456			
Meresmen - - - - - - - - -		- -	200			
Rent of Offices - - - - - - - -		- -	1,000			
Fuel, Light, &c. - - - - - - - -		- -	600			
Instruments and Repairs - - - - - -		- -	700			
Postage, Parcels, &c. - - - - - - -		- -	800			
Contingencies - - - - - - - -		- -	1,000			
				7,156		
Publication of Maps - - - - - - - -		- -	† 6,000			
Stores - - - - - - - - - -		- -	2,500			
Surveys for the Landed Estates Court, Ireland - -		- -	‡ 2,000			
Engraving Geological Survey - - - - -		- -	600			
,, Geological Map of Great Britain - -		- -	—			
Repairs to Survey Offices - - - - - -		- -	500			
Establishment of the Topographical Department - -		- -	{ Provided in Vote 18. (£. 6,057.) }		—	
				11,600		79,445
Total - - - £.		*21,456*	£.	88,345	£.	79,445
Total Cost of Surveys - - -			*£. 109,801.*			

Amount of Estimate for 1864-65 (Vote 16) - - £. 88,345.

* Also Director of Topographical Department, included in Vote 18.

† This sum is covered by the sale of maps.

‡ This sum is covered by repayments into the Exchequer.

Vote 17.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.
ORDNANCE SELECT COMMITTEE, WOOLWICH:				
1 President - - - - - - - - { In addition to Regimental Pay }	828		1,075	
1 Vice-President (this Officer also receives Pay as a Naval Officer) - - - - - - - - - - -	500		500	
4 Members of Committee:				
1 Member (paid by the Indian Government) - -	—		—	
1 Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	627		627	
1 Ditto - - - - - - - - { Unattached Pay in addition. }	300		300	
1 Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	590		590	
1 Secretary - - - - - - - - - - -	721		1,117	
1 Assistant Secretary - - - - - - - - -	441		421	
1 Quartermaster acting as Commissary of Stores - - -	198		198	
Detention Money for Officer to assist Committee in carrying out Experiments with Navey's Electro Ballistic Apparatus	240		240	
2 Clerks, 1st Class - - - - - - - - -	192		189	
3 Clerks, 2d Class - - - - - - - - -	273		257	
3 Clerks, 3d Class - - - - - - - - -	236		228	
1 Draughtsman, at 1 *l.* 10 *s.* a week - - - - -	79		78	
1 Armourer - - - - - - - - -	94		94	
3 Printers - - - - - - - - { In Addition to Regimental Pay }	73		64	
1 Assistant Printer - - - - - - - - -	39		39	
Messengers and Office Keeper - - - - - - -	87		87	
Custodian and Model Cleaners - - - - - - -	71		71	
Working Pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and Gunners engaged in assisting at Small Arm Experiments - -	105		105	
Purchase of Types and Ink Rollers - - - - - -	30		80	
Allowance in lieu of Lodging, Fuel and Servant to Quartermaster, and of Lodging to Non-commissioned Officers, Clerks and others - - - - - - - - - -	143		176	
Travelling Expenses, including hire of Carriages - - -	400		400	
For the Purchase of Models, and general improvement of the Museums - - - - - - - - - -	300		300	
Carriage of Parcels, Telegrams, Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses - - - - - - - - - -	40		40	
Add,—One Day's Pay, &c., for Leap Year - - -	—		6	
TOTAL ORDNANCE SELECT COMMITTEE - - - £.	- - -	6,607	- - -	7,282
COMMITTEE ON IRON PLATES:				
Salary of Secretary, 10 *s.* a day - - - { Regimental Pay in addition. }	183		183	
Travelling Expenses - - - - - - - - -	70		70	
TOTAL - - - £.	- - -	253	- - -	253
COMMITTEE ON ARMSTRONG AND WHITWORTH GUNS, &c.:				
Allowance to Civilian Members - - - - - - -	420		—	
Pay to Secretary - - - - - - { Regimental Pay in addition }	385		100	
Probable Expense for a Clerk, and Contingencies - -	675		550	
Travelling Expenses of Committee, &c. - - - -	850		—	
TOTAL - - - £.	- - -	2,330	- - -	650
EXPERIMENTAL SERVICES:				
Purchase of Stores for Experimental purposes generally, and for incidental Expenses connected with Experiments - -	24,000		16,000	
Experimental Services, hitherto included in Vote 12 - -	30,000		—	
Purchase of Stores for Experimental Purposes for the Armstrong and Whitworth Committee - - - - - -	10,000		15,000	
Rewards to Inventors - - - - - - - -	3,000		3,000	
TOTAL - - - £.	- - -	67,000	- - -	34,000
Carried forward - - £.	- - -	76,190	- - -	42,185

Vote 17.—MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.		ESTIMATE, 1863–64.	
	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£.
Brought forward - - -	- - -	76,190	- - -	42,185
ROYAL ARTILLERY INSTITUTION, WOOLWICH:				
Salary of Secretary, at - - - - - {Regimental Pay in addition}	128		128	
Lodging Money to ditto - - - - - - - -	41		41	
		169		169
Charge for the Guernsey and Jersey Militia, viz.:				
Guernsey - - - - - - - - - -	2,076		2,081	
Jersey - - - - - - - - - -	2,501		2,489	
Clothing for the Guernsey and Jersey Militia - -	2,000		7,300	
		6,577		11,870
Maintenance of Telegraphs at Home and Abroad - - -	1,123		973	
Maintenance of Signal Establishments at Foreign Stations -	530		550	
Allowance to Warders and others in Charge of the Armouries, Tower of London, viz.:				
13 Warders - - - - - - £. 783				
1 Collector - - - - - 93				
2 Armoury Keepers - - - - 157				
Allowances and Contingencies - - - 25				
	1,058		1,061	
Subscriptions to Civil Hospitals: £. s.				
Lock Hospital, Chatham - - - - 375 –				
Ditto - - London - - - - 300 –				
Hospital at Aldershot - - - - 250 –				
Royal Hospital, Portsmouth - - - 240 –				
Naas Union - - - - - - 100 –				
Colchester Union Hospital - - - 50 –				
St. Stephen's Hospital, Dublin - - - 23 –				
St. George's Hospital, London - - - 10 10				
Westminster Hospital - - - - 5 5				
Small Pox Hospital, London - - - 5 5				
Devonport—Lock Ward - - - 300 / General Wards - - 250 — 550 –				
	1,909		1,354	
Grants in Aid of Churches, &c., and Schools - - -	1,560		1,452	
Law Charges for Costs, &c. including Law Agency - -	6,000		10,000	
Advertisements for all Services:				
At Home - - - - - - £. 1,550				
Abroad - - - - - - 2,450				
	4,000		4,400	
Subscription to the Royal United Service Institution - -	400		400	
Commission granted to Local Banks for the Supply of Specie -	500		500	
Allowance to Martello Tower-keepers - - - - -	336		366	
Compensation to Officers and Men for Losses - - -	7,000		5,000	
Field Allowance - - - - - - - - -	18,000		5,000	
Pay to Staff for German Military Settlers at the Cape of Good Hope - - - - - - - - - - -	1,078		1,215	
Salary and Forage Allowance of Superintendent of Hilsea Estate	113		80	
Salary of Inspector of Regimental Colours - - - -	60		60	
Taking Surveys and Remains of Stores - - - - -	500		500	
Cost of Medals - - - - - - - - -	1,000		1,000	
		45,167		33,911
TOTAL - - - £.	- -	128,103	- -	88,135

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864-65 (VOTE 17) - - £. 128,103

Vote 18.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

Nos		ESTIMATE, 1864–65.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64.
		£.	£.
1	Secretary of State	5,000	5,000
1	Parliamentary Under Secretary of State	1,500	1,500
1	Permanent ditto*	1,500	1,500
1	Assistant ditto	1,500	1,500
1	Military Assistant*	600	600
1	Chief Clerk	1,200	1,200
1	Private Secretary to the Secretary of State	300	300
1	Assistant Private Secretary to the Secretary of State	100	—
3	Private Secretaries to the Under Secretaries of State and the Assistant Under Secretary of State, at 150 *l.* each	450	450
1	Inspector General of Engineers and Director of Works* (Civil Pay - - - 1,500 *l.*; Special Staff Pay - 374 *l.*)	1,874	1,500
1	Deputy Director of Works for Fortifications, in addition to 290 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.* Regimental Pay, as Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Engineers, and 383 *l.* 5 *s.* as Secretary to the Defence Works	700	700
1	Deputy Director of Works for Barracks, in addition to 200 *l.* 15 *s.*, Regimental Pay as Captain, Royal Engineers	700	700
1	Director of Ordnance (Regimental Pay - 474 *l.* 10 *s.*; Civil Pay - - 1,000 *l.*)	1,475	1,475
1	Assistant Director of Ordnance (Regimental Pay - 220 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.*; Civil Pay - - 400 *l.*)	621	470
1	Director General of the Army Medical Department	1,500	1,500
1	Chaplain General	1,000	1,000
1	Director of Stores†	1,200	1,200
1	Director of Clothing	800	800
1	Director of Contracts	1,500	1,500
1	Commissary General in Chief (Pay provided in Vote 2)	—	1,500
1	Purveyor in Chief	757	757
1	Superintendent of the Barrack Department (Regimental Pay - 200 *l.* 15 *s.*; Civil Pay - 500 *l.*)	701	701
1	Accountant General	1,200	1,200
2	Assistant Accountants General, 800 *l.* to 1,000 *l.*‡	1,780	1,730
1	Solicitor	1,200	1,200
1	Assistant Solicitor, 800 *l.* to 1,000 *l.*	875	850
1	Précis Writer and Librarian	1,000	1,000
		31,033	31,833

Numbers. 1863–64.	Numbers. 1864–65.		£.		
17	17	Clerks, 1st class, 1st section, 670 *l.* to 800 *l.*	12,975		
24	24	Ditto - ditto - 2d ditto - 520 *l.* to 650 *l.*	15,120		
94	95	Ditto, 2d ditto - - - - 315 *l.* to 500 *l.*	38,680		
271	273	Ditto, 3d ditto - - - - 100 *l.* to 300 *l.*	43,980		
406	409			110,755	106,173
1	1	Compiler of Statistics*	280		
1	1	Accountant from 300 *l.* to 500 *l.*	330		
—	—	Allowance to Estimate Clerks	200		
				810	790
68	70	Temporary and Copying Clerks	—	9,888	10,738
8	8	Registry Clerks, 1st class, at rates up to 250 *l.*	1,307		
14	14	Ditto - - - 2d ditto, 90 *l.* to 180 *l.*	1,700		
1	1	Telegraph Clerk	85		
				3,092	2,557
5	5	Presskeepers	—	510	355
1	1	Housekeeper	100		
1	1	Office-keeper	250		
5	5	Queen's Messengers, Salaries, and Bills	1,200		
15	15	Messengers, 1st class, 100 *l.* to 120 *l.*	1,795		
20	20	Ditto - - 2d ditto, 90 *l.* to 100 *l.*	1,997		
25	25	Ditto - - 3d ditto, 80 *l.* to 90 *l.*	2,156		
17	17	Press Boys	504		
7	12	Doorkeepers, Boys, and others	433		
—	—	Servants' Wages	1,400		
				9,835	9,971
91	96	Travelling Expenses and Contingencies		2,500	2,500
		TOTAL for WAR OFFICE - - - £.		168,423	164,917

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

			£.		
1	1	Executive Officer (Regimental Pay - 281 *l.* 6 *s.* 10 *d.*; Extra Pay - - 419 *l.* 15 *s.*)	701	-	-
1	1	Assistant (Regimental Pay - 301 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; Extra Pay - - 451 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.*)	753	-	-
1	1	Ditto - - - - in addition to Regimental	317	-	-
3	3	Non-commissioned Officers in addition to Regimental	159	-	-
2	3	Sappers - - - - Pay	104	-	-
18	19	Civil Assistants	2,787	-	-
8	7	Labourers	357	-	-
34	35				
Allowance in lieu of Servants			91	-	-
Travelling Expenses			88	-	-
Purchase of Maps, Colouring and Binding Plans, Repairing Presses, and Miscellaneous Charges			700	-	-
		TOTAL FOR TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT - - - £.		6,057	
		Carried forward - - - -		174,480	170,913

Provided in Vote 16, 5,996 *l.*

* These Officers receive, in addition, the Full Pay, Unattached Pay, or Half Pay of their respective Military Ranks. (The Special Staff Pay to the Inspector General of Engineers has hitherto been voted as Extra Pay to Engineer Officers, Vote 1.)

† This Officer is also Naval Director General of Artillery, and receives the Half Pay of a Captain in the Royal Navy.

‡ One Assistant Accountant General is absent in India on special public service.

VOTE 18.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY—*continued.*

Nos.		£. s. d.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE 1863-64.
	Brought forward		£. 174,480	£. 170,913
	DEPARTMENT OF THE FIELD MARSHAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF:			
1	Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, at 9 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* per day	Pay 3,458 7 6; Allowance for forage 973 6 8	4,432	4,444
1	Military Secretary, at 2,000 *l.* per annum, and forage allowance 244 *l.*		2,244	2,244
1	Assistant Military Secretary for Indian Affairs		—	—
4	Aides de Camp, each 9 *s.* 6 *d.*	Pay 693 10 –; Allowance for forage, lodging, &c. 711 6 –	1,405	1,244
1	Extra Aide de Camp		—	—
1	Private Secretary to the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief		365	366
1	Adjutant General, at 3 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* per day	Pay 1,383 19 2; Allowance for forage and lodging 615 – –	1,999	1,943
4	Deputy Adjutants General, each 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* per day	Pay 2,767 18 4; Allowance for forage and lodging, &c. 1,302 15 6	4,071	4,080
1	Assistant Adjutant General, at 19 *s.* per day	Pay 346 15 –; Allowance for forage and lodging 221 6 8	568	670
2	Assistant Adjutants General, { one at 15 *s.* / one at 14 *s.* 3 *d.* } per day	Pay 533 16 3; Allowance for forage and lodging, &c. 339 18 4	874	875
2	Deputy Assistant Adjutants General, each 14 *s.* 3 *d.* per day	Pay 520 2 6; Allowance for forage and lodging 309 16 –	830	832
1	Quartermaster General, at 3 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* per day	Pay 1,383 19 2; Allowance for forage and lodging 615 – –	1,999	1,943
1	Deputy Quartermaster General, at 1 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* per day	Pay 691 19 7; Allowance for forage 382 10 –	1,074	1,077
1	Assistant Quartermaster General, at 19 *s.* per day	Pay 346 15 –; Allowance for forage and lodging 221 13 4	568	570
1	Assistant Quartermaster General, at 14 *s.* 3 *d.* per day	Pay 260 1 3; Allowance for forage and lodging 221 13 4	482	483
1	Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, at 14 *s.* 3 *d.* per day	Pay 260 1 3; Allowance for forage and lodging 142 14 8	403	404
	The above Officers receive, in addition, the Full Pay, Unattached Pay, or Half Pay, of their respective Military Ranks.		21,314	21,175

Numbers. 1863-4.	Numbers. 1864-5.		£.		
		OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF:			
2	2	Assistants to the Military Secretary	1,800		
4	4	Clerks, 1st class, 500 *l.* to 700 *l.* per annum	2,378		
6	6	Ditto, 2d class, 300 *l.* to 500 *l.* per annum	2,187		
13	13	Ditto, 3d class, 90 *l.* to 300 *l.* per annum	1,747		
—	—	Confidential clerk, allowance to	50		
1	1	Telegraph clerk	120		
2	2	Clerks, supernumerary	209		
1	1	Officekeeper	130		
1	1	Housekeeper	84		
7	7	Messengers	590		
—	—	Wages of servants, and miscellaneous expenses	525		
37	37			9,820	10,220
		OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:			
1	1	Principal clerk, 500 *l.* to 600 *l.*	700		
6	6	Clerks, 1st class, 365 *l.* to 500 *l.*	2,598		
10	10	Ditto, 2d class, 210 *l.* to 350 *l.*	2,815		
12	12	Ditto, 3d class, 90 *l.* to 200 *l.*	1,571		
6	6	Temporary clerks	740		
—	—	Confidential clerk, allowance to	50		
1	1	Officekeeper, servant, &c.	202		
5	5	Messengers	399		
—	—	Wages of servants, and miscellaneous expenses	151		
—	—	Pay of one Quartermaster and Soldier clerks employed in the office of the Deputy Adjutant General Royal Artillery, and of Soldier clerks employed in the Office of the Deputy Adjutant General Royal Engineers	3,604		
41	41			12,830	12,143
		OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL:			
1	1	Principal clerk, 500 *l.* to 600 *l.*	545		
2	2	Clerks, 1st class, 365 *l.* to 500 *l.*	854		
4	4	Ditto, 2d class, 210 *l.* to 350 *l.*	1,092		
5	5	Ditto, 3d class, 90 *l.* to 200 *l.*	630		
3	4	Temporary clerks	425		
—	—	Confidential clerk, allowance to	100		
1	1	Military Draughtsman	170		
1	1	Officekeeper	100		
1	1	Housekeeper	50		
3	3	Messengers	260		
—	—	Wages of servants, and miscellaneous expenses	214		
21	22			4,440	4,222
		Travelling Expenses and Contingencies		500	500
		TOTAL for HORSE GUARDS		48,904	48,260
		TOTAL £.		223,384	219,173

Amount of Estimate for 1864-65 (VOTE 18) £. 223,384.

PART VI.

NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

	Page.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.
		£.	£.
Vote 19. REWARDS FOR MILITARY SERVICE - - -	70	26,020	25,933
Vote 20. PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS - - - - -	88	75,400	77,782
Vote 21. PAY OF REDUCED AND RETIRED OFFICERS AND HALF PAY - - - - - - - - -	89	449,471	464,895
Vote 22. WIDOWS' PENSIONS AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES - - - - - - - - - -	96	162,986	172,157
Vote 23. PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES TO WOUNDED OFFICERS - - - - - - - - -	98	29,663	32,843
Vote 24. IN-PENSIONS (CHELSEA AND KILMAINHAM HOSPITALS) - - - - - - - - -	99	33,260	33,776
Vote 25. OUT-PENSIONS - - - - - - - -	101	1,161,812	1,142,702
Vote 26. SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, &c. - - -	102	136,332	144,964
Vote 27. DISEMBODIED MILITIA AND YEOMANRY CAVALRY	104	31,213	32,786
TOTAL - - - £.		2,106,157	2,127,838

NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

Vote 19.

REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES, &c.

DETAIL of the CHARGE of ALLOWANCES as REWARDS for Distinguished SERVICES; of Allowances to Officers of Her Majesty's Garrisons at Home and Abroad, holding their Appointments as Rewards for Military Service, including the Garrison of the Tower of London; of Allowances to Serjeants as Rewards for Distinguished or Meritorious Service; and of Allowances to Non-commissioned Officers and Privates upon whom the Distinction of the Victoria Cross has been conferred; from the 1st April 1864 to the 31st March 1865.

	Date of First Grant.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £.	s.	d.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £.	s.	d.
General (VC) Sir Hew Dalrymple Ross, G.C.B.	1813	91	5	–	91	5	–
(VC) Sir Robert William Gardiner, K.C.B., K.C.H.	1813	91	5	–	91	5	–
Robert Douglas, C.B.	1813	91	5	–	91	5	–
Helier Touzel	1844	200	–	–	200	–	–
Cosmo Gordon	1851	200	–	–	200	–	–
Sir John F. Burgoyne, Bart., G.C.B.	1813	365	–	–	365	–	–
J. W. Tobin	1859	-	-	-	456	5	–
Lieutenant-General John Drummond	1853	100	–	–	100	–	–
Sir John R. Eustace, K.H.	1861	100	–	–	100	–	–
Major-General G. H. Mackinnon, C.B.	1854	-	-	-	100	–	–
John R. Smyth, C.B.	1854	100	–	–	100	–	–
Charles Warren, C.B.	1855	-	-	-	100	–	–
Lord William Paulet, C.B.	1855	-	-	-	100	–	–
George Bell, C.B.	1855	-	-	-	100	–	–
Philip M'Pherson, C.B.	1855	-	-	-	100	–	–
Frederick Horn, C.B.	1855	100	–	–	100	–	–
Duncan A. Cameron, C.B.	1855	-	-	-	100	–	–
Hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B.	1855	100	–	–	100	–	–
Sir C. T. Van Straubenzee, K.C.B.	1855	100	–	–	100	–	–
(VC) John Fitzmaurice, K.H.	1855	100	–	–	100	–	–
John Grattan, C.B.	1855	100	–	–	100	–	–
Horatio Shirley, C.B.	1855	100	–	–	100	–	–
Art. J. Lawrence, C.B.	1855	100	–	–	100	–	–
Lord G. A. F. Paget, C.B.	1855	100	–	–	100	–	–
Sir William Brereton, K.C.B., K.H.	1856	100	–	–	100	–	–
John Edward Dupuis, C.B.	1856	100	–	–	100	–	–
(VC) William Bell	1856	100	–	–	100	–	–
(VC) *Arthur H. Trevor, K.H.*	1856	-	-	-	100	–	–
Sir S. J. Cotton, K.C.B.	1856	-	-	-	100	–	–
William Parlby	1856	100	–	–	100	–	–
William Sullivan, C.B.	1856	100	–	–	100	–	–
Terence O'Brien	1856	100	–	–	100	–	–
Frederick Holt Robe, C.B.	1856	100	–	–	100	–	–
Sir Henry Knight Storks, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	1856	100	–	–	100	–	–
Thomas Charlton Smith	1856	100	–	–	100	–	–
Edward Cooper Hodge, C.B.	1856	100	–	–	100	–	–
Robert Henry Wynyard, C.B.	1857	-	-	-	100	–	–
H. W. Gordon	1857	-	-	-	100	–	–
James Robert Young	1857	100	–	–	100	–	–
E. W. Forestier Walkér, C.B.	1857	100	–	–	100	–	–
Thomas A. Drought	1857	100	–	–	100	–	–
Charles William Ridley, C.B.	1857	100	–	–	100	–	–
Charles Trollope, C.B.	1857	100	–	–	100	–	–
Henry John French	1857	100	–	–	100	–	–
E. R. Hill	1857	100	–	–	100	–	–
Poole V. England	1858	100	–	–	100	–	–
M. C. Johnstone	1858	100	–	–	100	–	–
Robert Henry Louth, C.B.	1858	100	–	–	100	–	–
(VC) Robert Law, K.H.	1858	100	–	–	100	–	–
Carried forward £.		4,238	15	–	5,695	–	–

Vote 19.—Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

	Date of First Grant.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £. s. d.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £. s. d.
Brought forward - -	- - -	4,238 15 –	5,695 – –
Major-General David Russell, C.B.	1858	100 – –	100 – –
Sir Robert Walpole, K.C.B.	1858	100 – –	100 – –
William Jones, C.B.	1858	100 – –	100 – –
William Sutton, C.B.	1858	100 – –	100 – –
(VC) Richard Hardinge	1859	100 – –	100 – –
(VC) W. C. Anderson	1859	50 – –	50 – –
A. A. T. Cunnynghame, C.B.	1859	100 – –	100 – –
Thomas Foster	1859	100 – –	100 – –
Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Thomas Gordon Higgins	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Horatio Nelson Vigors	1860	100 – –	100 – –
(VC) *John Clark, K.H.*	1860	– –	100 –
Maurice Barlow	1860	– –	100 – –
Charles William Morley Balders, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Edward Basil Brooke	1860	100 – –	100 – –
William James D'Urban	1860	100 – –	100 – –
E. Pole	1860	100 – –	100 – –
John Macduff, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
John Walpole	1860	100 – –	100 – –
L. A. Hall	1861	– –	135 – –
W. A. Le Mesurier	1861	100 – –	100 – –
John H. Bainbrigge	1861	100 – –	100 – –
(VC) Wm. Bates Ingilby	1861	91 5 –	91 5 –
James Kerr Ross	1862	100 – –	100 – –
Thomas Kelly	1862	– –	100 – –
John Longfield, C.B.	1862	100 – –	100 – –
William James King	1862	100 – –	100 – –
Henry Keane Bloomfield	1862	100 – –	100 – –
Henry Cooper	1862	100 – –	100 – –
Charles Ashmore	1862	100 – –	100 – –
Colonel Edward W. C. Wright	1852	100 – –	100 – –
Thomas H. Pearson	1854	100 – –	100 – –
Sir J. M. Wilson, C.B., K.H.	1854	100 – –	100 – –
W. O'Grady Haly, C.B.	1855	100 – –	100 – –
H. C. B. Daubeney, C.B.	1855	100 – –	100 – –
Frank Adams, C.B.	1855	100 – –	100 – –
J. T. Mauleverer, C.B.	1855	100 – –	100 – –
James P. Sparks, C.B.	1855	100 – –	100 – –
Luke S. O'Connor, C.B.	1855	100 – –	100 – –
Lawrence Fyler	1856	100 – –	100 – –
(VC) Collingwood Dickson, C.B.	1856	100 – –	100 – –
W. S. R. Norcott, C.B.	1856	100 – –	100 – –
G. T. Finucane	1856	100 – –	100 – –
John Thornton Grant, C.B.	1856	100 – –	100 – –
John M. Adye, C.B.	1856	100 – –	100 – –
Arthur Borton, C.B.	1857	100 – –	100 – –
Daniel Lysons, C.B.	1857	100 – –	100 – –
Walter Hamilton, C.B.	1857	100 – –	100 – –
George Campbell, C.B.	1858	100 – –	100 – –
Charles Steuart, C.B.	1858	100 – –	100 – –
Sir John Jones, K.C.B.	1858	100 – –	100 – –
F. E. Chapman, C.B.	1858	100 – –	100 – –
Sir A. H. Horsford, K.C.B.	1859	100 – –	100 – –
E. H. Greathed, C.B.	1859	100 – –	100 – –
James Creagh	1859	100 – –	100 – –
Edward Last	1860	100 – –	100 – –
C. A. Edwards, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Michael Wm. Smith, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Sir John Douglas, K.C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Henry Dunn O'Halloran	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Frederick Darley George, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Archibald Little, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
William Parke, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
William Devenish Deverell	1860	100 – –	100 – –
John William Gordon, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Hon. St. George G. Foley	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Archd. Inglis Lockhart, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Rodolph De Salis, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Henry R. Jones, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
Carried forward - - £.		10,780 – –	12,671 5 –

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

	Date of First Grant.	ESTIMATE, 1864–65. £. s. d.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64. £. s. d.
Brought forward		10,780 – –	12,671 5 –
Colonel Geo. M. Reeves, C.B.	1860	100 – –	100 – –
C. W. D. Staveley, C.B.	1861	100 – –	100 – –
W. G. Browne	1861	100 – –	100 – –
P. M. N. Guy, C.B.	1861	100 – –	100 – –
E. Haythorne	1861	100 – –	100 – –
J. R. Stuart, C.B.	1861	100 – –	100 – –
A. Macdonell, C.B.	1861	100 – –	100 – –
T. Pattle, C.B.	1861	100 – –	100 – –
W. N. Custance, C.B.	1861	100 – –	100 – –
W. L. Earl of Longford, *K.C.B.*	1861	100 – –	100 – –
E. R. Wetherall, C.B.	1861	100 – –	100 – –
G. V. Maxwell, C.B.	1861	100 – –	100 – –
Henry Hope Graham, C.B.	1862	100 – –	100 – –
E. R. Jeffreys, C.B.	1862	100 – –	100 – –
H. D. Harness, C.B.	1862	100 – –	100 – –
George Staunton	1862	100 – –	100 – –
S. T. Christie, C.B.	1862	100 – –	100 – –
John Yorke, C.B.	1862	100 – –	100 – –
A. E. F. Holcombe	1862	100 – –	100 – –
A. Barry Montgomery, C.B.	1862	100 – –	100 – –
Charles Herbert, C.B.	1862	100 – –	100 – –
Lieutenant-Colonel Tyrrell Matthias Byrne	1857	50 – –	50 – –
W. Drysdale, C.B.	1861	100 – –	100 – –
Arthur Scudamore, C.B.	1861	100 – –	100 – –
H. Aime Ouvry, C.B.	1861	100 – –	100 – –
William K. Stuart, C.B.	1862	100 – –	100 – –
Quartermaster James Murray (Captain)	1842	80 – –	80 – –
Thomas Willock Edwards (Captain)	1843	70 – –	70 – –
Samuel Barnes, R.A. (Captain)	1843	80 – –	80 – –
John Payne (Captain)	1855	80 – –	80 – –
John Lilley (Captain)	1860	50 – –	50 – –
(ꝺꝺ) Samuel Goddard	1861	34 9 5	34 9 5
(ꝺꝺ) Charles Grant	1861	38 18 4	38 18 4
James Scott (Captain)	1862	– – –	50 – –
John Morgan (Captain)	1862	40 12 11	40 12 11
Inspector-General of Hospitals, Sir John Hall, K.C.B., M.D.	1859	100 – –	100 – –
Sir John MacGregor, K.C.B., M.D.	1859	100 – –	100 – –
James Henderson, M.D.	1859	100 – –	100 – –
		14,104 – 8	16,045 5 8

	£. s. d.
Balance unappropriated last year	233 15 –
Deducted from Garrisons (page 78)	327 2 10
Vacant by the death of Major-General A. H. Trevor	100 – –
Ditto - ditto - General A. W. Tobin	456 5 –
Ditto - ditto - Major-General T. Kelly	100 – –
Ditto - ditto - Quartermaster James Scott	50 – –
And by appointment of the following Officers to be Colonels of Regiments or Colonels Commandant of Royal Engineers:	
Major-General G. H. Mackinnon to 26th Foot	100 – –
„ *Sir* S. J. Cotton to 10th Foot	100 – –
„ C. Warren to 96th Foot	100 – –
„ H. W. Gordon to Royal Engineers	100 – –
„ J. Clark to 59th Foot	100 – –
„ M. Barlow to 3d West India Regt.	100 – –
„ *Lord* William Paulet to 87th Foot	100 – –
„ P. M'Pherson to 13th Foot	100 – –
Lieutenant-General L. A. Hall to Royal Engineers	135 – –
Major-General D. A. Cameron to 42d Foot	100 – –
„ R. H. Wynyard to 98th Foot	100 – –
„ G. Bell to 104th Foot	100 – –
£.	2,502 2 10

Carried forward £ 14,104 – 8 16,045 5 8

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864–65. £. s. d.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64. £. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	14,104 – 8	16,045 5 8
Major-General MATTHEW SMITH - - - - - - - - -	100 – –	
Ensign - - - 84th Foot - - - 16 Sept. 1816 Ensign - - - Half Pay - - - 25 Feb. 1818 Ensign - - - 16th Foot - - - 5 Aug. 1819 Lieutenant - - ditto - - - - 31 Dec. 1823 Captain - - - ditto - - - - 8 Feb. 1834 Captain - - - 9th Foot - - - 17 Sept. 1836 Major - - - Brevet - - - - 23 Dec. 1842 Major - - - 9th Foot - - - 22 Dec. 1845 Major - - - 29th Foot - - - 21 Sept. 1846 Lieut.-Colonel - Brevet - - - - 7 June 1849 Lieut.-Colonel - 29th Foot - - - 20 June 1854 Lieut.-Colonel - 81st Foot - - - 5 June 1855 Colonel - - - Brevet - - - - 28 Nov. 1854 Major-General - - - - - - - 9 Sept. 1863	Served as Major of Brigade under General Pollock during the campaign of 1842 in Affghanistan (Medal), as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the Infantry Division at the forcing of the Khyber Pass; action at Mamoo Khail, forcing the Tezeen and Huft Kotul Passes; attack and capture of Istaliff (Brevet Major); with the 29th Foot in the Punjaub Campaign of 1848–49, including the passage of the Chenab and battle of Chillianwallah (wounded), and commanded the 24th Foot at the Battle of Goojerat (Medal and clasps).	
Colonel J. TALBOT AIREY, C.B. - - - - - - - - -	100 – –	
From Gentleman Cadet, Royal Military College. Ensign - - - 30th Foot - - - 11 Feb. 1830 Lieutenant - - - ditto - - - 3 May 1833 Lieutenant - - 3d Foot - - - 23 Aug. 1833 Captain - - - ditto - - - 22 July 1842 Major - - - - ditto - - - 11 Nov. 1851 Major - - - Unattached - - 7 April 1854 Major - - - 22d Foot - - - 16 July 1854 Captain and Lieut.-Colonel } Coldstream Guards 17 July 1854 Colonel - - - Brevet - - - - 26 Dec. 1859	Served as Acting Aide-de-Camp to Sir Robert Sale at the storming of the Khoord Cabool Pass in October 1851 (horse shot under him), as Aide de-Camp to Major General Elphinstone in Affghanistan; was present in every skirmish or sortie made by the Garrison from the Cantonments during the insurrection of Cabool, and was afterwards given up as a hostage; acted as Aide-de-Camp to Sir J. M'Caskill at the storming of Istaliff; was present with the Buffs at the battle of Punniar (Medal); Assistant Quarter Master General of the Light Division during the Eastern Campaign of 1854–55, present at the Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and Siege of Sebastopol.—(Medal and clasps, Companion of the Bath, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 4th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal.)	
Colonel ROBERT NEWPORT TINLEY - - - - - - -	100 – –	
Ensign - - - 39th Foot - - - 4 April 1832 Lieutenant - - ditto - - - 19 July 1833 Captain - - - ditto - - - - 15 Dec. 1840 Major - - - Brevet - - - - 11 Nov. 1851 Major - - - 39th Foot - - - 10 Feb. 1852 Lieut.-Colonel - ditto - - - - 9 Mar. 1855 Lieut.-Colonel - Half Pay - - - 10 Jan. 1857 Lieut.-Colonel { Cape Mounted Riflemen } - 6 Feb. 1857 Colonel - - - Brevet - - - - 28 May 1858	Served in the campaign against the Rajah of Coorg in 1834, at the battle of Maharajpore, 29th Dec. 1843, where he was severely wounded (Medal); in the Crimea in command of the 39th Regiment at the attack on 18th June 1855, also of the French guard left attack where a strong sortie of 2,000 Russians was made against the chevaux de frise, Woronzoff-road, on the night of 2d August, the sortie being successfully repulsed; also present at the attack on 8th September.—(Medal and clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of Medjidie, and Turkish Medal.)	
Carried forward - - - £.	14,404 – 8	16,045 5 8

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	14,404 - 8	16,045 5 8
General THOMAS JOHN FORBES - - - - - - - - - (As Senior Officer of the Royal Artillery.)	456 5 –	
Major General HENRY PESTER - - - - - - - - -	100 – –	
2d Lieutenant, Royal Artillery - 1 May 1809 1st Lieutenant - ditto - - - 16 June 1812 2d Captain - - ditto - - - - 22 July 1830 Adjutant - - - ditto - - - - 22 Dec. 1832 Captain - - - ditto - - - - 20 July 1840 Major - - - Brevet - - - 9 Nov. 1846 Lieutenant-Col., Royal Artillery - 20 July 1847 Colonel - - - ditto - - - - 28 Nov. 1854 Major-General - - - - - - - 24 Jan. 1863	Served at the defence of Cadiz, and at the battle of Barrosa, where he was severely wounded (Silver War Medal with one clasp for Barrosa).	
Colonel HENRY BINGHAM - - - - - - - - -	100 – –	
2d Lieutenant - 60th Foot - - - 30 April 1827 Lieutenant - - ditto - - - 28 Sept. 1832 Captain - - ditto - - - 25 June 1841 Major - - - ditto - - - 19 Oct. 1851 Lieut.-Colonel - ditto - - - 19 June 1857 Colonel - - - Brevet - - - 2 Feb. 1862	Served in the second siege operations at Mooltan, including the siege and storm of the town and capture of the citadel; at the battle of Goojerat, pursuit of the Sikh Army, and expulsion of the Affghan Force beyond the Khyber Pass, and in command of the companies of the 60th Rifles engaged against the Hill Tribes in the Euzofzye country, 11 December 1849, when he was severely wounded in the head.—(Medal and two clasps).	
Colonel ARNOLD CHARLES ERRINGTON - - - - - - -	100 – –	
Ensign - - - 51st Foot - - - 4 Feb. 1826 Lieutenant - - - ditto - - - 13 Sep. 1831 Adjutant - - - ditto - - - 29 April 1836 Captain - - - - ditto - - - 14 July 1837 Major - - - - ditto - - - 25 July 1845 Lieut.-Colonel - Brevet - - - 9 Dec. 1853 Colonel - - - Brevet - - - 28 Nov. 1854 Lieut.-Colonel - 51st Foot - - 13 Feb. 1855	Served in Burmah during the war from April to December 1852; on board the East India Company's steam sloop "Sesostris," during the naval action and destruction of the enemy's stockades on the Rangoon River; during the succeeding three days' operations in the vicinity; and commanded the 51st Foot at the storm and capture of Rangoon. He also commanded the troops engaged at the assault and capture of Bassein, 19 May (wounded), and received the especial approbation of the Governor General in Council for his services upon this occasion.—(Medal, clasp, and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel.)	
Carried forward - - - £.	15,160 5 8	16,045 5 8

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

		ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	15,160 5 8	16,045 5 8
Major-General HENRY BATES - - - - - - - - -		100 - -	
From Gentleman Cadet, Royal Military College.			
Ensign - - 38th Foot - - 9 July 1829			
Lieutenant - - ditto - - 28 Nov. 1833			
Lieutenant - 82d Foot - - 12 Feb. 1836	Served as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Robert Dick at the Battle of Sobraon (Medal), as Aide-de Camp to the Commander in Chief in India, in which capacity he served the Punjaub Campaign of 1848-49; and was present at the affair of Ramnuggur and battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat.—(Medal and two clasps).		
Captain - - - ditto - - 8 Aug. 1845			
Captain - - 98th Foot - - 19 Nov. 1847			
Major - - - Brevet - - - 19 June 1846			
Lieut.-Colonel - ditto - - - 7 June 1849			
Major - - - 98th Foot - - 11 Oct. 1853			
Colonel - - Brevet - - - 28 Nov. 1854			
Lieut.-Colonel - 98th Foot - - 18 Sept. 1857			
Lieut.-Colonel Half-pay - - 1 Nov. 1861			
Major-General - - - - - - 9 Oct. 1863			
Colonel WM. MUNRO, C. B. - - - - - - - - -		100 - -	
Ensign - - 39th Foot - - 20 June 1834	Served as Adjutant, 39th Foot, in the Action of Maharajpore, where he was severely wounded (Medal); in command of the Regiment at the Siege and Fall of Sebastopol, and in command of the Supports of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, at the assault, on 18 June 1855.—(Medal and clasp, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 4th class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal).		
Lieutenant - - ditto - - - 1 April 1836			
Adjutant - - ditto - - - 28 Dec. 1838			
Captain - - 86th Foot - - 2 July 1844			
Captain - - 39th Foot - - 12 Feb. 1845			
Major - - - ditto - - - 7 May 1852			
Lieut.-Colonel - ditto - - - 11 Nov. 1853			
Colonel - - Brevet - - - 28 Nov. 1854			
Colonel THOMAS WILLIAMS, C. B. - - - - - - - - -		100 - -	
Ensign - - - 4th Foot - - 12 Sept. 1822	Landed in the Crimea from Gallipoli in March 1855, and commanded the 4th Foot at the Siege and Fall of Sebastopol, from 18 June 1855.—(Medal and clasp, Companion of the Bath, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 4th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Has been 27 years on Foreign Service in the East and West Indies, Portugal, New South Wales, Turkey, and Mauritius, and has received the Thanks of the Commander in Chief in India.		
Lieutenant - - ditto - - 7 July 1825			
Captain - - - ditto - - 17 June 1828			
Major - - - Brevet - - 23 Nov. 1841			
Major - - - 4th Foot - - 1 June 1845			
Lieut-Colonel - Brevet - - 11 Nov. 1851			
Colonel - - - ditto - - - 28 Nov. 1854			
Lieut.-Colonel - 4th Foot - - 7 Aug. 1855			
Major-General T. FORSTER, Royal Engineers - - - - -		35 - -	
(In addition to the 100 *l.* received by him.)			
His services have already been detailed; *vide* Estimates, 1860-61, page 119.			
	Carried forward - - - £.	15,495 5 8	16,045 5 8

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

		ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	15,495 5 8	16,045 5 8
Colonel JOHN LINTORN ARABIN SIMMONS, C.B. - - - - -		100 - -	
Second Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, 14 Dec. 1837 First Lieutenant - ditto - - - 15 Oct. 1839 Second Captain - ditto - - - 9 Nov. 1846 Captain - - - ditto - - - 17 Feb. 1854 Major - - - Brevet - - - 14 July 1854 Lieut.-Colonel - ditto - - - 12 Dec. 1854 Colonel - - - ditto - - - 12 Dec. 1857 Lieut.-Colonel - Royal Engineers, 31 Jan. 1860	Was employed for three years in the disputed territory adjoining the North-eastern frontier of the United States in constructing works for its defence, and in making military explorations. Specially employed by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in Turkey in 1853, on several important services; joined Omar Pacha in March 1854; escorted the new Governor into Silistria after the former one had been killed; was present during part of the siege of that fortress (Medal); laid out and threw up the lines of Slobodzie and Georgebo on the Danube, having entire charge of the operation, with 20,000 men of all arms under his command, a Russian army of 70,000 men being within seven miles; was present during the occupation of Wallachia, having frequent charge of reconnaissances upon the enemy's rear; sent to the Crimea in December 1854 to concert with the Allied Commanders-in-Chief as to the movements of the Turkish Army; was present at the Battle of Eupatoria; laid out and threw up the entrenched camp round that place; was before Sebastopol from April 1855 till after its fall; went to Mingrelia, and was present at the forced passage of the Ingur, where he commanded the division which crossed the river, turned the enemy's position, and captured his works and guns (Omar Pasha, in his Despatch, attributed the success of the day chiefly to Lieutenant-Colonel Simmons); served as Her Majesty's Commissioner to the Ottoman Army throughout the War; was employed in all the negotiations having reference to the movements of Omar Pasha's Army, and as Her Majesty's Consul-General at Warsaw from 20 February 1858 to 20 November 1860.—(Crimean medal and clasp, Companion of the Bath, 4th class of the Legion of Honour, 3d class of the Medjidie, Turkish Medal, Turkish gold Medal for Danubian Campaign, and has received a sword of honour from the Turkish Government).		
Colonel HENRY JERVIS - - - - - - - - - - -		100 - -	
From Gentleman Cadet, Royal Military College: Ensign - - - 72d Foot - - - 19 Dec. 1811 Lieutenant - - ditto - - - 29 Dec. 1814 Lieutenant - Half-pay - - - 25 Feb. 1816 Lieutenant - 72d Foot - - - 11 April 1816 Lieutenant - Half-pay - - - 25 Mar. 1817 Lieutenant - 72d Foot - - - 11 June 1818 Adjutant - - ditto - - - 25 May 1819 Captain - - - ditto - - - 19 Sept. 1826 Major - - Brevet - - - 23 Nov. 1841 Major - - 72d Foot - - - 27 Sept. 1842 Lieut.-Colonel, Provisional Battalion, Chatham } 8 Mar. 1850 Colonel - - Brevet - - - - 28 Nov. 1854	Served in the 72d Highlanders in the Kaffir Campaigns of 1834-35. (Medal).		
	Carried forward - - - £.	15,695 5 8	16,045 5 8

Vote 19.—Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

		ESTIMATE, 1864-65.			ESTIMATE, 1863-64.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward		15,695	5	8	16,045	5	8
Colonel Alfred F. W. Wyatt, C. B.		100	–	–			
Ensign - - - 65th Foot - - - 12 Dec. 1826 Lieutenant - - ditto - - - 23 April 1829 Captain - - - ditto - - - 19 Sept. 1834 Major - - - ditto - - - 23 Sept. 1845 Lieut.-Colonel - (Brevet) - - - 20 June 1854 Colonel - - - ditto - - - 26 Oct. 1858 Lieut.-Colonel - 65th Foot - - - 15 June 1860	Served in New Zealand during a portion of the War in 1847, being in command of a detachment of the 65th Foot at Wanganni; commanded the Regiment during the operations at Taranaki in 1860-61. (Companion of the Bath).						
Colonel James Robert Brunker		100	–	–			
Ensign - - - 91st Foot - - - 9 April 1825 Lieutenant - - ditto - - - - 9 Sept. 1828 Adjutant - - ditto - - - - 8 Jan. 1829 Captain - - ditto - - - - 14 Sept. 1832 Captain - - 15th Foot - - - 5 April 1833 Major - - - (Brevet) - - - 9 Nov. 1846 Lieut.-Colonel - ditto - - - - 24 Aug. 1852 Major - - - 15th Foot - - - 2 Oct. 1854 Colonel - - - Brevet - - - - 28 Nov. 1854 Major - - - Half-pay - - - 2 Feb. 1855 Lieut.-Colonel - Unattached - - 24 Aug. 1858 Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District - - - - 3 Feb. 1860	Served with the 91st Foot in Jamaica; with the 15th Foot in Canada; was in the Senior Department of the Royal Military College from January 1837 to December 1838; with the 15th Foot in Ceylon, and as Deputy Adjutant General in that Colony from 1852 to August 1858.						
Lieutenant Benjamin Hutchins Edwards		50	–	–			
Ensign - - - 43d Foot - - - 14 May 1812 Lieutenant - - ditto - - - - 21 Oct. 1813 Lieutenant - - Half-pay - - - 25 Dec. 1818 Lieutenant - - 98th Foot - - - 12 Mar. 1829 Lieutenant - - Unattached - - 1 July 1836 Adjutant - Recruiting District 7 May 1847	Served in the Peninsula from 1811 to end of War in 1814, including siege and storming of Badajoz (wounded), with 9th Portuguese Regiment of the Line, and in the 43d at the battles of Salamanca, Vera, Nivelle (wounded), Nive, Tarbes, and Toulouse.—(War Medal and six Clasps).						
Carried forward - - - £.		15,945	5	8	16,045	5	8

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	15,945 5 8	16,045 5 8

ALLOWANCES to Officers of Her Majesty's Garrisons at Home and Abroad, holding their Appointments as Rewards for Military Service, but to which no efficient Military Duty attaches; and which Appointments will be abolished on Vacancies occurring, when Rewards for distinguished Military Service will be granted in lieu thereof.

GARRISON.	NAME OF OFFICE.	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Belfast - -	Town-Major - - - - - -	63 13 8	63 13 8
	Ditto - Lodging Allowance - -	25 4 –	25 4 –
Charles Fort -	Town-Major - - - - - -	63 13 8	63 13 8
	Ditto - Fuel and Candle Allowance -	34 18 –	34 18 –
	Ditto - Lodging Money - - -	27 6 –	27 6 –
Duncannon Fort -	Fort-Major - - - - - -	63 13 8	63 13 8
Portland Castle -	Two Porters - - - - -	21 5 10	21 5 10
Isle of Wight -	Warden - - - - - -	12 3 4	12 3 4
	Pay of the Captains, Officers, and Gunners of Archcliffe and Moats Bulwarks, and of Dover, Sandown, Deal, Sandgate, and Walmer Castles - -	212 6 –	539 8 10
	Lodging Money - - - - -	46 4 –	—
	TOTAL - - - £.	570 8 2	851 7 –

		570 8 2	851 7 –

HER MAJESTY'S GARRISON OF THE TOWER OF LONDON:

	Pay per Diem.	ESTIMATE, 1864–65.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Constable and Governor - - - -	2 11 11	947 9 7	947 9 7
Lieutenant-Governor - - - -	1 16 4	663 1 8	663 1 8
Deputy Lieutenant - - - -	– 19 –	346 15 –	346 15 –
Tower-Major - - - - - -	- -	300 – –	300 – –
Chaplain - - - - - - -	- -	150 – –	122 4 –
Medical Officer - - - - -	- -	100 – –	100 – –
Yeoman Gaoler - - - - -	- -	30 – –	30 – –
Yeoman Porter - - - - -	- -	40 – –	40 – –
Forty Yeomen Warders, each 1*s.* 2*d.* -	2 6 8	851 13 4	851 13 4
Miscellaneous Expenses - - - -	- -	68 8 9	68 8 9
Lodging Allowance to the Deputy Lieutenant - - - - - - - -	- -	400 – –	400 – –
TOTAL - - - £.		3,897 8 4	3,869 12 4

	3,897 8 4	3,869 12 4
Balance - - - - - -	586 17 10	233 15 –
Carried forward - - - £.	21,000 – –	21,000 – –

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

		ESTIMATE, 1864–65.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		21,000 – –	21,000 – –
REWARDS TO SERJEANTS FOR DISTINGUISHED OR MERITORIOUS SERVICE: A Sum not exceeding 4,400 *l.* a year to be distributed in Annuities, as Rewards for Distinguished or Meritorious Service to Serjeants, who are now or who may hereafter be in the Service, either while serving or after discharge.			
The following Annuities have been granted:			
SERJEANTS attached to Regiments:		£.	
6th Dragoons - -	Serjeant George Gardner - - - -	10	
Royal Artillery - -	Serjeant-Major John Good - - - -	20	
„ „ - -	Serjeant James Alexander - - - -	20	
„ „ - -	Staff Serjeant Peter M'Leish - - - -	10	
„ „ - -	Serjeant-Major John Fyfe - - (£. 10) -	Paid by Indian Government.	
„ „ - -	Staff-Serjeant John Neill - - - -	10	
„ „ - -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Benjamin Trew - -	10	
„ „ - -	Master-Gunner William Duke - - -	10	
„ „ - -	„ „ Peter Laird - - - -	10	
Royal Engineers - -	Serjeant-Major John Poole - - - -	10	
„ „ - -	Colour-Serjeant Joseph Morant - - -	10	
„ „ - -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Samuel March - -	10	
Military Train, 2d Batt.	Serjeant-Major Robert Elliott - - - -	20	
Coldstream Guards -	Serjeant Shepherd Carter - - - -	20	
Scots Fusilier Guards -	George Sharp - - - - - -	15	
1st Foot, 1st Battalion -	Hospital Serjeant David Reid - (£. 20) -	Paid by Indian Government.	
4th Foot - - -	Serjeant Peter Kearney - - - (£. 20) -	- ditto.	
8th „ - - -	„ James Barlow - - - - -	10	
16th Foot, 1st Battalion -	Serjeant-Major J. Ramsden - - - -	10	
41st Foot - - -	Colour-Serjeant John Ross - - - -	20	
44th „ - - -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Dennis Reddin - (£.20)	Paid by Indian Government.	
47th „ - - -	Colour-Serjeant John Willson - - -	20	
53d „ - - -	Serjeant-Major Robert Lindsay - - -	15	
54th „ - - -	„ „ Lewis Purnell - (£.20) -	Paid by Indian Government.	
57th „ - - -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Collins - -	20	
60th „ - - -	Colour-Serjeant Stephen Garvin - - -	15	
61st „ - - -	Serjeant-Major Henry Baker - - - -	10	
62d „ - - -	Colour-Serjeant Joseph Lynas - - -	20	
71st „ - - -	Serjeant-Major John Pyle - - (£. 15) -	Paid by Indian Government.	
72d „ - - -	Colour-Serjeant James White - (£. 15) -	- ditto.	
75th „ - - -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Michael Walsh - -	15	
77th „ - - -	Serjeant-Major Henry Borritt - (£. 20) -	Paid by Indian Government.	
80th „ - - -	Colour-Serjeant James Tilley - - (£. 10) -	- ditto.	
86th „ - - -	Quartermaster-Serjeant William M'Neill -	15	
98th „ - - -	Garrison Staff Serjeant-Major David Mackay - - - - - - (£. 15) -	Paid by Indian Government.	
16th Depôt Battalion -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Joseph Smith - -	15	
	Carried forward - - - £.	370	21,000 – –	21,000 – –

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

		ESTIMATE, 1864-65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	21,000 – –	21,000 – –
		£.	
SERJEANTS Discharged:	Brought forward - - -	370	
2d Life Guards - -	Corporal-Major Edward Piercey - - -	20	
1st Dragoon Guards -	Serjeant-Major John Stenson - - - -	20	
1st „ „ -	Serjeant William Horton - - - -	15	
2d „ „ -	Serjeant-Major Robert Newson - - - -	20	
3d „ „ -	Troop Serjeant-Major William Ryan - -	10	
4th „ „ -	„ „ „ Joseph Drake - -	20	
4th „ „ -	„ „ „ Richard Butt - -	20	
5th „ „ -	„ „ „ Charles Killeen - -	10	
5th „ „ -	Serjeant James Shegog - - - - -	20	
6th „ „ -	Serjeant-Major Robert Holt - - - -	20	
6th „ „ -	„ „ William Lyons - - -	20	
7th „ „ -	Serjeant John Hamilton - - - - -	20	
1st Dragoons - -	Troop Serjeant-Major Samuel Woolley - -	20	
1st „ - -	„ „ „ George Tripp - -	20	
2d „ - - -	Farrier-Major David Gray - - - -	20	
3d Hussars - -	Troop Serjeant-Major Richard Mercer - -	15	
3d „ - -	Serjeant-Major John Dodd - - - -	20	
4th „ - -	„ „ John M'Veagh - - -	20	
5th „ - - -	„ „ Edward Smith - - -	15	
6th Dragoons - -	Hospital Serjeant William Sutcliffe - -	20	
8th Hussars - -	Troop Serjeant-Major Daniel Luck - - -	15	
8th „ - -	Serjeant-Major Samuel Williams - - -	20	
9th Lancers - -	„ „ Patrick Cunningham - -	20	
9th „ - -	Troop Serjeant-Major Edward Collins - -	15	
10th Hussars - -	Serjeant-Major William Draycott - - -	10	
10th „ - -	„ „ Charles Hickman - - -	15	
11th „ - -	Troop Serjeant-Major G. L. Smith - - -	20	
12th Lancers - -	Serjeant-Major Robert Knight - - -	15	
12th „ - -	Troop Serjeant-Major Denis Evans - - -	10	
13th Hussars - -	Serjeant Joseph Priestley - - - - -	20	
15th „ - - -	Troop Serjeant-Major Malcolm M'Dougall -	15	
16th Lancers - -	Serjeant-Major Robert Wilson - - -	15	
16th „ - -	Troop Serjeant-Major James Walsh - -	15	
16th „ - -	„ „ „ Robert Keppel - -	15	
17th „ - -	„ „ „ William Geo. Cattermole	20	
Military Train - - - - -	Colour-Serjeant John Kelly - - -	10	
1st Brigade - Royal Artillery,	Quartermaster-Serjeant William Allen -	20	
Invalid Battalion „ „	Serjeant George Fielding - - -	10	
Coast Brigade „ „	Quartermaster-Serjeant John Lindsey -	10	
6th Battalion „ „	Serjeant Henry Ormerod - - -	10	
Horse Artillery - - - - -	Quartermaster-Serjeant William Hunter -	10	
3d Brigade - Royal Artillery -	Serjeant-Major Thomas Robinson - -	10	
5th „ „ „	Serjeant Thomas Gibson - - -	10	
8th „ „ „	Colour-Serjeant Christopher Neary -	20	
7th „ „ „	Quartermaster-Serjeant Charles King -	10	
6th „ „ „	Staff-Serjeant John Freeman - -	10	
4th „ „ „	Quartermaster-Serjeant James Macdonald	10	
2d „ „ „	„ „ James Brown -	10	
Coast Brigade, Royal Artillery,	Serjeant-Major James Kinnear - -	10	
„ „ „ „ -	Master Gunner William Whitley - -	10	
9th Coast „ „ „	Serjeant-Major John King - - -	10	
„ „ „ „	„ „ John Taylor - - -	10	
Depôt „ „ „	Staff-Wheeler George Carthew - -	10	
„ „ „ „	Quartermaster Serjeant James Clifford -	10	
Royal Engineers - -	Colour-Serjeant Henry Brown - - -	10	
Sappers - - -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Shorter - -	10	
„ - - -	Colour-Serjeant William Black - - -	10	
„ - - -	„ „ James Young - - -	10	
„ - - -	„ „ William Campbell - - -	10	
„ - - -	„ „ James Donelan - - -	10	
	Carried forward - - - £.	1,245	21,000 – –	21,000 – –

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE 1864–65.	ESTIMATE 1863–64.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	21,000 - -	21,000 - -

	£.
Brought forward—Rewards to Serjeants discharged - - -	1,245
1st Foot Guards - - Serjeant-Major William Thomas - - -	20
2d „ „ - - „ „ William Loomes - - -	20
3d „ „ - - „ „ Edward Edwards - - -	20
1st Foot - Quartermaster-Serjeant James M'Alpine - - - -	20
1st „ - Serjeant-Major James Gannon - - - - - -	15
1st „ - „ „ John Wilson - - - - - -	10
1st „ - Drum-Major George Morgason - - - - -	15
1st „ - Serjeant-Major William Hayes - - - - -	10
1st „ - Hospital Serjeant John M'Roberts - - - - -	20
2d „ - Serjeant-Major William Wenn - - - - -	10
2d „ - Colour-Serjeant Stephen Preston - - - - -	10
3d „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Elliott - - - -	15
3d „ - Serjeant William Henry Hart - - - - -	20
5th „ - Serjeant-Major James Hughes - - - - -	10
6th „ - Serjeant-Major Thomas Cook - - - - -	15
6th „ - Colour-Serjeant James Sowrey - - - - -	20
7th „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant William Ponton - - - -	15
7th „ - Serjeant-Major John Liptrott - - - - - -	15
7th „ - „ „ William Bacon - - - - -	20
8th „ - „ „ John Beatty - - - - - -	15
8th „ - „ „ William Walker - - - - -	15
8th „ - „ „ James Henry Robinson - - - -	10
9th „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant Henry Cox - - - - -	20
9th „ - Colour-Serjeant George Godfrey - - - - -	15
9th „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant James Lightening - - -	15
9th „ - Colour-Serjeant Samuel Hargreaves - - - -	20
9th „ - Serjeant-Major George Corsons - - - - -	10
9th „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant Patrick Sloan - - - -	15
9th „ - Colour-Serjeant Thomas Stanfield - - - - -	10
10th „ - „ „ John Carr - - - - - - -	10
10th „ - Serjeant William M'Intyre - - - - - - -	15
10th „ - „ Edward Connor - - - - - - -	10
11th „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant Peter Gavin - - - -	20
12th „ - „ „ „ Charles Seager - - - -	10
12th „ - „ „ „ James Porter - - - -	15
13th „ - Serjeant-Major Michael Brown - - - - -	20
13th „ - Armourer-Serjeant Henry Ulyett - - - - -	20
14th „ - Serjeant-Major Hugh Smith - - - - - -	10
14th „ - „ „ Martin Ryan - - - - - -	15
15th „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant William Gleeson - - - -	15
15th „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant Thomas Brown - - - -	10
16th „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant J. Drew - - - - -	10
17th „ - Serjeant-Major Henry Whearing - - - - -	10
17th „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant William Hardisent - - -	15
18th „ - Serjeant John Grant - - - - - - - -	20
19th „ - Serjeant-Major John Whitlaw - - - - - -	15
19th „ - „ „ Patrick Campion - - - - -	20
20th „ - „ „ Thomas M'Mullen - - - - -	10
20th „ - „ „ William Robertson - - - - -	20
21st „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant William Davidson - - -	10
21st „ - Colour-Serjeant W. Rogers - - - - - -	20
22d „ - „ „ Patrick Heany - - - - -	10
22d „ - Serjeant William Kelly - - - - - - - -	20
22d „ - Colour-Serjeant Joseph Beeton - - - - - -	10
22d „ - „ „ William Roe - - - - - -	10
22d „ - „ „ Edward Dolan - - - - - -	10
23d „ - Serjeant Allan Johnston - - - - - - - -	15
23d „ - Hospital-Serjeant James Simpson - - - - - -	20
23d „ - Serjeant-Major William Handley - - - - - -	10
24th „ - Serjeant-Major Andrew Malcolm - - - - - -	10
24th „ - Colour-Serjeant William Delaney - - - - - -	15
24th „ - Serjeant Thomas Neill - - - - - - - -	20
24th „ - „ Michael Kelcher - - - - - - -	10
Carried forward - - - £.	2,170	21,000 - -	21,000 - -

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

		ESTIMATE 1864-65.	ESTIMATE 1863-64.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	21,000 - -	21,000 - -
		£.	
	Brought forward—Rewards to Serjeants discharged - - -	2,170	
25th Foot -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Charles Bryhurst - - -	20	
26th „ -	Colour-Serjeant James Searsons - - - - -	20	
26th „ -	Serjeant Isaac Suckling - - - - - - -	10	
27th „ -	Serjeant-Major John Weir - - - - - -	15	
27th „ -	Colour-Serjeant James Fogarty - - - - -	15	
27th „ -	Serjeant-Major William M'Donald - - - - -	10	
27th „ -	Paymaster-Serjeant John Bolster - - - - -	10	
28th „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Thomas M'Envoy - - -	20	
29th „ -	Serjeant-Major John Bampton - - - - -	15	
29th „ -	Schoolmaster-Serjeant Thomas Mooney - - - -	10	
30th „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant George Woods - - - -	20	
30th „ -	Colour-Serjeant John Scanlon - - - - -	15	
31st „ -	Schoolmaster-Serjeant Patrick Trench - - - -	15	
32d „ -	Serjeant-Major Joseph Dowell - - - - -	20	
32d „ -	„ „ John Allcock - - - - - -	15	
32d „ -	Colour-Serjeant George Congdon - - - - -	10	
33d „ -	„ „ R. Wilson - - - - - -	15	
33d „ -	Serjeant-Major George Tomlinson - - - - -	20	
34th „ -	Hospital-Serjeant Edward Baker - - - - -	20	
34th „ -	Colour-Serjeant Patrick M'Cawley - - - - -	10	
35th „ -	Serjeant-Major Patrick Bolger - - - - -	15	
36th „ -	„ Luke Dunn - - - - - -	20	
38th „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant William Anstey - - - -	20	
40th „ -	Serjeant-Major John Wilson - - - - - -	10	
40th „ -	Colour-Serjeant Henry Tibbells - - - - -	15	
40th „ -	„ „ John Jefferies - - - - - -	10	
40th „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant William Osborn - - - -	10	
40th „ -	Serjeant Patrick Neil - - - - - - -	15	
41st „ -	„ Jeremiah Kean - - - - - - -	15	
41st „ -	Serjeant-Major John Kyle - - - - - -	15	
42d „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Robert Robertson - - - -	15	
42d „ -	Serjeant-Major Alexander Geddes - - - - -	15	
42d „ -	Colour-Serjeant William Gardner - - - - -	20	
43d „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Michael Costelloe - - - -	20	
44th „ -	„ „ John Adams - - - - -	10	
44th „ -	Colour-Serjeant Robert Looney - - - - -	15	
45th „ -	„ George Longland - - - - - -	15	
46th „ -	„ Joseph Smith - - - - - - -	20	
47th „ -	„ Charles Horsfield - - - - - -	15	
48th „ -	Serjeant Major Hugh Clelland - - - - -	10	
48th „ -	Colour-Serjeant Samuel Francis - - - - -	15	
49th „ -	Hospital Serjeant John O'Dell - - - - -	20	
49th „ -	Serjeant-Major Thomas Lewis Sands - - - -	20	
49th „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant James Birchby - - - -	15	
50th „ -	Serjeant-Major Wellington White - - - - -	20	
50th „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Edmund Burke - - - -	15	
50th „ -	„ „ Joseph Duncalf - - - - -	20	
51st „ -	Serjeant-Major Stephen Ashby - - - - - -	10	
52d „ -	Colour-Serjeant George Naldret - - - - -	20	
52d „ -	Serjeant-Major George Elliott - - - - - -	15	
53d „ -	„ „ George Felstead - - - - - -	15	
	Carried forward - - - £.	2,960	21,000 - -	21,000 - -

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

		ESTIMATE 1864–65.	ESTIMATE 1863–64.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Brought forward - - -	21,000 – –	21,000 – –
		£.	
	Brought forward—Rewards to Serjeants discharged - - -	2,960	
54th Foot -	Colour-Serjeant Thomas Walker - - - - -	15	
55th „ -	„ Charles Walker - - - - -	10	
55th „ -	„ „ Robert Hodges - - - - -	20	
56th „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant William Orme - - - -	15	
56th „ -	Serjeant Arthur Emmett - - - - - - -	15	
57th „ -	Serjeant-Major John Bergin - - - - - -	20	
58th „ -	Colour-Serjeant Joseph Sims - - - - - -	10	
58th „ -	Serjeant-Major James Naughton - - - - -	15	
58th „ -	Colour-Serjeant Michael Field - - - - -	10	
59th „ -	Serjeant-Major James Wood - - - - - -	15	
59th „ -	Quartermaster Serjeant William M'Gowan - - -	20	
60th „ -	Serjeant-Major Edwin Hindle - - - - - -	20	
60th „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant George Kettles - - - -	10	
60th „ -	„ „ John Devane - - - -	10	
60th „ -	Serjeant Michael Burke - - - - - - -	20	
61st „ -	Serjeant Hugh Diamond - - - - - -	10	
62d „ -	„ George M'Cullough - - - - - -	10	
62d „ -	Colour-Serjeant James Hastings - - - - -	10	
62d „ -	„ „ Thomas Harvey - - - - -	10	
62d „ -	Hospital-Serjeant James Frederick - - - - -	10	
63d „ -	Colour Serjeant William Aherin - - - - -	20	
64th „ -	Serjeant-Major George Perkins - - - - -	20	
65th „ -	„ „ Benjamin Lewis - - - - -	20	
65th „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Joseph Henshaw - - - -	15	
66th „ -	Colour-Serjeant Patrick Hogan - - - - - -	15	
66th „ -	Serjeant-Major Michael M'Dermott - - - -	20	
67th „ -	Colour-Serjeant Thomas Owens - - - - -	20	
68th „ -	Serjeant-Major John Ellis - - - - - -	20	
68th „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant Rowland Sant - - - -	20	
69th „ -	Serjeant-Major William Phillips - - - - -	20	
70th „ -	„ „ Henry Watkins - - - - -	15	
71st „ -	Colour-Serjeant George Cummings - - - - -	15	
72d „ -	Serjeant-Major William Hume - - - - -	15	
72d „ -	„ „ James Ramsay - - - - -	10	
73d „ -	Colour-Serjeant John Riley - - - - - -	15	
73d „ -	Serjeant-Major Francis Rennie - - - - -	15	
73d „ -	Drum-Major John Young - - - - - -	10	
75th „ -	Serjeant-Major Robert Forsyth - - - - -	15	
76th „ -	Quartermaster-Serjeant William Thornton - - -	20	
77th „ -	„ „ George Hope - - - -	15	
78th „ -	Serjeant John Challiner - - - - - - -	10	
78th „ -	Colour-Serjeant David Christie - - - - -	15	
79th „ -	Quartermaster Serjeant Richard Stevens - - - -	15	
79th „ -	Serjeant-Major Thomas Bunyan - - - - -	20	
79th „ -	„ „ John Mackay - - - - - -	10	
80th „ -	Serjeant James Irwin - - - - - - - -	15	
80th „ -	Serjeant-Major Joseph Roberts - - - - -	10	
82d „ -	„ John Bell - - - - - - -	20	
	Carried forward - - - £.	3,685	21,000 – –	21,000 – –

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

		ESTIMATE 1864-65.	ESTIMATE 1863-64.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		21,000 - -	21,000 - -
	£.		
Brought forward—Rewards to Serjeants discharged - -	3,685		
83d Foot - Quartermaster-Serjeant Alexander Barber - - -	20		
83d „ - „ „ Samuel M'Gahey - - - -	15		
84th „ - Serjeant-Major Henry Jenkyns - - - - -	15		
85th „ - „ „ John Rorke - - - - - -	20		
86th „ - Serjeant-Major Alleyn Wolfe - - - - - -	10		
86th „ - Serjeant Owen Farrell - - - - - - -	15		
87th „ - Colour-Serjeant John Maguire - - - - -	15		
88th „ - „ George M'Nally - - - - -	20		
88th „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant Christopher O'Brien - - -	15		
89th „ - Colour-Serjeant Matthew Dinnen - - - - -	20		
89th „ - „ „ James M'Gee - - - - - -	20		
90th „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant Thomas Barnes - - - -	15		
90th „ - „ „ William Hardie - - - -	10		
91st „ - Colour-Serjeant William Gilmour - - - - -	10		
91st „ - Serjeant-Major William Wallace - - - - -	15		
92d „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant Daniel Morrison - - - -	15		
92d „ - Serjeant-Major James Stewart - - - - -	15		
92d „ - „ „ James Gordon - - - - - -	10		
93d „ - „ „ James Christie - - - - -	10		
93d „ - Colour-Serjeant Donald Williamson - - - - -	20		
93d „ - Quartermaster-Serjeant Adam M'Kay - - - -	15		
95th „ - „ „ Michael M'Gucken - - -	20		
95th „ - Colour-Serjeant Thomas Wetton - - - - -	10		
95th „ - Serjeant-Major Roger Connor - - - - - -	10		
97th „ - Colour-Serjeant John Joynt - - - - - -	15		
97th „ - Serjeant John Burgess - - - - - - -	20		
97th „ - „ William Newman - - - - - -	10		
98th „ - „ William Peagam - - - - - -	10		
Rifle Brigade, Serjeant-Major Richard Cornelious - - - -	20		
„ „ „ „ Francis Green - - - - - -	15		
„ „ Quartermaster-Serjeant Foster Hewison - - - -	15		
„ „ „ „ Robert Cook - - - -	15		
„ „ Serjeant-Major Edward Cousens - - - - -	15		
3d West India Regiment, C. Serjeant-Major Charles Zillwoode - -	10		
Canadian Rifles, Serjeant-Major William Smith - - - - -	20		
Depôt Brigade, Royal Artillery, Serjeant Major James Steers - -	10		
£.		4,220 - -	4,110 - -
TOTALS for Rewards for distinguished or meritorious Services - - - £.		25,220 - -	25,110 - -
Carried forward - - - £.		25,220 - -	25,110 - -

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

			ESTIMATE 1864–65.	ESTIMATE 1863–64.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	25,220 - -	25,110 - -
PENSIONS to NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and PRIVATES upon whom the distinction of the VICTORIA CROSS has been conferred:				
Attached to Regiments:		£.		
2d Dragoon Guards -	Corporal Charles Anderson - - - - -	10		
2d „ „ -	Trumpeter Thomas Monaghan - - -	10		
2d Dragoons - -	Serjeant Henry Ramage - - - -	10		
8th „ - - -	Private John Pearson - - - - -	10		
8th Hussars - -	Serjeant Joseph Ward - - - - -	10		
9th Lancers - -	Lance-Corporal William Goat - - -	10		
9th „ - - -	Troop Serjeant-Major David Rush - -	10		
9th „ - - -	Private Patrick Donohue - - - -	10		
9th „ - - -	„ John Freeman - - - - -	10		
17th „ - - -	Quartermaster Serjeant John Farrell (£. 10)	Paid by Indian Government.		
17th „ - - -	Troop Serjeant-Major John Berryman (£. 10)	- ditto.		
19th Hussars - -	Lance Corporal R. Kells - - - -	10		
Royal Artillery - -	Gunner and Driver Thomas Arthur - -	10		
„ „ - -	Bombardier Joseph Brennan - - (£. 10)	Paid by Indian Government.		
Royal Engineers - -	Corporal William J. Lindrim - - -	10		
„ „ - -	„ John Ross - - - - -	10		
„ „ - -	Private John Perie - - - - -	10		
„ „ - -	Colour Serjeant Peter Leitch - - - -	10		
„ „ - -	Corporal Michael Sleavon - - - -	10		
Military Train - -	Farrier Michael Murphy - - - -	10		
„ „ - -	Private Samuel Morley - - - - -	10		
Coldstream Guards -	„ William Stanlock - - - - -	10		
„ „ - -	„ George Strong - - - - -	10		
Scots Fusilier Guards -	Serjeant James M'Heehine - - - -	10		
„ „ -	Private William Reynolds - - - -	10		
1st Foot, 2d Battalion -	„ Joseph Prosser - - - - -	10		
5th Foot, 1st Battalion	Serjeant Robert Grant - - - - -	10		
5th „ „ „ -	Private Patrick M'Hale - - - -	10		
7th „ - - -	„ William Norman - - (£. 10)	Paid by Indian Government.		
10th „ - - -	„ John Kirk - - - - - -	10		
10th „ - - -	„ Dennis Dempsey - - - - -	10		
13th „ - - -	„ Patrick Carlin - - - (£. 10)	Paid by Indian Government.		
13th „ - - -	Serjeant W. Napier - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
17th „ - - -	Corporal Philip Smith - - - - -	10		
23d „ - - -	Private George Monger - - (£. 10)	Paid by Indian Government.		
32d „ - - -	„ William Dowling - - - -	10		
32d „ - - -	Corporal William Oxenham - - - -	10		
34th „ - - -	Private William Coffey - - - (£. 10)	Paid by Indian Government.		
34th „ - - -	„ John J. Sims - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
34th „ - - -	„ George Richardson - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
	Carried forward - £.	300	25,220 - -	25,110 - -

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

		ESTIMATE 1864–65.	ESTIMATE 1863–64.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		25,220 – –	2,5110 – –
Attached to Regiments—*continued.*	£.		
Brought forward - - Victoria Cross Pensions - - -	300		
40th Foot - - - Colour-Serjeant John Lucas - - - -	10		
42d „ - - - „ William Gardner - (£. 10)	Paid by Indian Government.		
42d „ - - - Private James Davis - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
42d „ - - - Lance-Corporal Alexander Thompson (£. 10)	- ditto.		
44th „ - - - Serjeant William M'Wheeney - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
44th „ - - - Private John M'Dougall - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
47th „ - - - „ John M'Dermond - - - -	10		
49th „ - - - Serjeant George Walters - - - -	10		
49th „ - - - Corporal James Owens - - - - -	10		
52d „ - - - Lance-Corporal Henry Smith - - (£. 10)	Paid by Indian Government.		
53d „ - - - Private Charles Irwin - - - - -	10		
53d „ - - - „ J. Kenny - - - - - -	10		
55th „ - - - „ Thomas Beach - - - (£. 10.)	Paid by Indian Government.		
60th „ 1st Battalion - Colour-Serjeant George Waller - - -	10		
60th „ „ „ - „ Stephen Garvin - - -	10		
60th „ „ „ - Bugler William Sutton - - - - -	10		
60th „ „ „ - Private John Divane - - - - -	10		
60th „ „ „ - „ James Thompson - - - - -	10		
64th „ - - - Drummer Thomas Flinn - - - - -	10		
67th „ - - - Private Thomas Lane - - - - -	10		
68th „ - - - „ John Byrne - - - - -	10		
71st „ - - - „ George Rodgers - - - (£. 10)	Paid by Indian Government.		
75th „ - - - Colour-Serjeant Cornelius Coghlan - - -	10		
77th „ - - - Serjeant John Park - - - (£. 10)	Paid by Indian Government.		
78th „ - - - „ Henry Ward - - - - -	10		
78th „ - - - Colour-Serjeant Stewart M'Pherson - -	10		
84th „ - - - Lance-Corporal Abraham Boulger - - -	10		
84th „ - - - „ „ John Synnott - - - -	10		
90th „ - - - „ Patrick Grahame - - (£. 10)	Paid by Indian Government.		
90th „ - - - Serjeant Samuel Hill - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
93d „ - - - Lance-Corporal John Dunley - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
93d „ - - - Private Peter Grant - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
93d „ - - - „ David M'Kay - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
93d „ - - - Serjeant John Paton - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
101st „ - - - Drummer M. Ryan - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
102d „ - - - Serjeant Patrick Mahoney - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
102d „ - - - Private John Ryan - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
102d „ - - - „ Thomas Duffy - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
102d „ - - - „ J. Smith - - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
Rifle Brigade, 2d Battalion „ Joseph Bradshaw - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
„ „ 2d „ - „ Robert Humpston - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
„ „ 2d „ - „ R. M'Gregor - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
„ „ 2d „ - Corporal W. Nash - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
„ „ 3d „ - Private Samuel Shaw - - - (£. 10)	- ditto.		
Carried forward - £.	490	25,220 – –	25,110 – –

VOTE 19.—REWARDS for Distinguished Services, &c.—*continued.*

		ESTIMATE 1864–65.	ESTIMATE 1863–64.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -		25,220 – –	25,110 – –
	£.		
Brought forward - - Victoria Cross Pensions - - -	490		
Discharged Non-Commissioned Officers and Men:			
4th Hussars - - Private Samuel Parkes - - - - -	10		
8th „ - - - Farrier George Hollis - - - - -	10		
8th „ - - - Troop Serjeant-Major James Champion - -	10		
9th Lancers - - Private Thomas Hancock - - - -	10		
9th „ - - - Troop Serjeant-Major David Spence - -	10		
9th „ - - - Serjeant H. Hartigan - - - - -	10		
Royal Artillery - - „ Daniel Cambridge - - - -	10		
Grenadier Guards - Serjeant Alfred Ablett - - - - -	10		
„ - - Private Anthony Palmer - - - - -	10		
4th Foot - - - Private T. Grady - - - - - -	10		
7th „ - - - Corporal Matthew Hughes - - - -	10		
19th „ - - - Private Samuel Evans - - - - -	10		
19th „ - - - „ John Lyons - - - - -	10		
23d „ - - - Corporal Robert Shields - - - -	10		
42d „ - - - Private Duncan Millar - - - - -	10		
43d „ - - - „ Henry Addison - - - - -	10		
52d „ - - - Bugler Robert Hawthorn - - - -	10		
53d „ - - - Serjeant Dennis Dynan - - - - -	10		
57th „ - - - Colour-Serjeant George Gardiner - - -	10		
60th „ - - - Private Samuel Turner - - - - -	10		
75th „ - - - „ Patrick Green - - - - -	10		
78th „ - - - „ James Hollowell - - - -	10		
84th „ - - - „ Joel Holmes - - - - -	10		
84th „ - - - „ Patrick Mylott - - - - -	10		
86th „ - - - „ James Byrne - - - - -	10		
86th „ (late 56th Foot) Lance-Corporal James Pearson - - -	10		
93d „ - - - Colour-Serjeant James Munro - - -	10		
95th „ - - - Private Bernard M'Quirt - - - -	10		
101st „ - - - „ John M'Gauran - - - -	10		
109th „ - - - „ Frederick Whirlpool - - - -	10		
Rifle Brigade - - „ F. Wheatley - - - - -	10		
TOTAL for Victoria Cross Pensions (say) - - - £.	800	800 – –	810 – –
TOTAL for Rewards for Distinguished or Meritorious Service, and for Victoria Cross Pensions - - - - - - - - - - £.		26,020 – –	25,920 – –
One Day's Pay for Leap Year added last Year - - - - - - -		- -	13 – –
	£.	26,020 – –	25,933 – –

AMOUNT of ESTIMATE for 1864–65 (Vote 19.) - - - £. 26,020.

Vote 20.

PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

DETAILS of the CHARGE of the PAY of GENERAL OFFICERS of Her Majesty's Forces, not being Colonels of Regiments or Battalions, from the 1st April 1864 to the 31st March 1865.

Numbers. 1864–65.		ESTIMATE, 1864–65.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64. Nos.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64. Charge.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
3	General Officers - - at £.1 12 4 per diem -	1,770 5 –	3	1,770 5 –
2	Ditto - - - - „ 1 9 2 „ - -	1,064 11 8	2	1,064 11 8
1	Ditto - - - - „ 1 7 1 „ - -	494 5 5	1	494 5 5
20	Ditto - - - - „ 1 6 3 „ - -	9,581 5 –	21	10,060 6 3
113	Ditto - - - - „ 1 5 – „ - -	51,556 5 –	116	52,925 – –
12	Ditto - - - - „ 600 – – per annum -	7,200 – –	11	6,600 – –
3	Ditto - - - - „ 550 – – „ -	1,650 – –	4	2,200 – –
–	Add probable increase caused by promotion of Guards' Officers to Major-General - - - - - - -	83 7 11	–	85 11 8
		73,400 – –	–	75,200 – –
5	Specially allowed to General Officers, who having been promoted under the General Order of 1826, were awarded 400 *l.* a year each, on the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons that they should have Unattached Pay as General Officers - - - -	2,000 – –	6	2,400 – –
				77,600 – –
	One Day's Pay for Leap Year added last Year - -	- - -	–	182 – –
159	- - TOTAL NUMBERS and CHARGE - - - £.	75,400 – –	164	77,782 – –

AMOUNT of ESTIMATE for 1864–65 (Vote 20) - - - - - £. 75,400

Vote 21.

FULL PAY OF REDUCED AND RETIRED OFFICERS, AND HALF PAY, &c.

ABSTRACT.

		ESTIMATE, 1864–65.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Paper A. -	Full Pay of Reduced and Retired Officers of Her Majesty's Forces	113,500 – –	115,716 – –
„ B. -	Half-Pay and Military Allowances of ditto - - - - - -	317,000 – –	328,696 – –
„ C. -	Half Pay and Reduced Allowances to Officers of disbanded Foreign Corps, Pensions to Wounded Foreign Officers, and Allowances to Widows and Children of deceased Foreign Officers - - -	18,971 – –	20,483 – –
	£.	449,471 – –	464,895 – –

AMOUNT of ESTIMATE for 1864–65 (Vote 21) - - - - £. 449,471.

Paper A.

DETAILS of the CHARGE of FULL PAY for REDUCED and RETIRED OFFICERS of Her Majesty's Forces, from the 1st April 1863 to the 31st March 1864.

Nos. 1864–65.		ESTIMATE, 1864–65. Per Diem.	Per Annum.		Nos.	ESTIMATE, 1863–64. Per Annum.	
		s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
23	Lieut.-Colonels - at 20 – a day	23 – –	8,395 – –				
30	Ditto - - 17 –	25 10 –	9,307 10 –				
56	Majors - - 16 – „	44 16 –	16,352 – –				
1	Captain and Brevet Field Officer 16 – „	– 16 –	292 – –				
60	Ditto - - 13 7 „	40 15 –	14,873 15 –				
49	Captains - - 11 7 „	28 7 7	10,358 7 11				
219		163 4 7	59,578 12 11	- - -	219	59,542 2 11	
	For further Payments during the Year - - - - - -	– –	421 7 1	- - - 60,000 – –	–	457 17 1	60,000 – –
* 1	Captain - - at 12 6 a day	– 12 6	228 2 6				
* 3	Ditto - - 10 6 „	1 11 6	574 17 6				
17	Lieutenants - 7 6 „	6 7 6	2,326 17 6				
4	Ditto - - 6 6 „	1 6 –	474 10 –				
1	Ensign - - 5 3 „	– 5 3	95 16 3				
3	Quartermasters - 6 6 „	– 19 6	355 17 6				
2	Ditto - - 6 – „	– 12 –	219 – –				
31		11 14 3	4,275 1 3	4,275 1 3	–	- - -	4,763 5 –
				64,275 1 3	35	- - -	64,763 5 –
	Deduct probable Saving by Casualties amongst Subalterns and Officers placed on list prior to 1840 - - - -			275 1 3	–	- - -	363 5 –
250	- - - - Carried forward - - - - - -			64,000 – –	254	- - -	64,400 – –

N.B.—The charge of Retired Full Pay for Subalterns, Quartermasters, &c., now borne on the above Estimate, will eventually cease by casualties, as will that also for the four Officers marked *, who were placed upon retired Full Pay prior to the Warrant of 1840, and who are consequently in excess of the 60,000 *l.*

Vote 21.—Paper A.—DETAILS of the Charge of Full Pay for Reduced and Retired Officers, &c.—*continued.*

Nos. 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65. Per Diem.	Per Annum.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64. Nos.	Per Annum.	
		£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
250	- - - Brought forward - - -	- -	- - -	64,000 - -	254	- - -	64,400 - -
	Under Royal Warrants of 16th July 1840 and 14th October 1858:						
	ROYAL ARTILLERY:						
	19 General Officers, at 600*l.* p' an.	- -	11,400 - -				
	1 ditto - - - - at 450*l.* ,,	- -	450 - -				
	7 Lieut.-Colonels, at 400*l.* ,,	- -	2,800 - -				
	s. d.						
	1 ditto - - at 20 - p' diem	1 - -	365 - -				
	17 ditto - - 18 1 ,,	15 7 5	5,610 7 1				
	10 ditto - - 16 11 ,,	8 9 2	3,087 5 10				
	1 Captain - 18 1 ,,	- 18 1	330 - 5				
	5 ditto - - 14 2 ,,	3 10 10	1,292 14 2				
	23 ditto - - 12 2 ,,	13 19 10	5,106 19 2				
	4 ditto - - 11 1 ,,	2 4 4	809 1 8				
	2 Lieutenants 10 10 ,,	1 1 8	395 8 4				
	ROYAL ENGINEERS:						
	17 General Officers, at 600*l.* p' an.	- -	10,200 - -				
	2 Lieut.-Colonels at 400*l.* ,,	- -	800 - -				
	s. d.						
	1 ditto - - - at 20 - p' diem	1 - -	365 - -				
	5 ditto - - - 18 1 ,,	4 10 5	1,650 2 1				
	1 ditto - - - 16 1 ,,	- 16 1	293 10 5				
	3 Captains - - 13 1 ,,	1 19 3	716 6 3				
	8 ditto - - - 11 1 ,,	4 8 8	1,618 3 4				
127			47,289 18 9	- - -	128	47,293 14 2	
	For further Payments during the year - - - - - -	- -	710 1 3	- - -	-	706 5 10	
				48,000 - -			48,000 - -
	Prior to the Royal Warrant of 16th July 1840.						
	ROYAL ARTILLERY AND ROYAL ENGINEERS:						
	2 Lieut.-Colonels, at 450*l.* p' an.	- -	900 - -				
	2 ditto - - - - at 400*l.* ,,	- -	800 - -				
	s. d.						
	4 Captains - - at 11 1 p' diem	2 4 4	809 1 8				
	1 ditto - - - 14 2 ,,	- 14 2	258 10 10				
	2 Lieutenants - 7 10 ,,	- 15 8	285 18 4				
11				3,053 10 10	11	3,053 10 10	3,053 10 10
	One Day's Pay for Leap Year -	- -	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	316 - -
				115,053 10 10			115,769 10 10
	Deduct probable Saving during the Year - - - - -	- -	- - -	1,553 10 10	-	- - -	53 10 10
388	TOTAL NUMBERS and CHARGE	- -	- - £.	113,500 - -	393	- - -	115,716 - -

Paper B.

HALF-PAY, &c.

DETAIL of the CHARGE of HALF-PAY and MILITARY ALLOWANCES to REDUCED and RETIRED OFFICERS of Her Majesty's Land Forces, from the 1st April 1864 to the 31st March 1865.

NUMBERS. 1864-65.		HALF-PAY:	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. Per Diem.	Per Annum.		NUMBERS.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. Per Annum.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1	Colonel - - - at 14/6 a day	- 14 6	264 12 6	- - -	- 1	264 12 6	
	4	Lieutenant-Colonels - 10/1 -	2 - 4	736 1 8	- - -	- 4	736 1 8	
	110	Ditto - - - 11/ -	60 10 -	22,082 10 -	- - -	- 115	23,086 5 -	
	2	Ditto - - - 11/8 -	1 3 4	425 16 8	- - -	- 2	425 16 8	
	1	Ditto - - - 12/6 -	- 12 6	228 2 6	- - -	- 3	684 7 6	
118					23,737 3 4	125		25,197 3 4
	178	Majors - - - - at 9/6 a day	84 11 -	30,860 15 -	- - -	- 180	31,207 10 -	
	7	Ditto - - - 10/ -	3 10 -	1,277 10 -	- - -	- 7	1,277 10 -	
		Ditto - - - 15/ -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- 1	273 15 -	
185					32,138 5 -	188		32,758 15 -
	1	Captain - - - at 3/11 a day	- 3 11	71 9 7	- - -	- 1	71 9 7	
	15	Ditto - - - 5/ -	3 15 -	1,368 15 -	- - -	- 15	1,368 15 -	
	1	Ditto - - - 5/6 -	- 5 6	100 7 6	- - -	- 1	100 7 6	
	291	Ditto - - - 7/ -	101 17 -	37,175 5 -	- - -	- 319	40,752 5 -	
	17	Ditto - - - 7/4 -	6 4 8	2,275 3 4	- - -	- 17	2,275 3 4	
	22	Ditto - - - 7/6 -	8 5 -	3,011 5 -	- - -	- 21	2,874 7 6	
	104	Ditto - - - 8/ -	41 12 -	15,184 - -	- - -	- 104	15,184 - -	
	5	Ditto - - - 8/4 -	2 1 8	760 8 4	- - -	- 4	608 6 8	
	3	Ditto - - - 9/6 -	1 8 6	520 2 6	- - -	- 2	346 15 -	
	2	Ditto - - - 10/ -	1 - -	365 - -	- - -	- 2	365 - -	
	1	Ditto (receiving a portion of Half-pay)	- - -	57 1 10	- - -	- 1	57 1 10	
462					60,888 18 1	487		64,003 11 5
	54	Second Captains - - - at 7/4 a day	19 16 -	7,227 - -	- - -	- 56	7,494 13 4	
	3	Ditto - - - 7/6 -	1 2 6	410 12 6	- - -	- 3	410 12 6	
	1	Ditto - - - 8/4 -	- 8 4	152 1 8	- - -	- 1	152 1 8	
58					7,789 14 2	60		8,057 7 6
	1	Captain Lieutenant - at 7/ a day	- 7 -	127 15 -	- - -	- 1	127 15 -	
1					127 15 -	1		127 15 -
	9	Lieutenants - - - at 2/4 a day	1 1 -	383 5 -	- - -	- 9	383 5 -	
	1	Ditto - - - 3/ -	- 3 -	54 15 -	- - -	- 1	54 15 -	
	88	Ditto - - - 4/ -	17 12 -	6,424 - -	- - -	- 92	6,716 - -	
	9	Ditto - - - 4/2 -	1 17 6	684 7 6	- - -	- 9	684 7 6	
	297	Ditto - - - 4/6 -	66 16 6	24,391 2 6	- - -	- 325	26,690 12 6	
	73	Ditto - - - 4/8 -	17 - 8	6,217 3 4	- - -	- 77	6,557 16 8	
	3	Ditto - - - 5/2 -	- 15 6	282 17 6	- - -	- 3	282 17 6	
480					38,437 10 10	516		41,369 14 2
	2	Cornets, Ensigns, Second and Sub-Lieutenants - at 1/10 a day	- 3 8	66 18 4	- - -	- 3	100 7 6	
	1	Ditto - - - 2/ -	- 2 -	36 10 -	- - -	- 1	36 10 -	
	56	Ditto - - - 3/ -	8 8 -	3,066 - -	- - -	- 61	3,339 15 -	
	3	Ditto - - - 3/2¼ -	- 9 6¾	174 10 3¾	- - -	- 3	174 10 3¾	
	17	Ditto - - - 3/6 -	2 19 6	1,085 17 6	- - -	- 17	1,085 17 6	
	2	Ditto - - - 3/9¼ -	- 7 6½	137 12 8½	- - -	- 2	137 12 8½	
	1	Ditto - - - 6/7 -	- 6 7	120 2 11	- - -	- 1	120 2 11	
	1	Ditto - - - 8/ -	- 8 -	146 - -	- - -	- 1	146 - -	
83					4,833 11 9¼	89		5,140 15 11¼
1,387	-	- - - Carried forward - - -	- - -	- - £.	167,952 18 2¼	1,466	- - - £.	176,655 2 4¼

Vote 21.—Paper B—Detail of the Charge of Half-Pay and Military Allowances, &c.—*continued.*

NUMBERS.			ESTIMATE, 1864–65.				ESTIMATE, 1863–64.		
1864–65.			Per Diem.	Per Annum.		NUMBERS.		Per Annum.	
		HALF-PAY.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,387	–	Brought forward	– – –	– – –	167,952 18 2¼	1,466	–	– – –	176,655 2 4¼
	2	Paymasters at 4/ a day	– 8 –	146 – –	– – –	–	3	219 – –	
	1	Ditto 4/8 –	– 4 8	85 3 4	– – –	–	1	85 3 4	
	5	Ditto 6/ –	1 10 –	547 10 –	– – –	–	5	547 10 –	
	2	Ditto 7/ –	– 14 –	255 10 –	– – –	–	2	255 10 –	
	17	Ditto 7/6 –	6 7 6	2,326 17 6	– – –	–	18	2,463 15 –	
	8	Ditto 8/ –	3 4 –	1,168 – –	– – –	–	8	1,168 – –	
	8	Ditto 10/ –	4 – –	1,460 – –	– – –	–	7	1,277 10 –	
	6	Ditto 12/6 –	3 15 –	1,368 15 –	– – –	–	7	1,596 17 6	
	17	Ditto 13/ –	11 1 –	4,033 5 –	– – –	–	15	3,558 15 –	
	11	Ditto 15/ –	8 5 –	3,011 5 –	– – –	–	10	2,737 10 –	
	1	Ditto 14/ –	– 14 –	255 10 –	– – –	–	1	255 10 –	
78					14,657 15 10	77			14,165 – 10
	2	Riding Masters at 3/ a day	– 6 –	109 10 –			2	109 10 –	
2					109 10 –	2			109 10 –
	2	Adjutants at 2/ a day	– 4 –	73 – –	– – –	–	2	73 – –	
	–	*Ditto* 3/ –	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	1	54 15 –	
	3	Ditto 4/ –	– 12 –	219 – –	– – –	–	3	219 – –	
	3	Ditto 4/6 –	– 13 6	246 7 6	– – –	–	3	246 7 6	
	1	Ditto 8/ –	– 8 –	146 – –	– – –	–	1	146 – –	
9					684 7 6	10			739 2 6
	1	Quartermaster at 2/ a day	– 2 –	36 10 –	– – –	–	1	36 10 –	
	1	Ditto 2/6 –	– 2 6	45 12 6	– – –	–	1	45 12 6	
	15	Ditto 3/ –	2 8 –	876 – –	– – –	–	19	1,040 5 –	
	13	Ditto 4/ –	2 12 –	949 – –	– – –	–	13	949 – –	
	2	Ditto 5/ –	– 10 –	182 10 –	– – –	–	2	182 10 –	
	9	Ditto 6/ –	2 14 –	985 10 –	– – –	–	9	985 10 –	
	3	Ditto 7/ –	1 1 –	383 5 –	– – –	–	4	511 – –	
	2	Ditto 7/10 –	– 15 8	285 18 4	– – –	–	2	285 18 4	
	23	Ditto 8/ –	9 4 –	3,358 – –	– – –	–	24	3,504 – –	
	75	Ditto 10/ –	37 10 –	13,687 10 –	– – –	–	68	12,410 – –	
	1	Ditto 12/ –	– 12 –	219 – –	– – –	–	1	219 – –	
145					21,008 15 10	144			20,169 5 10
	3	Veterinary Surgeons at 3/6 a day	– 10 6	191 12 6	– – –	–	3	191 12 6	
	1	Ditto 4/ –	– 4 –	73 – –	—	–	–	—	
	1	Ditto 4/6 –	– 4 6	82 2 6	– – –	–	1	82 2 6	
	1	Ditto 5/ –	– 5 –	91 5 –	– – –	–	1	91 5 –	
	1	Ditto 5/6 –	– 5 6	100 7 6	– – –	–	1	100 7 6	
	1	Ditto 7/ –	– 7 –	127 15 –	– – –	–	1	127 15 –	
	3	Ditto 8/ –	1 4 –	438 – –	– – –	–	3	438 – –	
	1	Ditto 10/ –	– 10 –	182 10 –	– – –	–	2	365 – –	
	2	Ditto 11/6 –	1 3 –	419 15 –	– – –	–	2	419 15 –	
	4	Ditto 12/ –	2 8 –	876 – –	– – –	–	4	876 – –	
	2	Ditto 13/6 –	1 7 –	492 15 –	– – –	–	1	246 7 6	
20					3,075 2 6	19			2,938 5 –
		Staff Officers:							
	1	Chaplain 5/ –	– 5 –	91 5 –	—	–	–	—	
	1	Ditto 7/ –	– 7 –	127 15 –	– – –	–	1	127 15 –	
	2	Ditto 16/ –	1 12 –	584 – –	– – –	–	2	584 – –	
4					803 – –	3			711 15 –
	1	Sub-Inspector of Militia 7/ –	– 7 –	127 15 –	– – –	–	1	127 15 –	
1					127 15 –	1			127 15 –
		Medical Officers:							
	1	Inspector General of Hospitals at 31/6 a day	1 11 6	574 17 6	—	–	–	—	
	–	*Ditto* 20/ –	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	1	365 – –	
	6	Ditto 30/ –	9 – –	3,285 – –	– – –	–	7	3,832 10 –	
	6	Ditto 37/6 –	11 5 –	4,106 5 –	– – –	–	6	4,106 5 –	
	1	Deputy ditto 12/6 –	– 12 6	228 2 6	– – –	–	1	228 2 6	
	1	Ditto 14/ –	– 14 –	255 10 –	– – –	–	1	255 10 –	
	–	*Ditto* 15/ –	– – –	– – –	– – –	–	1	273 15 –	
	2	Ditto 17/ –	1 14 –	620 10 –	– – –	–	2	620 10 –	
	1	Ditto 18/ –	– 18 –	328 10 –	– – –	–	1	328 10 –	
	9	Ditto 20/ –	9 – –	3,285 – –	– – –	–	9	3,285 – –	
	1	Ditto 21/ –	1 1 –	383 5 –	—	–	–	—	
	2	Ditto 22/6 –	3 7 6	1,231 17 6	– – –	–	2	821 5 –	
	1	Ditto 23/9½ –	1 3 9½	434 3 11½	– – –	–	1	434 3 11½	
	6	Ditto 25/6 –	7 13 6	2,792 5 –	– – –	–	5	2,326 17 6	
38					17,525 6 5½	37			16,877 8 11½
	1	Assistant Inspector at 20/ a day	1 – –	365 – –	– – –	–	1	365 – –	
	2	Physicians 10/ –	1 – –	365 – –	– – –	–	2	365 – –	
	1	Physician and Surgeon 23/10 –	1 3 10	434 19 2	—	–	–	—	
4					1,164 19 2	3			730 – –
	1	Surgeon-Major at 7/0 a day	– 7 –	127 15 –	– – –	–	1	127 15 –	
	2	Ditto 13/6 –	1 7 –	492 15 –	– – –	–	2	492 15 –	
	3	Ditto 16/6 –	2 9 6	903 7 6	– – –	–	3	903 7 6	
	3	Ditto 17/6 –	2 12 6	958 2 6	– – –	–	3	958 2 6	
	31	Ditto 18/6 –	23 13 6	10,166 7 6	– – –	–	30	10,128 15 –	
	5	Ditto 21/1 –	5 5 5	1,923 17 1	– – –	–	5	1,923 17 1	
45					14,872 4 7	44			14,534 12 1
1,733	–	Carried forward	– – –	– – –	£. 241,981 15 –¾	1,806	–	– – £.	247,757 17 6¾

Vote 21.—Paper B—Detail of the Charge of Half Pay and Military Allowances, &c.—*continued.*

NUMBERS. 1864-65.		HALF-PAY.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. Per Diem. £. s. d.	Per Annum. £. s. d.	£. s. d.	NUMBERS.		ESTIMATE, 1863-64. Per Annum. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
1,733	–	Brought forward	– – –	– – –	241,981 15 –¾	1,806	–	– – –	247,757 17 .6¼
		Medical Officers—*continued.*							
	2	Surgeons at 5/6 a day	– 11 –	200 15 –	– – –	–	2	200 15 –	
	2	Ditto 5/ –	– 10 –	182 10 –	– – –	–	2	182 10 –	
	3	Ditto 6/ –	– 18 –	328 10 –	– – –	–	3	328 10 –	
	17	Ditto 7/ –	5 19 –	2,171 15 –	– – –	–	18	2,299 10 –	
	2	Ditto 8/ –	– 16 –	292 – –	– – –	–	2	292 – –	
	1	Ditto 8/6 –	– 8 6	155 2 6	– – –	–	1	155 2 6	
	7	Ditto 10/ –	3 10 –	1,277 10 –	– – –	–	7	1,277 10 –	
	1	Ditto 11/ –	– 11 –	200 15 –	– – –	–	3	602 5 –	
	4	Ditto 11/6 –	2 6 –	839 10 –	– – –	–	5	1,049 7 6	
	2	Ditto 12/ –	1 4 –	438 – –	– – –	–	2	438 – –	
	28	Ditto 13/ –	18 4 –	6,643 – –	– – –	–	29	6,880 5 –	
	6	Ditto 13/6 –	4 1 –	1,478 5 –	– – –	–	8	1,971 – –	
	34	Ditto 15/ –	25 10 –	9,307 10 –	– – –	–	37	10,128 15 –	
	2	Ditto 16/ –	1 12 –	584 – –	– – –	–	2	584 – –	
	2	Ditto 17/ –	1 14 –	620 10 –	– – –	–	3	930 15 –	
	2	Ditto 17/6 –	1 15 –	638 15 –	– – –	–	2	638 15 –	
	10	Ditto 1st Class 17/ –	8 10 –	3,102 10 –	– – –	–	10	3,102 10 –	
	4	Ditto ditto 15/ –	3 – –	1,095 – –	– – –	–	4	1,095 – –	
	5	Ditto 2d Class 6/ –	1 10 –	547 10 –	– – –	–	5	547 10 –	
	1	Ditto ditto 8/6 –	– 8 6	155 2 6	– – –	–	1	155 2 6	
	1	Ditto ditto 13/ –	– 13 –	237 5 –	– – –	–	1	237 5 –	
	2	Ditto ditto 15/ –	1 10 –	547 10 –	– – –	–	2	547 10 –	
138					31,043 5 –	149			3,643 17 6
	3	Assistant Surgeons at 2/ a day	– 6 –	109 10 –	– – –	–	1	36 10 –	
	11	Ditto 3/ –	1 13 –	602 5 –	– – –	–	11	602 5 –	
	23	Ditto 4/ –	4 12 –	1,679 – –	– – –	–	23	1,679 – –	
	1	Ditto 5/ –	– 5 –	91 5 –	– – –	–	2	182 10 –	
	6	Ditto 6/ –	1 16 –	657 – –	– – –	–	9	985 10 –	
	1	Ditto 7/ –	– 7 –	127 15 –	– – –	–	1	127 15 –	
	17	Ditto 8/ –	6 16 –	2,482 – –	– – –	–	12	1,752 – –	
62					5,748 15 –	59			5,365 10 –
	1	Apothecary at 5/ a day	– 5 –	91 5 –	– – –	–	2	182 10 –	
	3	Hospital Assistants 2/ –	– 6 –	109 10 –	– – –	–	3	109 10 –	
	1	Principal Purveyor 18/9 –	– 18 9	342 3 •9	– – –		1	342 3 9	
	1	Ditto 18/ –	– 18 –	328 10 –	– – –	–	–	—	
	1	Purveyor 10/ –	– 10 –	182 10 –	– – –	–	1	182 10 –	
	2	Ditto 6/9 –	– 13 6	246 7 6	– – –	–	1	123 3 9	
	5	Deputy Purveyors 5/ –	1 5 –	456 5 –	– – –	–	6	547 10 –	
	1	Purveyor's Clerk 3/6 –	– 3 6	63 17 6	– – –	–	–	—	
	1	Ditto 3/9 –	– 3 9	68 8 9	– – –	–	–	—	
16					1,888 17 6	14			1,487 7 6
		Store Officers:							
	1	Deputy Superintendent of Stores 18/ –	– 18 –	328 10 –	– – –	–	–	—	
	4	Assistant Superintendents of Stores 12/3 –	2 9 –	894 5 –	– – –	–	3	670 13 9	
	2	Ditto 8/3 –	– 16 6	301 2 6	– – –	–	1	150 11 3	
	6	Deputy Assistant Superintendents of Stores 5/3 –	1 11 6	574 17 6	– – –	–	5	479 1 3	
	1	Ditto 7/6 –	– 7 6	136 17 6	– – –	–	–	—	
	1	Ditto 12/ –	– 12 –	219 – –	– – –	–	1	219 – –	
15					2,454 12 6	10			1,519 6 3
		Commissariat Officers:							
	2	Commissary-Generals at 40/ a day	4 – –	1,460 – –	– – –	–	1	730 – –	
	7	Ditto 29/3 –	10 4 9	3,736 13 9	– – –	–	7	3,736 13 9	
	11	Deputy Commissaries-General 25/ –	13 15 –	5,018 15 –	– – –	–	10	4,562 10 –	
	5	Ditto 19/ –	4 15 –	1,733 15 –	– – –	–	5	1,733 15 –	
	1	Ditto 15/ –	– 15 –	273 15 –	– – –	–	2	547 10 –	
	13	Ditto 14/8 –	9 10 8	3,479 13 4	– – –	–	14	3,747 6 8	
	14	Assistant ditto 15/ –	9 15 –	3,558 15 –	– – –	–	13	3,558 15 –	
	5	Ditto 10/ –	2 10 –	912 10 –	– – –	–	7	1,277 10 –	
	9	Ditto 9/6 –	4 5 6	1,560 7 6	– – –	–	9	1,560 7 6	
	16	Ditto 7/4 –	5 17 4	2,141 6 8	– – –	–	17	2,275 3 4	
	1	Deputy Assistant ditto 6/4 –	– 6 4	115 11 8	– – –	–	1	115 11 8	
	3	Ditto 6/3 –	– 18 9	342 3 9	– – –	–	3	342 3 9	
	21	Ditto 4/11 –	5 3 3	1,884 6 3	– – –	–	22	1,974 – 10	
108					26,217 12 11	111			26,161 7 6
		Field Train Department:							
	1	Commissary, 2d Class at 7/6 a day	– 7 6	136 17 6	– – –	–	1	136 17 6	
	2	Assistant Commissaries, 1st Class, 5/ –	– 10 –	182 10 –	– – –	–	2	182 10 –	
	10	Ditto 2d Class 4/ –	2 – –	730 – –	– – –	–	10	730 – –	
	3	Deputy Assistant Commissaries 1st Class 3/6 –	– 10 6	191 12 6	– – –	–	2	127 15 –	
	2	Ditto 2d do. 3/ –	– 6 –	109 10 –	– – –	–	2	109 10 –	
	1	Clerk of Stores, 1st Class	– – –	84 – –	– – –	–	1	84 – –	
	9	Ditto 2d Class 3/ –	1 7 –	492 15 –	– – –	–	10	547 10 –	
	5	Ditto ditto 2/6 –	– 12 6	228 2 6	– – –	–	5	228 2 6	
	5	Conductors of Stores, 1st Class, 2/6 –	– 12 6	228 2 6	– – –	–	5	228 2 6	
	10	Ditto 2d Class 2/ –	1 – –	365 – –	– – –	–	11	401 10 –	
	13	Ditto ditto 1/4 –	– 17 4	316 6 8	– – –	–	13	316 6 8	
61					3,064 16 · 8	62			3,092 4 2
2,133	–	Carried forward	– – –	– – £.	312,399 14 7¾	2,211	–	– – £.	319,027 10 5¼

Vote 21.—Paper B—Detail of the Charge of Half-Pay and Military Allowances, &c.—*continued.*

NUMBERS.			ESTIMATE, 1864–65.				ESTIMATE, 1863–64.			
1864–65.		HALF-PAY.	Per Diem.	Per Annum.			Numbers.		Per Annum.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2,133	–	Brought forward	– – –	– – –	312,399 14 7¾		2,211	–	– – –	319,027 10 5¾
		Reduced Officers of Her Majesty's American Forces:								
	1	Captain – at 5/ a day	– 5 –	91 5 –	– – –		–	1	91 5 –	
	1	Lieutenant – 2/4 –	– 2 4	42 11 8	– – –		–	1	42 11 8	
	2	Ditto – 4/ –	– 8 –	146 – –	– – –		–	2	146 – –	
	1	Ensign – 1/10 –	– 1 10	33 9 2	– – –		–	1	33 9 2	
5					313 5 10		5			313 5 10
		MILITARY ALLOWANCES:								
		Reduced and Retired Officers of Her Majesty's Land Forces:								
		Regimental Officers:								
	2	Lieutenants – at 4/6 a day	– 9 –	164 5 –	– – –		–	2	164 5 –	
	2	Paymasters – 7/6 –	– 15 –	273 15 –	– – –		–	2	273 15 –	
	3	Ditto – 20/ –	3 – –	1,095 – –	– – –		–	3	1,095 – –	
	1	Quartermaster – 13/ –	– 13 –	237 5 –	– – –		–	1	237 5 –	
	1	Ditto – 4/6 –	– 4 6	82 2 6	– – –		–	1	82 2 6	
	2	Chaplains – 4/ –	– 8 –	146 – –	– – –		–	2	146 – –	
	1	Ditto – 7/6 –	– 7 6	136 17 6	– – –		–	–	—	
	1	Adjutant – 2/ –	– 2 –	36 10 –	– – –		–	1	36 10 –	
		Staff and Garrison Officers:								
	1	Chaplain – at per annum	– – –	35 – –	– – –		–	1	35 – –	
	1	Depôt Riding Master – 17/ a day	– 17 –	310 5 –	– – –		–	1	310 5 –	
	1	Ditto, Paymaster – 3/6 –	– 3 6	63 17 6	– – –		–	1	63 17 6	
	1	Provost Marshal – per annum	– – –	200 – –	– – –		–	1	200 – –	
	1	Quartermaster, Military Asylum –	– – –	75 – –	– – –		–	1	75 – –	
	1	Assistant Inspector of Militia – 3/ a day	– 3 –	54 15 –	– – –		–	1	54 15 –	
	1	Drill Serjeant of Militia – 1/ –	– 1 –	18 5 –	– – –		–	1	18 5 –	
	–	*Military Surveyor and Draughtsman, 1st Class* at 5/ a day	– – –	– – –	– – –		–	1	91 5 –	
	8	Ditto – 2d Class – 3/ –	1 4 –	438 – –	– – –		–	8	438 – –	
	3	Ditto – 3d Class – 2/5 –	– 7 3	132 6 3	– – –		–	3	132 6 3	
		Medical Officers:								
	1	Director General of Army Medical Department – per annum	– – –	1,200 – –	– – –		–	1	1,200 – –	
	–	*Inspector-General of Hospitals* at 30/ a day	– – –	– – –	– – –		–	1	547 10 –	
	3	Ditto – 37/11 –	5 13 9	2,075 18 9	– – –		–	3	2,075 18 9	
	1	Staff Surgeon, 2d Class – 3/ –	– 3 –	54 15 –	– – –		–	1	54 15 –	
	1	Assistant Surgeon – 4/ –	– 4 –	73 – –	– – –		–	1	73 – –	
	1	Deputy Purveyor – 5/ –	– 5 –	91 5 –	– – –		–	1	91 5 –	
	1	Purveyor's Clerk – 5/ –	– 5 –	91 5 –	– – –		–	1	91 5 –	
	1	Ditto – 3/ –	– 3 –	54 15 –	– – –		–	1	54 15 –	
	1	Medical Clerk – 5/3 –	– 5 3	95 16 3	– – –		–	1	95 16 3	
		Reduced and Retired Officers of Her Majesty's American Forces:								
	–	*Quartermaster* – 2/ a day	– – –	– – –	– – –		–	1	36 10 –	
		British Italian Legion:								
	2	Quartermasters – 2/6 a day	– 5 –	91 5 –	– – –		–	2	91 5 –	
2,138	43	Carried forward £.		7,327 3 9	312,713 – 5¾		2,216	45	7,865 11 3	319,340 16 3¾

Vote 21.—Paper B—Detail of the Charge of Half-Pay and Military Allowances, &c.—*continued.*

NUMBERS. 1864-65.		HALF PAY.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. Per Diem. £. s. d.	Per Annum. £. s. d.	Per Annum. £. s. d.	FSTIMATE, 1863-64. NUMBERS.		Per Annum. £. s. d.	Per Annum. £. s. d.
2,136	43	- - - Brought forward - - -	- - -	7,327 3 9	312,713 - 5¾	2,216	45	7,865 11 3	319,340 16 3¾
		Military Allowances—*continued.*							
50	7	Turkish Contingent: Lieutenants - - - at 3/ a day	1 1 -	383 5 -			8	438 - -	
		Total Military Allowances -	- - -	- - -	7,710 8 9	53	-	- - -	8,303 11 3
		Total Military Allowances and Half-Pay - - -	- - -	- - -	320,423 9 2¾				
	1	Reduced Adjutant of Yeomanry, at 3/ a day - - - - - - -	- 3 -	54 15 -	- - -	-	1	54 15 -	
	4	Reduced Serjeant-Majors of Yeomanry, at 1/6 a day - - - - -	- 6 -	109 10 -	- - -	-	4	109 10 -	
5		Total for Yeomanry - - -			164 5 -	5	-	- - -	164 5 -
				£.	320,587 14 2¾	-		- - - -	327,808 12 6¾
		Deduct probable Saving by Casualties - - -			3,587 14 2¾	-		Add One Day's Pay for Leap Year -	888 - -
2,193		Numbers 1864-65 - - - To be provided for 1864-65 - - -		£.	317,000 - -	2,274		Estimate 1863-64 £.	328,696 - -
		Total Charge - - -		£.	317,000 - -				

Paper C.

FOREIGN HALF-PAY, &c.

DETAILS of the Charge of Half-pay and Reduced Allowances to Officers of Disbanded Foreign Corps, of Pensions to Wounded Foreign Officers, and of Allowances to the Widows and Children of Deceased Foreign Officers, from the 1st April 1864 to the 31st March 1865.

Numbers, 1864-65.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65. CHARGE. £. s. d.	£. s. d.	Numbers.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. CHARGE. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Half-Pay and Reduced Allowances:					
168	Reduced and Retired Foreign Officers - - - -	12,119 10 -	- - -	181	13,053 5 10	
	Deduct probable saving by Casualties - - -	119 10 -	- - -	- -	53 5 10	
			12,000 - -			13,000 - -
	Pensions for Wounds:					
18	Wounded Foreign Officers -	1,390 - -	- - -	18	1,390 - -	
			1,390 - -			
	To be provided for Pensions for Wounds -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	1,390 - -
	Allowances to Widows and Children:					
131	Widows of deceased Foreign Officers - - - -	5,111 - -	- - -	142	5,577 - -	
51	Children of ditto - - -	470 - -	- - -	51	470 - -	
			5,581 - -			6,047 - -
		£.	18,971 - -	- -	- - - -	20,437 - -
	Total Charge - - - £.		18,971 - -		Add One Day's Pay for Leap Year -	46 - -
					£.	20,483 - -

Vote 22.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS, &c.

DETAIL of the CHARGE of PENSIONS to WIDOWS of OFFICERS of Her Majesty's Land Forces, and of ALLOWANCES on the COMPASSIONATE LIST, from the 1st April 1864 to the 31st March 1865.

Numbers, 1864/65.	RANK OF THEIR LATE HUSBANDS.	Annual Rate of Pension.	ESTIMATE, 1864/65.			ESTIMATE, 1863/64.			
						Numbers.	Charge.		
		£.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
1	General Officer	500	500	–	–	1	500	–	–
2	Ditto	250	500	–	–	2	500	–	–
1	Ditto	240	240	–	–	1	240	–	–
1	Ditto	220	220	–	–	1	220	–	–
139	Ditto	120	16,680	–	–	142	17,040	–	–
9	Colonels	100	900	–	–	4	400	–	–
12	Ditto	90	1,080	–	–	13	1,170	–	–
6	Lieutenant-Colonels	140	840	–	–	6	840	–	–
1	Ditto	100	100	–	–	1	100	–	–
109	Ditto	80	8,720	–	–	105	8,400	–	–
3	Majors	100	300	–	–	3	300	–	–
124	Ditto	70	8,680	–	–	122	8,540	–	–
1	Captain	100	100	–	–	1	100	–	–
–	*Ditto*	75	–	–	–	1	75	–	–
12	Ditto	65	780	–	–	13	845	–	–
540	Ditto	50	27,000	–	–	537	26,850	–	–
1	Ditto	40	40	–	–	1	40	–	–
1	Ditto	30	30	–	–	1	30	–	–
4	Paymasters	70	280	–	–	2	140	–	–
2	Ditto	65	130	–	–	2	130	–	–
84	Ditto	50	4,200	–	–	91	4,550	–	–
3	Lieutenants	50	150	–	–	3	150	–	–
530	Lieutenants and Adjutants	40	21,200	–	–	541	21,640	–	–
71	Second Lieutenants, Cornets, Ensigns, and Riding Masters	36	2,556	–	–	82	2,952	–	–
1	Riding Master	40	40	–	–	1	40	–	–
4	Quartermasters	50	200	–	–	4	200	–	–
28	Ditto	40	1,120	–	–	24	960	–	–
132	Ditto	36	4,752	–	–	143	5,148	–	–
3	Regimental Chaplains	30	90	–	–	4	120	–	–
2	Veterinary Surgeons	55	110	–	–	3	165	–	–
2	Ditto	50	100	–	–	1	50	–	–
4	Ditto	40	160	–	–	4	160	–	–
8	Ditto	30	240	–	–	8	240	–	–
	MEDICAL OFFICERS:								
2	Directors-General, Army Medical Department	120	240	–	–	2	240	–	–
3	Inspectors-General of Hospitals	120	360	–	–	2	240	–	–
3	Ditto	100	300	–	–	2	200	–	–
1	Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals	140	140	–	–	1	140	–	–
9	Ditto	80	720	–	–	8	640	–	–
5	Inspectors of Hospitals	70	350	–	–	5	350	–	–
4	Deputy-Inspectors of Hospitals	60	240	–	–	4	240	–	–
5	Deputy Assistant Inspectors of Hospitals	50	250	–	–	5	250	–	–
3	Physicians	50	150	–	–	3	150	–	–
1	Surgeon-Major	140	140	–	–	1	140	–	–
4	Ditto	80	320	–	–	2	160	–	–
1	Surgeon-Major, Foot Guards	70	70	–	–	—	—		
2	Ditto	50	100	–	–	2	100	–	–
3	Surgeons	65	195	–	–	3	195	–	–
22	Staff Surgeons, First Class	100	200	–	–	2	200	–	–
37	Staff and Regimental Surgeons	70	1,890	–	–	25	1,750	–	–
111	Staff Surgeons and Surgeons	50	1,550	–	–	30	1,500	–	–
6	Ditto - Second Class	45	5,220	–	–	123	5,535	–	–
51	Assistant Surgeon	50	50	–	–	1	50	–	–
4	Ditto	40	2,160	–	–	52	2,080	–	–
2	Ditto	30	60	–	–	2	60	–	–
1	Principal Purveyor	70	70	–	–	1	70	–	–
1	Purveyor	50	50	–	–	1	50	–	–
10	Deputy Purveyors	30	300	–	–	11	330	–	–
6	Apothecaries	40	240	–	–	5	200	–	–
5	Hospital Assistants and Mates	30	150	–	–	6	180	–	–
2,143	Carried forward		117,553	–	–	2,167	117,885	–	–

VOTE 22.—DETAIL of the Charge of Widows' Pensions, &c.—*continued.*

Numbers, 1864/65.	RANK OF THEIR LATE HUSBANDS.	Annual Rate of Pension.	ESTIMATE, 1864/65.	ESTIMATE, 1865/64. Numbers.	ESTIMATE, 1865/64. Charge.
		£.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
2,143	Brought forward		117,553 – –	2,167	117,885 – –
	STAFF AND GARRISON OFFICERS:				
1	Chaplain to the Forces	70	70 – –	1	70 – –
6	Ditto	50	300 – –	7	350 – –
2	Ditto – – Royal Military College	50	100 – –	1	50 – –
1	Ditto – – Royal Military Asylum	50	50 – –	1	50 – –
2	Ditto – – Royal Hibernian School	50	100 – –	2	100 – –
1	Ditto – – Kilmainham Hospital	50	50 – –	1	50 – –
3	Town Majors	50	150 – –	3	150 – –
1	Sub-Inspector of Militia	50	50 – –	1	50 – –
2	Professors, Royal Military College	50	100 – –	2	100 – –
3	Ditto – – – – ditto	40	120 – –	3	120 – –
	ROYAL MILITARY SURVEYORS AND DRAUGHTSMEN:				
1	First Class	40	40 – –	1	40 – –
4	Second Class	36	144 – –	4	144 – –
2	Third Class	36	72 – –	2	72 – –
	COMMISSARIAT:				
9	Commissary-Generals	120	1,080 – –	9	1,080 – –
4	Deputy – – ditto	80	320 – –	2	160 – –
16	Ditto – – ditto	70	1,120 – –	15	1,050 – –
11	Ditto – – ditto	60	660 – –	12	720 – –
2	Assistant – – ditto	70	140 – –	2	140 – –
1	Ditto – – ditto	65	65 – –	1	65 – –
42	Ditto – – ditto	50	2,100 – –	45	2,250 – –
1	Ditto – – ditto	40	40 – –	1	40 – –
3	Deputy Assistant ditto	50	150 – –	2	100 – –
50	Ditto – – ditto	40	2,000 – –	50	2,000 – –
	FIELD TRAIN DEPARTMENT:				
3	Commissaries	70	210 – –	3	210 – –
4	Assistant Commissaries, First Class	50	200 – –	4	200 – –
1	Ditto – – – – Second Class	40	40 – –	2	80 – –
3	Clerks of Stores, First Class	40	120 – –	3	120 – –
3	Ditto – – – ditto	36	108 – –	3	108 – –
1	Ditto – – Second Class	20	20 – –	1	20 – –
–	Conductor of Stores	26	– – –	1	26 – –
1	Ditto	20	20 – –	1	20 – –
	MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT:				
3	Deputy Assistant Superintendents of Stores	40	120 – –	3	120 – –
			127,412 – –		127,740 – –
	Add for fixed Sums in lieu of Pensions and Compassionate Allowances to Widows and Families, &c. of Officers killed in Action, to be granted under Royal Warrant of 1st March 1856	– –	500 – –	– –	500 – –
2,330	TOTAL for Widows' Pensions		127,912 – –	2,356	128,240 – –
2,330	Carried forward £.		127,912 – –	2,356	128,240 – –

VOTE 22.—DETAIL of the Charge of Widows' Pensions, &c.—*continued.*

Numbers, 1864/65.		ESTIMATE, 1864/65.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. Numbers.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. Charge.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
2,330	Brought forward - -	127,912 - -	2,356	128,240 - -
	COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES:			
	Annual Allowances to Children of Deceased Officers, and of those who have been Killed, or have Died of Wounds received in Action:			
1,527	Individuals - - - - - - - - -	22,153 10 -	1,527	22,066 10 -
	ROYAL BOUNTY ALLOWANCES:			
	Annual Allowances to Widows, Mothers, and Sisters of Officers who have been Killed, or have Died of Wounds received in Action:			
213	Individuals - - - - - - - - -	19,421 - -	219	20,351 - -
	Gratuities to the Widows and Children of those Officers who have been Killed, or have Died of Wounds received in Action - - - - - - - -	500 - -	- -	500 - -
	RELIEF FUND - - - - - - - -	1,000 - -	- -	1,000 - -
		43,074 10 -	- -	43,917 10 -
		170,986 10 -	-	—
	Deduct,—Probable Saving by Casualties	8,000 - -	-	—
	TOTAL CHARGE for WIDOWS' PENSIONS, COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES, &c. £.	162,986 10 -	- -	172,157 10 -

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864-65 (VOTE 22.) - - - £. 162,986.

Vote 23.

PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS.

DETAIL of the CHARGE of PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, and ALLOWANCES to OFFICERS for WOUNDS, from the 1st April 1864 to the 31st March 1865.

Numbers, 1864/65.		ESTIMATE, 1864/65.	ESTIMATE, 1863/64. Numbers.	ESTIMATE, 1863/64. Charge.
		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
	Pensions, Gratuities, and Allowances to Officers who have lost an Eye, or a Limb, or have sustained other serious and permanent injury on Service:			
290	Annual Pensions and Allowances to Wounded Officers	29,163 - -	310	32,343 - -
	Gratuities to Wounded Officers - - - -	500 - -	- -	500 - -
	TOTAL CHARGE - - - £.	29,663 - -	- -	32,843 - -

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864-65 (VOTE 23.) - - - £. 29,663.

Vote 24.

CHELSEA AND KILMAINHAM HOSPITALS.

DETAIL of the CHARGE of CHELSEA and KILMAINHAM HOSPITALS, and the IN-PENSIONERS thereof, from the 1st April 1864 to the 31st March 1865.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL:	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £. s. d.			ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £. s. d.	
Pay and Allowances to the Governor and other Officers of the HOSPITAL; viz.:					
1 Governor	500 – –	– – –		500 – –	
1 Lieutenant-Governor	400 – –	– – –		400 – –	
1 Major (Pay, £.350; in lieu of clothing, £.10)	360 – –	– – –		360 – –	
1 Chaplain	300 – –	– – –		300 – –	
1 Physician and Surgeon	500 – –	– – –		500 – –	
1 Adjutant (Pay, £.200; in lieu of clothing, £.10)	210 – –	– – –		210 – –	
1 Deputy Surgeon	292 – –	– – –		292 – –	
1 *Assistant Surgeon*	– – –	– – –		200 15 –	
1 Dispenser	182 10 –	– – –		136 17 6	
6 Captains of Invalids; viz. 1 at 4*s.* a day; 4 at 3*s.* 6*d.* a day; 1 at 6*d.* a day. Allowance in lieu of Clothing, £.10 per annum each	397 12 6	– – –		397 12 6	
1 Quartermaster (Pay, and allowance in lieu of Clothing)	192 10 –	– – –		192 10 –	
1 Hall Keeper and Cellarman	18 5 –	– – –		18 5 –	
1 Housekeeper and Matron	100 – –	– – –		100 – –	
1 Whitster	70 – –	– – –		70 – –	
1 Organist	55 – –	– – –		55 – –	
1 Clerk and Sexton	18 5 –	– – –		18 5 –	
1 Sculleryman	22 10 –	– – –		22 10 –	
6 In-Pensioners employed in the Kitchen, at 1*s.* a day each	109 10 –	– – –		109 10 –	
1 Turncock	20 – –	– – –		20 – –	
27 Ward and Infirmary Nurses	862 6 3	– – –		862 6 3	
9 In-Pensioners and others employed in the Infirmary; Allowance to	182 10 –	– – –		182 10 –	
2 In-Pensioners as Watchmen - Allowance to	63 17 –	– – –		63 17 –	
8 ditto - as Coal Porters & Sweepers - ditto	128 14 –	– – –		128 14 –	
5 ditto - and 7 Women employed in Laundry - ditto	335 8 –	– – –		335 8 –	
2 ditto - as Barbers - ditto	78 – –	– – –		78 – –	
20 Ward Orderlies, to attend to the Aged and Infirm Pensioners, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each	130 – –	– – –		130 – –	
Attendants to Baths	20 – –	– – –		20 – –	
Pay of 538 In-Pensioners	1,500 – –	– – –		1,500 – –	
Provisions, Clothing, Fuel, and Light, &c. under Contract	14,570 – –	– – –		14,545 – –	
Household Disbursements and other Contingent Expenses	315 – –	– – –		315 – –	
Expense of Trusses, Artificial Legs, &c.	400 – –	– – –		400 – –	
SALARIES of the Secretary, and of the Clerks, &c., in his Office:					
1 Secretary	700 – –	– – –		700 – –	
2 Clerks; 1st Class from £.350 to £.450 per ann. each	900 – –	– – –		900 – –	
4 ditto; 2d Class „ £.220 to £.320 „	1,280 – –	– – –		1,280 – –	
4 ditto; 3d Class „ £.90 to £.200 „	700 – –	– – –		800 – –	
3 Temporary Clerks, at £.100 „	410 – –	– – –		300 – –	
1 Office Keeper and Servants	174 12 –	– – –		174 12 –	
2 Messengers	162 10 –	– – –		157 10 –	
Contingencies, including Postage and the Expenses attending the Examination of Invalids discharged at Chatham and Woolwich	150 – –	– – –		500 – –	
Add One Day's Pay for Leap Year	– – –	– – –		9 11 9	
TOTAL for CHELSEA HOSPITAL £.		26,810 19 9			27,285 14 –
Carried forward £.		26,810 19 9			27,285 14 –

VOTE 24.—DETAIL of the Charge of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals—*continued.*

	ESTIMATE, 1864-65.			ESTIMATE, 1863-64.		
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Brought forward - - -	- - -	26,810 19 9		- - -	27,285 14 –	
KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL:						
PAY and ALLOWANCES of the Master and Officers of the HOSPITAL; viz.						
1 Master (Allowance for Garden) - - -	100 – –	- - -		100 – –		
1 Chaplain - - - - - - - -	250 – –	- - -		250 – –		
1 Secretary and Treasurer - - - - -	290 – –	- - -		290 – –		
1 Physician and Surgeon - - - - -	300 – –	- - -		300 – –		
1 Adjutant and Quartermaster - - - -	150 – –	- - -		150 – –		
1 Clerk to Secretary - - - - - -	110 – –	- - -		105 – –		
1 Matron and Whitster - - - - -	60 – –	- - -		60 – –		
1 Roman Catholic Clergyman - - - -	50 – –	- - -		50 – –		
2 Resident Captains - - - - - -	127 15 –	- - -		127 15 –		
1 Quartermaster Serjeant - - - - -	54 15 –	- - -		54 15 –		
1 Chapel Clerk - - - - - - - -	18 5 –	- - -		18 5 –		
1 Messenger - - - - - - - -	15 13 –	- - -		15 13 –		
2 Cooks - - - - - - - - -	36 10 –	- - -		36 10 –		
1 Assistant Cook - - - - - -	13 13 9	- - -		13 13 9		
1 Kitchen Helper - - - - - -	16 – –	- - -		16 – –		
7 Nurses - - - - - - - - -	155 2 6	- - -		155 2 6		
1 Waterman and Armourer - - - - -	18 5 –	- - -		18 5 –		
1 Hall Keeper, with charge of Arms - - -	27 7 6	- - -		27 7 6		
1 In-pensioner in charge of Hypocaust - -	9 2 6	- - -		9 2 6		
1 ditto - - - - - - Burial-ground - -	9 2 6	- - -		9 2 6		
1 ditto - - - - - - Galleries - - -	18 5 –	- - -		18 5 –		
1 ditto - - - - - - Gas Meters - -	9 2 6	- - -		9 2 6		
1 Infirmary Serjeant - - - - - - -	45 12 6	- - -		45 12 6		
1 Orderly at Infirmary - - - - - -	18 5 –	- - -		18 5 –		
2 Barbers - - - - - - - - -	22 7 2	- - -		22 7 2		
1 Lodge Keeper - - - - - - - -	9 2 6	- - -		9 2 6		
3 Porters - - - - - - - - -	46 19 –	- - -		46 19 –		
1 Sweeper - - - - - - - - -	4 11 3	- - -		4 11 3		
	1,985 16 8			1,980 16 8		
Pay and Tobacco Money of Non-Commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates - - -	391 4 3	- - -		391 12 9		
Diet of Military Officers and Soldiers (141 Persons)	2,500 – –	- - -		2,550 – –		
Clothing - - - - - - - - -	635 – –	- - -		630 – –		
Garden Expenses, Taxes, and various small Expenses	200 – –	- - -		200 – –		
Coals and Candles - - - - - - -	420 – –	- - -		420 – –		
Washing - - - - - - - - -	152 – –	- - -		152 – –		
Medicaments - - - - - - - -	150 – –	- - -		150 – –		
Maintenance of Widows of Soldiers - - -	15 – –	- - -		15 – –		
Add One Day's Pay for Leap Year - - -	- - -	- - -		1 – 9		
TOTAL for KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL - - - - £.		6,449 – 11		- - -	6,490 10 2	
TOTAL for CHELSEA and KILMAINHAM HOSPITALS - - £.		33,260 – 8		- - -	33,776 4 2	

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864-65 (VOTE 24.) - - - £. 33,260.

Vote 25.

OUT-PENSIONERS.

DETAIL of the CHARGE of the OUT-PENSIONERS of CHELSEA HOSPITAL; of PENSIONS granted to DISCHARGED NEGRO SOLDIERS; and of PENSIONERS from HANOVERIAN CORPS which served with the British Army in 1793, 1794, and 1795, from the 1st April 1864 to the 31st March 1865.

Numbers.	OUT-PENSIONERS OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £. s. d.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	£. s. d.
61,917	At various rates, from 1½ *d.* to 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem -	1,134,198 – –	61,144	1,115,082 – –

	£. s. d.	ESTIMATE, 1864-65. £. s. d.	£. s. d.	ESTIMATE, 1863-64. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought down - - -		1,134,198 – –	- - -	1,115,082 – –	—
Charge of Pensioners from the Hanoverian Corps which served with the British Army in 1793, 1794, and 1795 - - - - - - - -		4 – –	- - -	10 – –	—
Pensions granted to Men who commuted their Pensions with a view of settling in the Colonies -		3,000 – –	- - -	3,000 – –	—
Allowances to Staff Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and others, for paying and superintending the Army, Navy, Mercantile Marine, Trinity House, and Indian Army Pensioners, in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and Contingent Charges - - -	25,200 – –				
Of which will be defrayed by the Indian Government - 400 *l.* By Trinity House - - 300 *l.*	700 – –				
		24,500 – –	- - -	24,500 – –	—
Allowances to Superintendents of Black Pensioners -		110 – –	- - -	110 – –	—
Probable Net Charge for Out-Pensions - - -		- - -	1,161,812 – –	- - -	1,142,702 – –

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864-65 (VOTE 25.) - - £.1,161,812.

Vote 26.

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.

DETAIL of the CHARGE of SUPERANNUATION and RETIRED ALLOWANCES to Persons formerly belonging to the several Public Departments, from the 1st April 1864 to 31st March 1865.

		ESTIMATE 1864/65.	ESTIMATE 1863/64.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Amount voted in the Estimates for 1863–64 was	123,708 6 9	- - -	123,708 6 9
Deduct for Superannuations and Retired Allowances which have ceased since the date of last Estimates	16,451 15 8	107,256 11 1	

Add new Pensions, &c. which have been granted since the date of last Estimates:—

NAME.	OFFICE.	Length of Service.	Age.	Salary at the Time of Reduction or Retirement.	Amount of Pension.
		Yrs. Mo.	*Yrs.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Boreham, Deen	2d Clerk, Pay Office, Ceylon Rifles	35 4	–	60 – –	36 – –
Browne, Colonel F.	Barrack Master, Regent's Park	26 2	77	348 10 –	151 – –
Clark, Alexander	Foreman of Works, Royal Engineer Department, Hobart Town	16 0	–	188 – 5	58 6 8
Drummond, Captain G.	Barrack Master, Manchester	36 1	68	415 – –	300 – –
Frizell, R. M.	2d Class Clerk, Quartermaster General's Office, Dublin	30 0	67	180 – –	80 – –
Griffin, William	Assistant Commissariat Storekeeper, Hobart Town	20 10	58	98 – –	12 3 4*
Hawker, Richard	1st Class Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Department, Dublin	33 0	59	325 –	178 15 –
Houndle, Edward	Secretary to Commissioners, Royal Military College, Sandhurst	25 5	57	200 – –	83 6 8
Kenny, Courtenay	Barrackmaster, Ballinrobe	38 0	53	182 10 –	130 – –
Kiddle, William	1st Assistant to the Military Secretary	50 0	65	1,000 – –	916 13 4
Magee, James	Quartermaster Serjeant, Royal Military Asylum	17 4	64	93 2 10	26 7 9
M'Daniell, Ann	Nurse, Chelsea Hospital	26 1	55	67 16 4	29 7 8
M'Daniel, Joseph	Clerk, Town Major's Office, St. Helena	18 0	–	77 11 3	15 – –
M'Gill, Daniel	Commissariat Storekeeper, Cape of Good Hope	19 2	72	166 17 6	52 16 10
Moore, Martha	Nurse, Chelsea Hospital	24 7	70	46 12 7	18 13 –
	Carried forward £.				2,088 10 3
					107,256 11 1
					123,708 6 9

* Former pension increased.

Vote 26.—DETAIL of the Charge of Superannuation and Retired Allowances, &c.—*continued.*

NAME.	OFFICE.	Length of Service.	Age.	Salary at the Time of Reduction or Retirement.	Amount of Pension.	ESTIMATE 1864/65.	ESTIMATE 1863/64.
		Yrs. Mo.	*Yrs.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
	Brought forward - -	- -	- -	- - -	2,088 10 3	107,256 11 1	123,708 6 9
Morphy, Thomas - -	3d Class Clerk of Works, Royal Engineer Department, Corfu - - -	39 4	60	160 - -	104 - -		
Nowell, Edwin - -	Commissariat Storekeeper, Hobart Town - - -	24 4	66	166 17 6	66 15 -		
Oyns, R. P. - - -	1st Class Clerk, Royal Engineer Department - -	45 4	60	285 - -	213 15 -		
Robinson, Robert - -	Master of "Wellington," War Department Vessel -	23 5	57	108 - -	41 8 -		
Roe, Edward - - -	2d Civil Clerk, Deputy Quartermaster General's Office, Montreal - -	24 3	46	182 10 -	82 14 8		
Rothe, Thomas - -	Commissariat Clerk, Gibraltar - - - - -	31 8	53	158 18 6	82 2 2		
Rutherford, William -	2d Mathematical Master, Royal Military Academy	25 7	65	424 - -	230 - -		
Shaw, Michael - -	3d Class Clerk, Royal Engineer Department - -	23 1	63	160 - -	61 6 8		
Sleight, Daniel - -	Brigade Office Clerk, Gambia	22 3	51	127 15 -	37 9 6		
Smith, William - -	1st Clerk, Invalid Depôt, Pay Office, Chatham -	26 9	58	219 - -	78 18 5		
Smithers, Mary - -	Cook, &c., Royal Military Academy - - -	23 0	61	58 12 -	31 5 -		
Solling, Gustavus - -	German Master, Royal Military Academy - -	14 5	50	231 - -	60 - -		
Troutbeck, George - -	Commissariat Writer, Montreal - - - - -	24 7	54	109 10 -	30 - -		
Walker, Nelson - -	Surveyor and Draftsman, Engineer Department, Devonport - - -	17 8	63	240 - -	68 - -		
Wilde, John - - -	Clerk, Ordnance Survey -	16 8	48	70 8 6	18 15 7		
					3,295 - 3		
	Add for probable Pensions, &c., during the ensuing year - - -				3,000 - -	6,295 - 3	
						113,551 11 4	
	Proportion of Superannuation granted to Metropolitan Police - - - -				- - -	152 - -	260 - -
663 Foremen, Artificers, &c. 1863–64 - - - - - - - - - - -					14,429 3 10		
	Deduct for 61 Removals or Deaths since date of last Estimates - -				1,354 4 11		
					13,074 18 11		
	Add, for 71 New Pensions granted since ditto - - - - -				1,597 7 11		
						14,672 6 10	14,429 3 10
82 Widows of Civil Officers and Artificers, 1863-64 - - - - - - - -					4,625 14 8		
	Deduct for 38 Removals or Deaths since the date of last Estimates - -				930 2 2		
					3,695 12 6		
	Add for 8 New Pensions granted since ditto - - - - - -				260 - -		
						3,955 12 6	4,625 14 8
	Add for probable Pensions, &c., during the ensuing year - - -				- - -	2,000 - -	
Gratuities under Act 22 Vict. c. 26 - - - - - - - - - - - -					- - -	2,000 - -	2,000 - -
				TOTAL - - - £.		136,331 10 8	144,963 5 3

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864–65 (VOTE 26) - - - £. 136,332.

Vote 27.

DISEMBODIED MILITIA AND YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

Numbers.		ESTIMATE, 1864-65.				ESTIMATE, 1863-64.	
1864-65.	DISEMBODIED MILITIA:	Per Diem.	Per Annum.			Nos.	Charge.
	DETAIL OF THE CHARGE OF RETIRED ALLOWANCES:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			£. s. d.
11	Adjutants - - - - at 8 s. – d. a day	4 8 –	1,606 – –				
2	Ditto - - - - - 7 – „	– 14 –	255 10 –				
22	Ditto - - - - - 6 – „	6 12 –	2,409 – –				
9	Ditto - - - - - 5 – „	2 5 –	821 5 –				
12	Ditto - - - - - 4 – „	2 8 –	876 – –				
5	Ditto - - - - - 3 – „	– 15 –	273 15 –				
196	Lieutenants - - - - 2 6 „	24 10 –	8,942 10 –				
8	Ditto - - - - - 2 – „	– 16 –	292 – –				
48	Ensigns - - - - - 2 – „	4 16 –	1,752 – –				
1	Paymasters - - - - 6 – „	– 6 –	109 10 –				
3	Ditto - - - - - 5 – „	– 15 –	273 15 –				
1	Ditto - - - - - 4 6 „	– 4 6	82 2 6				
2	Ditto - - - - - 4 – „	– 8 –	146 – –				
1	Ditto - - - - - 2 6 „	– 2 6	45 12 6				
2	Ditto - - - - - 2 – „	– 4 –	73 – –				
1	Quartermasters - - - 3 6 „	– 3 6	63 17 6				
1	Ditto - - - - - 2 6 „	– 2 6	45 12 6				
3	Ditto - - - - - 2 – „	– 6 –	109 10 –				
7	Surgeons - - - - - 6 – „	2 2 –	766 10 –				
6	Ditto - - - - - 5 – „	1 10 –	547 10 –				
2	Ditto - - - - - 4 6 „	– 9 –	164 5 –				
6	Ditto - - - - - 4 – „	1 4 –	438 – –				
2	Ditto - - - - - 3 6 „	– 7 –	127 15 –				
13	Surgeon's Mates - - - 2 6 „	1 12 6	593 2 6				
2	Assistant Surgeons - - - 2 6 „	– 5 –	91 5 –				
366		57 5 6	20,905 7 6			383	22,100 15 –
	Deduct probable Saving by Casualties - - -		805 7 6				800 15 –
	TOTAL for RETIRED ALLOWANCES—DISEMBODIED MILITIA - - - - - - - - - £.			20,100 – –			21,300 – –
	REDUCED ADJUTANTS OF LOCAL MILITIA:						
11	Adjutants, at 4 s. a day each - - - - -	2 4 –	803 – –			12	876 – –
	Deduct probable Saving by Casualties - - -		73 – –				76 – –
	TOTAL for REDUCED ADJUTANTS of LOCAL MILITIA - - - £.			730 – –			800 – –
	OUT-PENSIONERS FROM THE MILITIA AND LOCAL MILITIA:						
779	Militia Out-Pensioners, at various rates - - - -		10,302 – –			829	11,042 – –
9	Local Militia Out-Pensioners, at various rates - - -		124 – –			9	124 – –
	Add, for Non-Commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff to be pensioned - - - - - - - - -		20 – –				20 – –
788			10,446 – –			358	11,186 – –
	Deduct probable Saving by Casualties - - -		446 – –				500 – –
	TOTAL for OUT-PENSIONERS from the MILITIA and LOCAL MILITIA - - - - - - - - - - £.			10,000 – –			10,686 – –
	YEOMANRY CAVALRY—RETIRED ALLOWANCES:	£. s. d.					
3	Adjutants, at 6 s. a day - - - - -	– 18 –	328 10 –				
1	Ditto - 3 s. „ - - - - -	– 3 –	54 15 –				
4	TOTAL for RETIRED ALLOWANCES—YEOMANRY CAVALRY - - - - - - - £.			383 – –		–	—
	TOTAL - - - £.			31,213 – –			32,786 – –

AMOUNT OF ESTIMATE FOR 1864-65 (VOTE 27) - - - £. 31,213.

STATEMENT showing the Amount included in the ARMY ESTIMATES, 1864-65, for MILITARY Purposes at the under-mentioned COLONIES, and showing also the probable Amount that will be repaid by the several Colonies on the same Account.

STATION.	Amount included in Army Estimates, 1864-65.	Probable Sum to be repaid by the Colony during 1864-65.	REMARKS.
NORTH AMERICA:	£.	£.	
Canada	576,957		
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	194,518	Nil.	
Newfoundland	23,598		
AUSTRALIA:			
New South Wales and Queensland	12,011	Amount uncertain	*New South Wales.*—The Colony pays the entire expense of one Battery of Garrison Artillery, or such portion of it as may be serving in the command; and has hitherto granted special allowances to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the detachment of the Regiment of the Line, and to Officers of the Staff and Departments. The Colony also defrays the whole cost of the Fortifications and Barrack Buildings.
Victoria	16,359	Amount uncertain	*Victoria.*—The Colony contributes to the same extent as New South Wales; the allowances to the Troops are however higher.
Tasmania	19,338		
South Australia	500	Amount uncertain	*South Australia.*—The Colony has hitherto granted special allowances to the Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Men serving within the command, and defrays the cost of the Barrack Buildings.
			N.B.—The amount to be contributed by the above Colonies during the Year 1864-65 is uncertain, the question being under reference to the several Colonial Governments.
NEW ZEALAND	731,782	Nil.	
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE	310,015	13,500	*Cape of Good Hope.*—The Colony has agreed to contribute to this extent in aid of the extra allowances granted to the Troops, viz.:
Natal	42,833		Cape of Good Hope £. 10,000 Natal 3,500
ISLANDS in NORTH and SOUTH ATLANTIC:			
Bermuda	85,507		
Bahamas	29,474	Nil.	
St. Helena	49,659		
WEST INDIES:			
Jamaica	87,793		
Honduras	23,246	Nil.	
Windward and Leeward Islands	151,361		
EASTERN COLONIES:			
Ceylon	91,685	24,000	*Ceylon.*—The Colony also issues to the Officers, allowances in lieu of Provisions, Forage, Fuel, Light, Lodgings and Servants; defrays the whole of the Commissariat Charges and of the Barrack Buildings.
Mauritius	110,021	18,000	*Mauritius.*—The Colony also issues to the Officers, allowances in lieu of Provisions, Forage, Fuel, Light, Lodgings and Servants during the year 1864.
Labuan	7,500	Nil.	
WEST COAST OF AFRICA:			
Sierra Leone	32,857		
Gambia	24,258	Nil.	
Gold Coast	35,553		
Lagos	13,575		
MEDITERRANEAN:			
Gibraltar	288,796	Nil.	
Malta	300,893	6,200	
CHINA AND HONG KONG	315,095	Nil.	
£.	3,575,184		

* Exclusive of arms, accoutrements, barrack, hospital, and other stores to be supplied from this country during the year 1864-65, the value of which cannot be ascertained.

ABSTRACT, showing the Amount of the Expense of UNFORESEEN and URGENT SERVICES unprovided by Parliament, but authorised by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, during the Year ended 31st December 1863.

	PART 1. SERVICES amounting to £. 200 and under, authorised by the Secretary of State for War, and subsequently confirmed by the Treasury.	PART 2. SERVICES above £. 200, authorised by the Treasury, previously to their Execution, on the Recommendation of the Secretary of State for War.	PART 3. SERVICES amounting to £. 200 and under, authorised by the Governors or Commanders of the Forces Abroad, and subsequently sanctioned by the Treasury.	PART 4. SERVICES above £. 200, authorised by the Governors or Commanders of the Forces Abroad, and subsequently sanctioned by the Treasury.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Services: Army Votes, 12, 13 and 14 (1862-63), and Vote 14 (1863-64) -	4,072 18 4	28,506 - -	8,148 3 1	46,063 13 -
£.	4,072 18 4	28,506 - -	8,148 3 1	46,063 13 -
				4,072 18 4
				28,506 - -
				8,148 3 1
TOTAL - - - £.				86,790 14 5

STATEMENT of Sums Passed to the Credit of Her Majesty's Exchequer in the Books of the War Office, between the 1st January and the 31st December 1863; pursuant to the Treasury Minute dated 2d May 1848.

Vote.		£. s. d.	Amount. £. s. d.
1	Contributions from Colonial Revenues in aid of Military Expenditure:		
	Malta	6,200 – –	
	Ceylon	24,000 – –	
	Ionian Islands	24,038 10 8	
	Cape of Good Hope	10,000 – –	
	Natal	5,000 – –	
	Pay of Men forfeited by Sentence of Court Martial	315 10 9	
	Balances on Deserters' Accounts	1,046 3 11	
	Discharge Money	30,775 13 4	
	Smart Money	966 7 –	
	Proceeds of Sale of Cast Horses	12,648 2 8	
	Fines and Penalties levied under the Mutiny Act	118 16 6	
	Gain by Exchange	79 18 1	
	Sums recovered on old Default Accounts	182 15 10	
	Miscellaneous	983 17 10	
			116,355 16 7
2	Receipts for Service of Commissariat Surf Boats	1,647 16 2	
	Proceeds of Sale of Provisions	373 3 4	
	Miscellaneous	22 5 3	
			2,043 4 9
3	Proceeds of Sale of Old Clothing, Great-coats, Cuttings, &c.	- - -	6,967 2 8
4	Proceeds of Sale of Barrack Stores, Bedding, &c.	9,672 13 5	
	Ditto - - - Barrack Refuse	2,541 17 9	
	Damaged or Deficient Barrack Stores	13,405 5 10	
	Washing Sheets	11,341 2 10	
	Rent of Lands, Buildings, and Quarters	28,600 2 7	
	Ditto, Canteens	4,026 – 11	
	Per-centage on Mess Furniture	388 5 5	
	Stoppages from the Pay of Officers of Royal Engineers, for Quarters	4,220 6 10	
	Miscellaneous	1,605 8 5	
			75,801 4 –
6	Proceeds of Prison Labour and Sale of Refuse	- - -	755 4 8
7	Proceeds of Sale of Hospital Stores, Bedding, &c.	220 5 2	
	Ditto - - - Hospital Refuse	26 1 –	
	Washing Personal Linen of Men in Hospital	99 18 11	
			346 5 1
	Carried forward - - - £.		202,268 17 9

STATEMENT of Sums Passed to the Credit of Her Majesty's Exchequer, &c.—*continued.*

VOTE.		£. s. d.	AMOUNT. £. s. d.
	Brought forward	- - -	202,268 17 9
8	Disembodied Militia	- - -	1,411 8 10
12	Proceeds of Sale of Stores, Refuse, &c. of the Manufacturing Establishments	- - -	137 18 10
13	Proceeds of Sale of Old Stores	76,961 10 6	
	Pay of Magazine Establishment at Goat Island	68 14 9	
	Miscellaneous	13 5 3	
			77,043 10 6
14	Sale of Lands and Buildings	3,706 6 9	
	Damages to Barrack and Hospital Buildings	7,012 3 8	
	Tolls, &c., Hythe Canal	1,252 1 9	
	Miscellaneous	141 4 10	
			12,111 17 –
15	Royal Military Academy, Contributions of Gentlemen Cadets	28,995 16 8	
	Royal Military College, Contributions from Indian Government	2,868 – –	
	Ditto - - - - - Contributions of Students and Gentlemen Cadets	17,453 13 –	
	Ditto - - - - - Miscellaneous	174 4 1	
	School Fees and Library Subscriptions	2,712 3 7	
	Royal Military Asylum, Miscellaneous	46 12 2	
	Royal Hibernian Military School, Dividends on Stock	202 7 2	
	Ditto - - - - - - - - Miscellaneous	101 3 4	
	Military Medical School, Contributions from the Indian Government	5,280 6 6	
			57,834 6 6
16	Sale of Survey Maps	4,131 14 3	
	Miscellaneous	15 10 6	
			4,147 4 9
17	Receipts from Tower Armouries	4,453 2 2	
	Signal Establishments	3 17 6	
	Sums received on account of Medals re-issued	180 17 5	
	Miscellaneous	43 1 –	
			4,680 18 1
22	Widows' Pensions: Civil and Military	- - -	15 18 1
24	In Pension: Chelsea Hospital	180 3 11	
	Ditto - - Kilmainham Hospital	452 9 11	
			632 13 10
	Departmental Expenses on Stores	- - -	5,782 16 2
	Fines levied on Contractors	- - -	294 16 10
		TOTAL - - - £.	366,362 7 2

APPENDIX.

VOTE 1.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

DETAIL of the Charge for the GENERAL STAFF, CLERKS and others, and Contingent Expenses, at HOME and ABROAD, from the 1st April 1864 to the 31st March 1865.

	PAY. Daily, each.	PAY. Annual.	TOTAL.
HOME STAFF:			
LONDON DISTRICT:	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 Major General Inspecting Cavalry	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Major General Inspecting Artillery	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Inspector General of Engineers and Fortifications	Pay provided in Vote 18.		
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Major General Commanding Foot Guards	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Major of Brigade	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Major General Inspecting Infantry	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
6 Aides-de-Camp to the Queen	10 5	1,140 12 6	
			5,468 18 4
NORTHERN DISTRICT:			
1 Lieutenant General	75 10	1,383 19 2	
2 Aides-de-Camp	9 6	346 15 –	
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Assistant Quartermaster General	14 3	260 1 3	
			2,250 16 8
SOUTH EASTERN DISTRICT:			
SHORNCLIFFE AND DOVER:			
1 Major General Commanding	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Brigadier General	28 6	520 2 6	
2 Colonels on the Staff	22 9 13 6	661 11 3	
2 Aides-de-Camp	9 6	346 15 –	
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Assistant Quartermaster General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Major of Brigade	9 6	173 7 6	
			2,913 18 4
WESTERN DISTRICT:			
1 Major General	37 11	691 19 7	
Allowance as Resident Lieutenant Governor	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Colonel on the Staff	13 6	246 7 6	
1 Major of Brigade	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Town Major	9 6	173 7 6	
			1,631 17 1
SOUTH WESTERN DISTRICT:			
1 Major General	37 11	691 19 7	
Allowances as Resident Lieutenant Governor	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Colonel on the Staff	13 6	246 7 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Assistant Quartermaster General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Town Major	9 6	173 7 6	
			1,978 12 1
Carried forward	–	– –	14,244 2 6

	PAY. Daily, each.	PAY. Annual.	TOTAL.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	–	– –	14,244 2 6
HOME STAFF—*continued.*			
ALDERSHOT DISTRICT:			
1 Lieutenant General	75 10	1,383 19 2	
1 Major General	37 11	691 19 7	
3 Brigadier Generals	28 6	1,560 7 6	
1 Colonel on the Staff	13 6	246 7 6	
6 Aides-de-Camp	9 6	1,040 5 –	
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Deputy Adjutant General	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Assistant Quartermaster General	14 3	260 1 3	
2 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster Generals	9 6	346 15 –	
5 Majors of Brigade	9 6	866 17 6	
1 Camp Quartermaster	10 –	182 10 –	
1 Ditto	9 4	170 6 8	
			7,182 17 11
GUERNSEY DISTRICT:			
1 Major General as Colonel on the Staff	22 9	415 3 9	
Allowance as Resident Lieutenant Governor	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Fort Major	9 3	168 16 3	
			757 7 6
JERSEY DISTRICT:			
1 Major General as Colonel on the Staff	22 9	415 3 9	
Allowance as Resident Lieutenant Governor	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Fort Major	4 6	82 2 6	
			670 13 9
COLCHESTER DISTRICT:			
1 Colonel on the Staff	22 9	415 3 9	
1 Brigade Major	9 6	173 7 6	
			588 11 3
WOOLWICH DISTRICT:			
1 Major General	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Brigade Major	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Brigade Major, Military Train	9 6	173 7 6	
			1,385 9 7
Carried forward	–	– –	24,829 2 6

The Staff Pay to Officers is in addition to Regimental, Unattached, or Half-Pay.

DETAIL of the Charge of the General Staff, Clerks, and others, and Contingent Expenses at Home and Abroad, &c.—*continued.*

	PAY. Daily, each.	PAY. Annual.	TOTAL.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	–	–	24,829 2 6
HOME STAFF—*continued.*			
CHATHAM DISTRICT:			
1 Major General	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Major of Brigade	9 6	173 7 6	
			1,038 14 7
ISLE OF MAN:			
1 Staff Captain	11 7	211 7 11	
			211 7 11
PEMBROKE:			
1 Garrison Adjutant	4 9	86 13 9	
			86 13 9
NORTH BRITAIN:			
1 Major General	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Fort Major	4 9	86 13 9	
			1,212 2 1
HEAD QUARTERS, IRELAND:			
1 Lieutenant General	75 10	1,383 19 2	
2 Aides-de-Camp	9 6	346 15 –	
1 Extra Aide-de-Camp	—	—	
1 Military Secretary	–	553 17 –	
1 Colonel on the Staff	13 6	246 7 6	
1 Deputy Adjutant General	19 –	346 15 –	
Contingent Allowance	–	150 – –	
2 Assistant Adjutant Generals	14 3	520 2 6	
1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant General	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Deputy Quartermaster General	19 –	346 15 –	
Contingent Allowance	–	150 – –	
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General	9 6	173 7 6	
			4,391 6 2
DUBLIN AND THE CURRAGH:			
1 Major General Commanding	37 11	691 19 7	
3 Brigadier Generals	28 6	1,560 7 6	
4 Aides-de-Camp	9 6	693 10 –	
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Assistant Quartermaster General	14 3	260 1 3	
3 Majors of Brigade	9 6	520 2 6	
1 Town Major	9 6	173 7 6	
			4,159 9 7
CORK OR SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT:			
1 Major General	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Assistant Quartermaster General	14 3	260 1 3	
			1,385 9 7
TOTAL Home Staff	–	–	37,314 6 2
FOREIGN:			
AFRICA, WESTERN COAST OF:			
SIERRA LEONE:			
1 Commandant	7 6	136 17 6	
1 Fort Adjutant	4 9	86 13 9	
GAMBIA:			
1 Commandant	7 6	136 17 6	
1 Garrison Adjutant	4 9	86 13 9	
GOLD COAST:			
1 Commandant	7 6	136 17 6	
1 Garrison Adjutant	4 9	86 13 9	
LAGOS:			
1 Commandant	7 6	136 17 6	
			807 11 3
Carried forward		£.	807 11 3

	PAY. Daily, each.	PAY. Annual.	TOTAL.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	–	–	807 11 3
FOREIGN—*continued.*			
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES:			
VICTORIA, NEW SOUTH WALES and QUEENSLAND:			
1 Brigadier General	28 6	520 2 6	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Major of Brigade	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Commandant (New South Wales)	7 6	136 17 6	
			1,003 15 0
SOUTH AUSTRALIA:			
1 Commandant	5 –	91 5 –	
			91 5 –
WESTERN AUSTRALIA:			
1 Commandant (Pay provided in Civil Estimates)	–	–	—
TASMANIA:			
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
			260 1 3
NEW ZEALAND:			
1 Lieutenant General	75 10	1,383 19 2	
2 Aides-de-Camp	9 6	346 15 –	
1 Assistant Military Secretary	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Major of Brigade	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Deputy Adjutant General	19 –	346 15 –	
1 Deputy Quartermaster General	19 –	346 15 –	
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General	9 6	173 7 6	
2 Colonels on the Staff	22 9	830 7 6	
3 Garrison Adjutants	4 9	260 1 3	
			4,034 15 5
BERMUDA:			
1 Commandant	20 –	365 – –	
1 Fort Adjutant	4 9	86 13 9	
			451 13 9
CANADA:			
1 Lieutenant General	75 10	1,383 19 2	
2 Major Generals	37 11	1,383 19 2	
1 Military Secretary	19 –	346 15 –	
1 Military Secretary to Governor General	19 –	346 15 –	
4 Aides-de-Camp	9 6	693 10 –	
1 Colonel on the Staff	22 9	415 3 9	
1 Colonel of Engineers	—	—	
1 Deputy Adjutant General	19 –	346 15 –	
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Deputy Quartermaster General	19 –	346 15 –	
1 Assistant Quartermaster General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General	9 6	173 7 6	
3 Majors of Brigade	9 6	520 2 6	
3 Town Majors (1)	9 6	447 2 6	
3 Town Majors (2)	7 6		
1 Acting Town Major	4 9	86 13 9	
1 Fort Adjutant	4 9	86 13 9	
3 Commandants	5 –	273 15 –	
			7,371 9 7
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:			
1 Lieutenant General	75 10	1,383 19 2	
1 Assistant Military Secretary	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Colonel on the Staff	22 9	415 3 9	
1 Aide-de-Camp	9 6	173 7 6	
2 Ditto	9 6	346 15 –	
1 Assistant Adjutant General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Deputy Quartermaster General	19 –	346 15 –	
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Commandant	5 –	91 5 –	
1 Town Major	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Military Secretary to Governor	–	300 – –	
2 Garrison Adjutants	4 9	173 7 6	
			4,010 16 8
Carried forward		£.	18,031 7 11

DETAIL of the Charge of the General Staff, Clerks, and others, and Contingent Expenses at Home and Abroad, &c.—*continued.*

	PAY. Daily, Each.	PAY. Annual.	TOTAL.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - -	-	- -	18,031 7 11
FOREIGN—*continued.*			
NATAL:			
1 Commandant - - - -	7 6	136 17 6	
1 Fort and District Adjutant -	4 9	86 13 9	
			223 11 3
CHINA AND HONG KONG:			
1 Major General - - -	-	2,535 15 -	
1 Aide-de-Camp - - -	-	697 9 -	
1 Deputy Assistant Adjutant General - - - -	-	790 11 -	
2 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster Generals - - -	- -	1,875 2 -	
2 Commandants - - - -	-	245 - -	
			*6,143 17 -
CEYLON:			
1 Major General - - -	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Assistant Military Secretary -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Aide-de-Camp - - -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Deputy Adjutant General -	19 -	346 15 -	
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General - - - -	9 6	173 7 6	
			1,558 17 1
GIBRALTAR:			
1 Lieutenant General - -	-	—	
1 Assistant Military Secretary -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Major General - - -	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Colonel on the Staff - - -	22 9	415 3 9	
1 Colonel of Royal Engineers (provided regimentally) -	-	—	
Aides-de-Camp - - -	9 6	520 2 6	
1 Assistant Adjutant General -	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Major of Brigade - - -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Town Major - - - -	10 -	182 10 -	
1 Garrison Quartermaster - -	7 6	136 17 6	
			2,553 9 7
IONIAN ISLANDS:			
1 Major General - - -	37 11	115 - -	
1 Assistant Military Secretary -	9 6	29 - -	
1 Aide-de-Camp - - -	9 6	29 - -	
1 Deputy Quartermaster General -	19 -	57 - -	
1 Major of Brigade - - -	9 6	29 - -	
			259 - -
JAMAICA:			
1 Major General - - -	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Assistant Military Secretary -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Aide de Camp - - -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Deputy Adjutant General -	19 -	346 15 -	
1 Fort Adjutant - - - -	4 9	86 13 9	
			1,472 3 4
BAHAMAS:			
1 Commandant - - - -	7 6	136 17 6	
1 Fort Adjutant - - - -	4 9	86 13 9	
			223 11 3
Carried forward - - - £.			30,465 17 5

	PAY. Daily, Each.	PAY. Annual.	TOTAL.
	s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	-	- -	30,465 17 5
HONDURAS:			
1 Commandant - - - -	7 6	136 17 6	
1 Fort Adjutant - - -	4 9	86 13 9	
			223 11 3
MALTA:			
1 Lieutenant General - -	-	—	
1 Assistant Military Secretary -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Major General - - -	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Brigadier General - - -	28 6	520 2 6	
1 Colonel on the Staff - -	22 9	415 3 9	
4 Aides-de-Camp - - -	9 6	693 10 -	
1 Assistant Adjutant General -	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Deputy Quartermaster General	19 -	346 15 -	
2 Majors of Brigade - - -	9 6	346 15 -	
1 Town Major - - - -	15 -	273 15 -	
			3,721 9 7
MAURITIUS:			
1 Major General - - -	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Assistant Military Secretary -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Aide-de-Camp - - -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Deputy Quartermaster General -	19 -	346 15 -	
1 Garrison Adjutant - -	4 9	86 13 9	
			1,472 3 4
NOVA SCOTIA AND ITS DEPENDENCIES:			
1 Major General - - -	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Aide-de-Camp - - -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Major of Brigade - - -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Assistant Quartermaster General	14 3	260 1 3	
1 Town Major, Nova Scotia -	4 9	86 13 9	
1 Town Major, New Brunswick -	4 9	86 13 9	
1 Commandant, New Brunswick	10 -	182 10 -	
			1,654 13 4
NEWFOUNDLAND:			
1 Commandant - - -	7 6	136 17 6	
1 Fort Adjutant - - -	4 9	86 13 9	
			223 11 3
ST. HELENA:			
1 Commandant - - -	13 -	237 5 -	
1 Fort Adjutant - - -	4 9	86 13 9	
			323 18 9
WINDWARD AND LEEWARD ISLANDS:			
1 Major General - - -	37 11	691 19 7	
1 Assistant Military Secretary -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Aide-de-Camp - - -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Deputy Adjutant General -	19 -	346 15 -	
1 Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General - - -	9 6	173 7 6	
1 Major of Brigade - - -	9 6	173 7 6	
3 Fort Adjutants - - -	4 9	260 1 3	
			1,992 5 10
TOTAL FOREIGN STAFF - - - £.			40,077 10 9

* This sum includes the Indian Allowances for the Officers on the General Staff serving in China.

RECAPITULATION.

General Staff; Home Stations - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	37,314 6 2
General Staff; in the Colonies - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	40,077 10 9
Garrison and Staff Serjeant Majors, Clerks, Messengers and others - - - - - - - - -	18,051 - -
Postage and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Offices - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,543 - -
Allowances in lieu of Servants - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,225 - -
Travelling Expenses - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,300 - -
Table Money to General Officers - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,500 - -
TOTAL GENERAL STAFF, &c., 1864-65 - - - - - £.	109,010 16 11

VOTE 1.

Appendix, No. 2.

Detail of the Regimental Establishments of Her Majesty's Land Forces at Home and Abroad.

CORPS.	Numbers on British Establishment, including the Depôts in England of Regiments in India.					Numbers on Indian Establishment to be paid out of Indian Revenues.			
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	Horses.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.
CAVALRY:									
Royal Horse Artillery (1st Brigade)	43	66	860	969	678	–	–	–	–
Ditto, 2d ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	50	61	670	781
Ditto, 3d ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	50	61	670	781
Ditto, 4th ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	50	61	670	781
Ditto, 5th ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	50	61	670	781
Ditto, 6th ditto - - - -	43	66	860	969	678	–	–	–	–
Ditto - depôt - - - -	8	35	404	447	160	–	–	–	–
1st Regiment of Life Guards -	33	64	343	440	275	–	–	–	–
2d ditto - ditto - - -	33	64	343	440	275	–	–	–	–
Royal Regiment of Horse Guards -	33	64	343	440	275	–	–	–	–
1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards (India)	4	13	57	74	–	32	53	462	547
2d ditto - ditto - (India)	4	13	57	74	–	32	52	462	546
3d ditto - ditto - (India)	4	13	57	74	–	32	52	462	546
4th ditto - ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
5th ditto ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
6th ditto - ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
7th ditto - ditto - (India)	4	13	57	74	–	32	52	462	546
1st Regiment of Dragoons - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
2d ditto - ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
3d ditto - ditto - - -	34	60	496	590	369	–	–	–	–
4th ditto - ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
5th ditto - ditto - (India)	4	13	57	74	–	32	53	462	547
6th ditto - ditto - (India)	4	13	57	74	–	32	53	462	547
7th ditto - ditto - (India)	4	13	57	74	–	32	52	462	546
8th ditto - ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
9th ditto - ditto - - -	34	58	496	588	368	–	–	–	–
10th ditto - ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
11th ditto - ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
12th ditto - ditto - - -	34	58	496	588	368	–	–	–	–
13th ditto - ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
14th ditto - ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
15th ditto - ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
16th ditto - ditto - - -	34	58	496	588	368	–	–	–	–
17th ditto - ditto - (India)	4	13	57	74	–	32	51	462	545
18th ditto - ditto - - -	34	59	496	589	368	–	–	–	–
19th ditto - ditto - (India)	4	13	57	74	–	32	52	462	546
20th ditto - ditto - (India)	4	13	57	74	–	32	52	462	546
21st ditto - ditto - (India)	4	13	57	74	–	32	52	462	546
Carried forward - - -	815	1,503	12,212	14,530	8,598	552	818	7,762	9,132

Appendix, No. 2.—DETAIL of the Regimental Establishments of Her Majesty's Land Forces at Home and Abroad—*continued*

CORPS.	Numbers on British Establishment, including the Depôts in England of Regiments in India.					Numbers on Indian Establishment to be paid out of Indian Revenues.			
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	Horses.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.
Brought forward - - -	815	1,503	12,212	14,530	8,598	552	818	7,762	9,132
ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY:									
1st Brigade - - - -	53	71	744	868	–	–	–	–	–
2d ditto - - - -	53	71	744	868	–	–	–	–	–
3d ditto - - - -	53	71	744	868	–	–	–	–	–
4th ditto - - - -	75	136	1,720	1,931	856	–	–	–	–
5th ditto - - - -	53	71	744	868	–	–	–	–	–
6th ditto - - - -	53	71	744	868	–	–	–	–	–
7th ditto - - - -	53	71	744	868	–	–	–	–	–
8th ditto - - - -	62	110	1,376	1,548	762	–	–	–	–
9th ditto - - - -	62	110	1,376	1,548	762	–	–	–	–
10th ditto - - - -	55	71	744	870	–	–	–	–	–
11th ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	63	84	938	1,085
12th ditto - - - -	53	70	744	867	–	–	–	–	–
13th ditto - - - -	53	71	744	868	–	–	–	–	–
14th ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	63	84	938	1,085
15th ditto - - - -	52	70	744	866	–	–	–	–	–
16th ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	61	83	938	1,082
17th ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	51	55	476	582
18th ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	61	83	938	1,082
19th ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	61	83	938	1,082
20th ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	57	71	740	868
21st ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	53	59	542	654
22d ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	60	79	872	1,011
23d ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	61	83	938	1,082
24th ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	51	55	476	582
25th ditto - - (India)	–	–	–	–	–	51	55	476	582
Coast ditto - - - - -	28	378	1,080	1,486	–	–	–	–	–
Depôt ditto - - - - -	47	273	1,732	2,052	94	–	–	–	–
Riding Establishment - - -	4	13	205	222	130	–	–	–	–
Royal Artillery Depôt - - -	23	71	1,341	1,435	338	–	–	–	–
Royal Engineers:									
Officers - - - - -	399	–	–	399	–	–	–	–	–
40 Companies - - -	–	344	3,474	3,818	–	–	–	–	–
A and B Troops - - -	2	30	444	476	307	–	–	–	–
Military Train - - - -	107	200	1,534	1,841	996	–	–	–	–
Carried forward - - -	2,155	3,876	33,934	39,965	12,843	1,245	1,692	16,972	19,909

Appendix, No. 2.—DETAIL of the Regimental Establishments of Her Majesty's Land Forces at Home and Abroad—*continued.*

CORPS.	Numbers on British Establishment, including the Depôts in England of Regiments in India.				Numbers on Indian Establishment to be paid out of Indian Revenues.			
	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.
Brought forward - - -	2,155	3,876	33,934	39,965	1,245	1,692	16,972	19,909
INFANTRY:								
Grenadier Guards - - - -	109	186	2,400	2,695	–	–	–	–
Coldstream Guards - - -	74	124	1,600	1,798	–	–	–	–
Scots Fusilier Guards - - -	74	136	1,600	1,810	–	–	–	–
1st Regt. of Foot 1st Battal. (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
1st ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
2d ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
2d ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
3d ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
3d ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
4th ditto - 1st „ (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
4th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
5th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
5th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
6th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
6th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
7th ditto - 1st „ (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
7th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
8th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
8th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
9th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
9th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
10th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	900	1,028	–	–	–	–
10th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
11th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	900	1,028	–	–	–	–
11th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
12th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	1,000	1,128	–	–	–	–
12th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	900	1,027	–	–	–	–
13th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
13th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
14th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
14th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	1,000	1,127	–	–	–	–
15th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
15th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
16th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
16th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
17th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
17th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
18th ditto - 1st „ (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
18th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	1,000	1,127	–	–	–	–
19th ditto - 1st „ (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
19th ditto - 2d „ (India)	6	14	100	120	40	69	850	959
20th ditto - 1st „ (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
20th ditto - 2d „ - -	45	83	900	1,028	–	–	–	–
21st ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
21st ditto - 2d „ (India)	6	14	100	120	40	69	850	959
22d ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
22d ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
23d ditto - 1st „ (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
23d ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
24th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
24th ditto - 2d „ - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
25th ditto - 1st „ - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
25th ditto - 2d „ - -	45	83	950	1,078	–	–	–	–
26th ditto - - - - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
27th ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
28th ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
29th ditto - - - - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
30th ditto - - - - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
31st ditto - - - - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
32d ditto - - - - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
33d ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
34th ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
35th ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
36th ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121		69	850	959
Carried forward - - -	4,584	8,350	78,984	91,898	1,845	2,727	29,722	34,294

Appendix, No. 2.—DETAIL of the Regimental Establishments of Her Majesty's Land Forces at Home and Abroad—*continued.*

CORPS.	Numbers on British Establishment, including the Depôts in England of Regiments in India.				Numbers on Indian Establishment to be paid out of Indian Revenues.			
	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.
Brought forward	4,564	8,350	78,984	91,898	1,845	2,727	29,722	34,294
INFANTRY—*continued.*								
37th Regiment of Foot	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
38th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
39th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
40th ditto	45	83	1,000	1,128	–	–	–	–
41st ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
42d ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	75	850	965
43d ditto	45	83	1,000	1,128	–	–	–	–
44th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
45th ditto	45	83	900	1,028	–	–	–	–
46th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
47th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
48th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
49th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
50th ditto	45	83	1,000	1,128	–	–	–	–
51st ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
52d ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
53d ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
54th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
55th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
56th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
57th ditto	45	83	1,000	1,128	–	–	–	–
58th ditto	45	83	900	1,028	–	–	–	–
59th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
60th ditto 1st Bat.	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
60th ditto 2d ,,	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
60th ditto 3d ,, (India)	6	14	100	120	40	69	850	959
60th ditto 4th ,,	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
61st ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
62d ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
63d ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
64th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
65th ditto	45	83	1,000	1,128	–	–	–	–
66th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
67th ditto	46	83	900	1,029	–	–	–	–
68th ditto	45	83	1,000	1,128	–	–	–	–
69th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
70th ditto	45	83	1,000	1,128	–	–	–	–
71st ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	75	850	965
72d ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	75	850	965
73d ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
74th ditto	45	89	800	934	–	–	–	–
75th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
76th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
77th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
78th ditto	45	89	800	934	–	–	–	–
79th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	75	850	965
80th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
81st ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
82d ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
83d ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
84th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
85th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
86th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
87th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
88th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
89th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
90th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
91st ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
92d ditto	45	89	800	934	–	–	–	–
93d ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	75	850	965
94th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
95th ditto (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
96th ditto	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
Carried forward	6,372	11,734	112,184	130,290	2,025	4,620	52,672	60,217

Appendix, No. 2. - DETAIL of the Regimental Establishments of Her Majesty's Land Forces at Home and Abroad—*continued.*

CORPS.	Numbers on British Establishment, including the Depôts in England of Regiments in India.				Numbers on Indian Establishment to be paid out of Indian Revenues.			
	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.
Brought forward - - -	6,372	11,734	112,184	130,290	2,925	4,620	52,672	60,217
INFANTRY—*continued.*								
97th Regiment of Foot - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
98th ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
99th ditto - - - - -	46	83	900	1,029	–	–	–	–
100th ditto - - - - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
101st ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
102d ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
103d ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
104th ditto - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
105th ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
106th ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
107th ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
108th ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
109th ditto - - - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
Rifle Brigade 1st Battalion - -	45	83	800	928	–	–	–	–
Ditto 2d Battalion - (India)	7	14	100	121	40	69	850	959
Ditto 3d Battalion - (India)	6	14	100	120	40	69	850	959
Ditto 4th Battalion - - -	44	83	800	927	–	–	–	–
Army Hospital Corps - - -	1	220	759	980	–	–	–	–
Commissariat Staff Corps - -	1	112	488	601	–	–	–	–
1st West India Regiment - -	48	68	750	866	–	–	–	–
2d ditto - - - - -	48	68	750	866	–	–	–	–
3d ditto - - - - -	48	67	750	865	–	–	–	–
4th ditto - - - - -	48	68	750	866	–	–	–	–
5th ditto - - - - -	48	68	750	866	–	–	–	–
Ceylon Rifle Regiment - - -	79	95	1,200	1,374	–	–	–	–
Cape Mounted Rifles - - -	28	53	474	555	–	–	–	–
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery -	25	50	564	639	–	–	–	–
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment -	53	97	1,200	1,350	–	–	–	–
St. Helena Regiment - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gold Coast Artillery Corps - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Falkland Islands Company - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
African Artillery - - - -	–	–	64	64	–	–	–	–
Gun Lascars, Hong Kong - -	–	8	80	88	–	–	–	–
TOTAL - - -	7,069	13,222	125,363	145,654	3,445	5,517	63,722	72,684

RECAPITULATION.

CORPS.	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	Horses.	Officers.	Non Commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.
CAVALRY:									
Royal Horse Artillery - - -	86	132	1,720	1,938	1,356				
Depôt - ditto - - (for India)	8	35	404	447	160	200	244	2,680	3,124
Riding Establishment - - -	4	13	205	222	130				
Life and Horse Guards - - -	99	192	1,029	1,320	825				
Cavalry of the Line - - -	578	1,001	8,432	10,011	6,257				
Depôt - ditto - - (for India)	44	143	627	814	400	352	574	5,082	6,008
INFANTRY:									
Royal Artillery - - - -	805	1,715	14,724	17,244	2,474				
Depôt - ditto - - (for India)	23	71	1,341	1,435	338	693	874	9,210	10,777
Royal Engineers - - - -	401	374	3,918	4,693	307				
Military Train - - - -	107	200	1,534	1,841	996				
Foot Guards - - - - -	257	446	5,600	6,303					
Infantry of the Line - - -	3,849	7,156	71,750	82,755					
Depôt - ditto - - (for India)	381	770	5,500	6,651	–	2,200	3,825	46,750	52,775
Army Hospital Corps - - -	1	220	759	980					
Commissariat Staff Corps - -	1	112	488	601					
West India Regiments - - -	240	339	3,750	4,329					
Colonial Corps - - - -	185	303	3,582	4,070	450				
TOTAL Force on British and Indian Establishments -	7,069	13,222	125,363	145,654	13,693	3,445	5,517	63,722	72,684

VOTE 1.

APPENDIX, No. 3.—REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY.

RANKS.	HORSE BRIGADES. Rate per Diem each.	Nos.	Amount.	INDIAN DEPÔT. Nos.	Amount.
	s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Colonel Commandant	—	1	1,082 – –	4	4,328 – –
Colonels	32 –	2		—	
Lieutenant Colonels	26 9	2		—	
Ditto, Major's Pay	22 8	1		—	
Captains	15 11	5		—	
Second Captains	15 11	5		—	
Lieutenants	9 10	15		1	
Surgeon	15 –	1		—	
Assistant Surgeons	10 –	5		—	
Veterinary Surgeons	10 –	2		—	
Paymaster	12 6	1		1	
Riding Master	9 10	1		—	
Adjutant	17 9	1		1	
Quartermaster	10 10	1		1	
Serjeant Major	4 5¼	1		1	
Quartermaster Serjeant	3 11¼	1		1	
Field Battery, Serjeant Majors	3 11¼	5		2	
Ditto Quartermaster Serjeants	3 11¼	5		2	
Serjeants	3 –	35		16	
Trumpet Major	3 –	1		—	
Armourer Serjeant	3 –	5		2	
Hospital Serjeant	3 –	1		1	
Orderly-room Serjeant	3 –	1		2	
Paymaster Serjeant	3 –	1		1	
Staff Farrier and Carriage Smith	3 10¾	—		1	
Staff Collar-maker	3 4¾	—		1	
Staff Wheeler	3 4¾	—		1	
Farriers and Carriage Smiths	3 4¾	5		2	
Trumpeters	2 1¼	5		2	
Corporals	2 4	30		16	
Bombardiers	2 2	25		16	
Shoeing Smiths	2 3½	25		10	
Collar-makers	2 –¾	15		6	
Wheelers	2 –¾	15		6	
Gunners	1 5¼	400		200	
Drivers	1 3¼	350		150	
	– –		37,460 – 6¼	–	13,986 14 5¾
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY		969	38,542 – 6¼	447	18,314 14 5¾

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT.

RANKS.	Rate per Diem each.	Nos.	Amount.
	s. d.		£. s. d.
Captain	15 11	1	
Second Captain	15 11	1	
Lieutenants	9 10	2	
Serjeants Major	4 5¼	2	
Quartermaster Serjeants	3 11¼	2	
Serjeants	3 –	7	
Farrier and Carriage Smith	3 4¾	1	
Trumpeter	2 1¼	1	
Corporals	2 4	8	
Bombardiers	2 2	8	
Shoeing Smiths	2 –¾	6	
Collar-makers		2	
Wheelers		1	
Gunners	1 5¼	90	
Drivers	1 3¼	90	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY		222	7,173 7 9¾

RECAPITULATION.

	£. s. d.
Total Pay, 2 Horse Brigades, each at 38,542 *l.* – *s.* 6¼ *d.*	77,084 – –½
Ditto - Depôt for India	18,314 14 5¾
TOTAL PAY £.	95,398 14 6¼
Additional Pay	1,514 – –
Good Conduct Pay	2,000 – –
Beer Money	2,800 – –
Command Pay	219 – –
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowance	795 – –
Allowance to Riding Masters and Rough Riders, and Farriery Allowance	1,247 – 10
Gunnery Instruction	183 – –
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes	400 – –
Agency (included in amount for Royal Artillery)	—
Regimental Postage and Stationery	150 – –
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES £.	104,706 15 4½

	£. s. d.
Additional Pay	—
Good Conduct Pay	130 – –
Beer Money	312 – –
Command Pay	120 – –
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowance	51 5 –
Allowance to Rough Riders, and Farriery Allowance	99 – –
Regimental Mess	37 10 –
Ditto - Postage and Stationery	9 – –
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES £.	7,932 2 9¾

VOTE 1.—Appendix, No. 3.—REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

LIFE GUARDS.

Total Charge for Two Regiments, consisting of Eight Troops each.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total Annual Pay, &c.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Colonel	1	- -	1,800 - -
Lieutenant Colonel	1	29 2	
Major	1	24 5	
Captains	8	15 1	
Lieutenants	8	10 4	
Cornets	8	8 -	
Adjutant	1	13 -	
Quartermaster	1	9 6	
Riding Master	1	9 -	
Surgeon	1	15 -	
Assistant Surgeon	1	10 -	
Veterinary Surgeon	1	10 -	
Regimental Corporal Major	1	4 2	
Troop Corporal Major	8	3 8	
Bandmaster Corporal	1	4 2	
Quartermaster Corporal	1	3 8	
Instructor of Musketry	1	3 -	
Corporals	32	2 8¼	
Saddler Corporal	1	2 8¼	
Farrier Major	1	4 -	
Farriers	8	3 2	
Armourer Corporal	1	2 8¼	
Trumpet Major	1	2 11	
Trumpeters	7	2 1	
Kettle Drummer	1	2 6	
Shoeing Smiths	8	2 7	
Privates	335	1 11¼	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	440	- -	22,669 18 5¼
		£.	24,469 18 5¼
Additional Pay			325 - -
Good Conduct Pay			825 - -
Beer Money			600 - -
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowances			320 - -
Allowance to Riding Masters and Rough Riders, Farriery Allowance, and Allowance to Lance Corporals			316 - -
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes			200 - -
Agency			218 - -
Regimental Postage and Stationery			68 - -
Allowance for paying the Regiment			105 - -
Cost of 1st Regiment of Life Guards			27,446 18 5¼
Cost of 2d - - - ditto			27,446 18 5¼
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES		£.	54,893 16 10½

HORSE GUARDS.

Total Charge of the Regiment, consisting of Eight Troops.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total Annual Pay, &c.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Colonel	1	- -	1,800 - -
Lieutenant Colonel	1	29 2	
Major	1	24 5	
Captains	8	15 1	
Lieutenants	8	10 4	
Cornets	8	8 -	
Adjutant	1	13 -	
Quartermaster	1	9 6	
Riding Master	1	9 -	
Surgeon	1	15 -	
Assistant Surgeon	1	10 -	
Veterinary Surgeon	1	10 -	
Regimental Corporal Major	1	4 2	
Troop Corporal Major	8	3 8	
Bandmaster Corporal	1	4 2	
Quartermaster Corporal	1	3 8	
Instructor of Musketry	1	3 -	
Corporals	32	2 5¼	
Saddler Corporal	1	2 5¼	
Farrier Major	1	3 9	
Farriers	8	2 11	
Armourer Corporal	1	2 5¼	
Trumpet Major	1	2 8	
Trumpeters	7	1 10	
Kettle Drummer	1	1 10	
Shoeing Smiths	8	2 4	
Privates	335	1 8¼	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	440	- -	20,863 3 5¼
		£.	22,663 3 5¼
Additional Pay			250 - -
Good Conduct Pay			825 - -
Beer Money			600 - -
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowance			320 - -
Allowance to Riding Masters and Rough Riders, Farriery Allowance, and Allowance to Lance Corporals			316 - -
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes			200 - -
Agency			214 - -
Regimental Postage and Stationery			68 - -
Allowance for paying the Regiment			105 - -
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES		£.	25,561 3 5¼

	£. s. d.
Life Guards	54,893 16 10½
Horse Guards	25,561 3 5¼
TOTAL £.	80,455 - 3¾

VOTE 1.—Appendix, No. 3.—REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

Total Charge of Seventeen Regiments consisting of Eight Troops each.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total Annual Pay, &c.
		s. d.	*£. s. d.*
Colonel	1	- -	1,350 - -
Lieutenant Colonel	1	23 -	
Major	1	19 3	
Captains	8	14 7	
Lieutenants	8	9 -	
Cornets	8	8 -	
Paymaster	1	12 6	
Adjutant	1	11 6	
Riding Master	1	9 -	
Quarter Master	1	8 6	
Surgeon	1	15 -	
Assistant Surgeon	1	10 -	
Veterinary Surgeon	1	10 -	
Band Master	1	3 8	
Regimental Sergeant Major	1	3 8	
Troop Sergeants Major	8	3 2	
Serjeant Instructor of Musketry	1	3 -	
Paymaster Serjeant	1	2 4	
Quartermaster Serjeant	1	3 2	
Armourer Serjeant	1	2 4	
Farrier Major	1	3 8	
Farriers	8	2 6	
Saddler Serjeant	1	2 4	
Hospital Serjeant	1	2 4	
Orderly-room Clerk	1	2 4	
Serjeants	24	2 4	
Trumpet Major	1	2 4	
Trumpeters	8	1 5	
Corporals	32	1 7½	
Shoeing Smiths	8	1 11	
Privates	456	1 3	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	589	- -	21,034 12 11
		£.	22,384 12 11
17 Regiments at £. 22,384 12*s.* 11*d.*			380,538 19 7
Add: 1 Kettle Drummer			33 9 2
			380,572 8 9
Less: 3 Serjeants of Musketry not required in Lancer Regiments			164 5 -
		£.	380,408 3 9
Command Pay			931 - -
Additional Pay			5,611 - -
Good Conduct Pay			9,184 - -
Beer Money			12,959 - -
Non-effective and Contingent Allowance			6,256 - -
Allowance to Riding Masters and Rough Riders, Farriery Allowance, and Allowance to Lance Serjeants			6,630 - -
Agency			4,760 - -
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes			3,400 - -
Regimental Postage and Stationery			1,156 - -
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES		*£.*	431,295 3 9

Total Charge of Eleven Depôts in England for Regiments serving in India.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total Annual Pay, &c.
		s. d.	*£. s. d.*
Colonel	1	- -	1,350 - -
Lieutenant Colonel			
Major			
Captain	1	14 7	
Lieutenant	1	9 -	
Cornet	1	8 -	
Paymaster			
Adjutant			
Riding Masters			
Quartermaster			
Surgeon			
Assistant Surgeon			
Veterinary Surgeon			
Band Master			
Regimental Sergeant Major			
Troop Serjeant Major	1	3 2	
Instructor of Musketry			
Paymaster Serjeant			
Quartermaster Serjeant			
Armourer Serjeant			
Farrier Major			
Farriers			
Saddler Serjeant			
Hospital Serjeant			
Orderly-room Clerk			
Serjeants	8	2 4	
Trumpet Majors			
Trumpeters	4	1 5	
Corporals	4	1 7½	
Shoeing Smith	1	1 11	
Privates	52	1 3	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	74	- -	2,418 2 6
		£.	3,768 2 6
TOTAL PAY of 11 Depôts at the above strength		*£.*	41,449 7 6
Additional Pay			—
Good Conduct Pay			561 - -
Beer Money			900 - -
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowance			402 - -
Allowance to Riding Masters and Rough Riders, and Farriery Allowance			304 - -
Agency			1,870 - -
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes			325 - -
Regimental Postage and Stationery			33 - -
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES		*£.*	45,844 7 6

MILITARY TRAIN.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Amount.
		s. d.	*£. s. d.*
Colonels Commandant	1	32 3	
Lieutenant Colonel	3	17 -	
Majors	3	16 -	
Captains	24	11 7	
Lieutenants	30	6 6	
Ensigns	12	5 3	
Adjutants	6	10 -	
Quartermasters	6	6 6	
Paymasters	6	12 6	
Surgeons	6	15 -	
Assistant Surgeons	1	10 -	
Riding Masters	3	9 -	
Veterinary Surgeons	6	10 -	
Serjeant Majors	6	3 8	
Quartermaster Serjeants	6	3 2	
Paymaster Serjeants	6	2 4	
Orderly Room Clerks	6	2 4	
Armourer Serjeants	6	2 4	
Serjeant Wheelers	6	2 4	
Farrier Majors	6	3 8	
Serjeant Saddlers	6	2 4	
Farriers	24	2 6	
Troop Serjeants Major	24	3 2	
Serjeants	72	2 4	
Troop Majors	6	2 4	
Trumpeters	24	1 5	
Corporals	96	1 7½	
Shoeing Smiths	24	1 11	
Collar and Harness Makers	18	1 3	
Smiths	12	1 3	
Wheelers	18	1 3	
Privates	1356	1 3	
	1829	- -	63,332 1 3
Add, Non-commissioned Officers and Men doing duty with Legation in Japan	12	- -	323 3 6½
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	1841	- -	63,655 4 9½
WORKING PAY to ARTIFICERS			960 - -
		£.	64,615 4 9½
Additional Pay			622 - -
Good Conduct Pay			1,059 - -
Beer Money			2,190 - -
Command Pay			330 - -
Non-effective and Contingent Allowances			858 - -
Allowances to Riding Masters and Rough Riders and Farriery Allowance			339 - -
Regimental Messes			560 - -
Agency			260 - -
Postage and Stationery			240 - -
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES		*£.*	71,513 4 9½

VOTE 1.—Appendix, No. 3.—REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

RANKS.	Rate per Diem each.	GARRISON BRIGADES. 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 13th Brigades. Nos.	Amount.	10th Brigade. Nos.	Amount.	12th Brigade. Nos.	Amount.	15th Brigade. Nos.	Amount.
	s. d.		*£. s. d.*		*£. s. d.*		*£. s. d.*		*£. s. d.*
Colonels Commandant	– –	1	994 – –	1	994 – –	1	994 – –	1	994 – –
Colonels	26 –	2		2		2		2	
Lieutenant Colonels	17 11	3		3		3		3	
Ditto - Majors' Pay	16 9	1		1		1		1	
Majors	16 9	–		–		–		–	
Captains	12 1	8		8		8		8	
Second ditto	11 –	8		8		8		8	
Lieutenants	6 10	16		16		16		16	
Ditto	5 7	8		8		8		8	
Surgeons	15 –	1		1		1		1	
Assistant Surgeons	10 –	2		4		3		2	
Veterinary Surgeons	10 –	–		–		–		–	
Paymasters	12 6	1		1		–		–	
Riding Masters	9 –	–		–		–		–	
Adjutants	12 8	1		1		1		1	
Quartermasters	7 10	1		1		1		1	
Field Battery Serjeants Major	3 9¼	–		–		–		–	
Ditto - Quartermaster Serjeants	3 9¼	–		–		–		–	
Serjeant Majors	4 3¼	1		1		1		1	
Quartermaster Serjeants	3 9¼	1		1		1		1	
Battery Serjeants Major	3 4	8		8		8		8	
Serjeants	2 10	40		40		40		40	
Armourer Serjeants	2 10	1		1		1		1	
Hospital Serjeants	2 10	1		1		1		1	
Orderly Room Serjeants	2 10	1		1		1		1	
Paymaster Serjeants	2 10	1		1		–		–	
Bandmaster	5 8	–		–		–		–	
Drum Major	3 9¼	–		–		–		–	
Staff Farrier and Carriage Smith	3 8¾	–		–		–		–	
Staff Collar Maker	3 2¾	–		–		–		–	
Staff Wheelers	3 2¾	–		–		–		–	
Trumpet Majors	2 10	1		1		1		1	
Musicians	1 5¾	–		–		–		–	
Trumpeters	1 3¼	16		16		16		16	
Farriers and Carriage Smiths	3 2¾	–		–		–		–	
Serjeant of the Band	3 –½	–		–		–		–	
First Corporal ditto	2 4½	–		–		–		–	
Second ditto - ditto	2 2½	–		–		–		–	
Corporals	2 2	32		32		32		32	
Bombardiers	2 –	32		32		32		32	
Shoeing Smiths	2 1½	–		–		–		–	
Collar Makers	1 10¾	–		–		–		–	
Wheelers	1 10¾	–		–		–		–	
Gunners	1 3½	680		680		680		680	
Drivers	1 3¾	–		–		–		–	
		– –	31,193 1 –½	– –	31,558 1 –½	– –	31,095 14 4½	– –	30,913 4 4½
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY		868	32,187 1 –½	870	32,552 1 –½	867	32,089 14 4½	866	31,907 4 4½

RECAPITULATION.

	£.	s.	d.
Pay of 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 13th Brigades, at £.34,970. 3. 6½ =	225,309	7	3½
,, 10th Brigade =	32,552	1	–½
,, 12th Brigade =	32,089	14	4½
,, 15th Brigade =	31,907	4	4½
,, 4th Brigade =	64,289	11	3
,, 8th and 9th Brigades, at £.52,283. 6. 10½ =	104,566	13	9
,, Coast Brigade =	53,318	2	8½
,, Depôt Brigade =	65,932	13	9
	609,965	8	6½
,, Depôt of Brigades serving in India =	49,312	9	5¾
Total Pay: Carried forward £.	659,277	18	–¼

VOTE 1.—Appendix, No. 3.—REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES AND CHARGES—*continued.*

ROYAL ARTILLERY—*continued.*

RANKS.	Rate per Diem each.	FIELD BRIGADES. 4th Brigade. Nos.	4th Brigade. Amount.	FIELD BRIGADES. 8th & 9th Brigades. Nos.	8th & 9th Brigades. Amount.	COAST BRIGADE. Nos.	COAST BRIGADE. Amount.	DEPÔT BRIGADE. Nos.	DEPÔT BRIGADE. Amount.	Depôt for Brigades of Royal Artillery serving in India. Nos.	Depôt for Brigades of Royal Artillery serving in India. Amount.
	s. d.		£. *s. d.*		£. *s. d.*		£. *s. d.*		£. *s. d.*		£. *s. d.*
Colonels Commandant	–	1	994 – –	1	994 – –	–		–		10	9,940 – –
Colonels	26 –	2		2		–		–		–	
Lieutenant Colonels	17 11	3		3		–		–		1	
Ditto, Major's Pay	16 9	1		1		–		–		–	
Majors	16 9	–		–		1		–		–	
Captains	12 1	10		8		7		3		–	
Second ditto	11 –	10		8		1		9		–	
Lieutenants	6 10	20		16		14		9		–	
Ditto	5 7	10		8		4		4		–	
Surgeons	15 –	1		1		–		8		–	
Assistant Surgeons	10 –	8		6		–		2		4	
Veterinary ditto	10 –	5		4		–		2		–	
Paymasters	12 6	1		1		1		2		2	
Riding Masters	9 –	1		1		–		4		–	
Adjutants	12 8	1		1		–		2		3	
Quartermasters	7 10	1		1		–		2		3	
Field Battery Serjeants Major	3 9½	10		8		–		4		2	
Ditto, Quartermaster Serjeants	3 9½	10		8		–		5		2	
Serjeant Majors	4 3¼	1		1		1		3		2	
Quartermaster Serjeants	3 9¼	1		1		1		5		2	
Battery Serjeant Majors	3 4	–		–		6		8		6	
Serjeants	2 10	70		56		220		183		48	
Armourer Serjeants	2 10	10		8		27		6		1	
Hospital Serjeants	2 10	1		1		–		2		2	
Orderly-Room Serjeants	2 10	1		1		1		5		2	
Paymaster Serjeants	2 10	1		1		1		2		2	
Bandmaster	5 8	–		–		–		1		–	
Drum Major	3 9¼	–		–		–		1		–	
Staff Farrier and Carriage Smiths	3 8¾	–		–		–		1		–	
Staff Collar Makers and Wheelers	3 2¾	–		–		–		2		–	
Trumpet Majors	2 10	1		1		–		1		2	
Musicians	1 5¾	–		–		–		20		–	
Trumpeters	1 3¼	20		16		–		20		–	
Farriers and Carriage Smiths	3 2¾	10		8		–		1		–	
Serjeant of the Band	3 –½	–		–		–		1		–	
First Corporal ditto	2 4½	–		–		–		1		–	
Second ditto - ditto	2 2½	–		–		–		1		–	
Master Gunners, 1st Class	5 –	–		–		16		–		–	
Ditto - - 2d Class	3 6	–		–		25		–		–	
Ditto - - 3d Class	3 –	–		–		80		–		–	
Corporals	2 2	60		48		100		109		48	
Bombardiers	2 –	60		48		100		109		48	
Shoeing Smiths	2 1¼	50		40		–		7		12	
Collar Makers	1 10¾	30		24		–		5		13	
Wheelers	1 10¾	20		16		–		2			
Gunners	1 3¼	800		640		880		1,240		840	
Drivers	1 3¼	700		560		–		260		380	
		– –	63,295 11 3	– –	51,289 6 10½	– –		– –		– –	39,372 9 5¾
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY		1,931	64,289 11 3	1,548	52,283 6 10½	1,486	53,318 2 8½	2,052	65,932 13 9	1,435	49,312 9 5¾

	£. *s. d.*
Total Pay of Royal Artillery - - - - - - Brought forward - - -	659,277 18 -¼
Additional Pay	9,563 – –
Good Conduct Pay	18,500 – –
Beer Money	20,087 – –
Command Pay	4,106 – –
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowance	6,114 – –
Riding Masters, Rough Riders, and Farriery Allowances	1,924 – –
Instruction in Gunnery	1,314 – –
Regimental Messes	3,275 – –
Agency (including Horse Brigade and Royal Engineers)	4,800 – –
Postage and Stationery	2,395 – –
Black Servants' Allowance	1,201 – –
Special Allowances for China	6,700 – –
£.	739,256 18 -¼

VOTE 1.—Appendix, No. 3.— REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

OFFICERS.

TOTAL CHARGE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Colonels Commandant	8	–	7,920 – –
Colonels - - -	16	26 –	
Lieutenant Colonels -	28	17 11	
Ditto, on Major's Pay	12	15 11	
Captains - - -	64	11 –	
2d Captains - -	64	11 –	
Lieutenants - -	120	6 10	
Ditto - - -	72	5 7	
Paymasters - -	3	12 6	
Surgeons - - -	2	15 –	
Veterinary Surgeons -	–	10 –	
Assistant Surgeons -	5	10 –	
Quartermasters - -	5	8 –	
Pay of Adjutants in addition to Regimental Pay -	–	9 6	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY - -	399	- -	71,634 5 10
Pay and Allowances of 15 Lieutenants as Cadets for India -	–	10 2½	2,794 10 7½
		£.	82,348 16 5½
Additional Pay - - - -			3,580 – –
Command Pay - - - -			4,685 – –
Extra Pay - - - - -			41,000 – –
Servants' Allowance to Engineer Officers - - - - -			11,662 – –
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes - - - - -			1,620 – –
Agency (included in Amount for Royal Artillery) - - -			—
Black Servants' Allowance - -			128 16 –
Special Allowances for China - -			4,500 – –
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES - £.			149,524 12 5½

40 COMPANIES.

TOTAL CHARGE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Serjeant Majors -	4	4 8½	
Quartermaster Serjeants - - -	4	4 2½	
Bugle Major - -	1	4 2½	
Armourer Serjeant -	1	2 10½	
Hospital Serjeant -	1	2 10½	
Trumpeters and Buglers - - -	80	1 2½	
Colour Serjeants -	40	3 4½	
Serjeants - - -	209	2 10½	
Drill Serjeants - -	2	2 10½	
Serjeant Instructors of Musketry -	2	2 10½	
Corporals - -	250	2 2½	
2d Ditto - - -	248	1 10¾	
Sappers and Miners -	2976	1 2½	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY -	3818	- -	100,519 9 7
Good Conduct Pay - - -			4,000 – –
Beer Money - - - -			2,640 – –
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowance - - - - -			2,260 – –
Agency (included in Amount for Royal Artillery) - - -			—
Regimental Postage and Stationery -			210 – –
Musketry Instruction - - -			108 – –
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES - £.			109,737 9 7

A and B TROOPS.

TOTAL CHARGE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Train Adjutant -	1	9 10	
Veterinary Surgeon -	1	10 –	
Serjeant Major -	1	5 –	
Quartermaster Serjeant - - -	1	5 –	
Staff Farrier and Carriage Smith - -	1	4 2	
Troop Staff Serjeants	4	3 11	
Serjeant Farrier and Shoeing Smith -	2	3 4	
Trumpeters and Buglers	4	1 5	
Serjeants - - -	17	3 2	
Corporal Artificers -	6	2 8	
Shoeing Smiths -	12	2 –	
Collar Makers - -	5	2 –	
Wheelers - -	5	2 –	
Artificers - - -	4	2 –	
Corporals - -	21	2 6	
2d Ditto - - -	21	2 2	
Sappers and Drivers -	370	1 5	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY -	476	- -	14,709 10 6
Additional Pay - - - -			45 12 6
Beer Money - - - -			720 – –
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowance - - - - -			113 – –
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes - - - - -			12 10 –
Agency (included in Amount for Royal Artillery) - - -			—
Regimental Postage and Stationery			10 10 –
Allowance for Farriery and Rough Riders - - - - -			223 9 –
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES - £.			15,834 11 6

	£. s. d.
Officers - - - - - - - - - - - - -	149,524 12 5½
Companies - - - - - - - - - - - - -	109,737 9 7
A and B Troops - - - - - - - - - - - - -	15,834 11 6
£.	275,096 13 6½

VOTE 1.—Appendix, No. 3.—REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

GRENADIER GUARDS.

TOTAL CHARGE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	*£. s. d.*
Colonel	1	–	2,200 – –
Lieutenant Colonel	1	26 9	
Majors	3	23 –	
Captains	30	15 6	
Lieutenants	36	7 4	
Ensigns	24	5 6	
Adjutants	3	10 –	
Quartermasters	3	6 6	
Surgeon Major	1	22 –	
Battalion Surgeons	2	15 –	
Assistant Surgeons	4	10 –	
Solicitor	1	3 9	
Serjeants Major	3	3 4	
Quartermaster Serjeants	3	2 10	
Armourer Serjeants	3	5 –	
Colour Serjeants	30	2 8	
Serjeants	90	2 2	
Orderly-room Serjeants	3	2 2	
Serjeants Instructors of Musketry	3	3 –	
Drum Majors	3	2 2	
Drummers and Fifers	48	1 2	
Allowance to Deputy Marshal	–	– 11¼	
Corporals	120	1 5	
Privates	2280	1 1	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	2695	– –	75,362 4 8¼
		£.	77,562 4 8¼
Additional Pay			363 – –
Good Conduct Pay			2,013 – –
Beer Money			2,950 – –
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowances			4,496 – –
Special Allowances to Foot Guards			5,013 – –
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes			—
Agency			842 – –
Regimental Postage and Stationery			195 – –
Instruction of Musketry			137 – –
Allowance to Quartermaster acting as Paymaster			183 – –
Table Allowance			1,333 6 8
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES	£.		95,087 11 4¼

COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

TOTAL CHARGE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	*£. s. d.*
Colonel	1	–	2,000 – –
Lieutenant Colonel	1	26 9	
Majors	2	23 –	
Captains	20	15 6	
Lieutenants	24	7 4	
Ensigns	16	5 6	
Adjutants	2	10 –	
Quartermasters	2	6 6	
Surgeon Major	1	22 –	
Battalion Surgeon	1	15 –	
Assistant Surgeons	3	10 –	
Solicitor	1	3 9	
Serjeants Major	2	3 4	
Quartermaster Serjeants	2	2 10	
Armourer Serjeants	2	5 –	
Colour Serjeants	20	2 8	
Serjeants	60	2 2	
Orderly-room Serjeants	2	2 2	
Serjeants Instructors of Musketry	2	3 –	
Drum Majors	2	2 2	
Drummers	32	1 2	
Allowance to Deputy Marshal	–	– 11¼	
Corporals	80	1 5	
Privates	1520	1 1	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	1798	– –	50,536 3 –¼
		£.	52,536 3 –¼
Additional Pay			285 – –
Good Conduct Pay			1,378 – –
Beer Money			2,429 – –
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowances			3,375 – –
Special Allowances to Foot Guards			3,285 – –
Allowances in aid of Regimental Messes			250 – –
Agency			570 – –
Regimental Postage and Stationery			130 – –
Instruction of Musketry			91 – –
Table Allowance			1,333 6 8
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES	£.		65,662 9 8¼

SCOTS' FUSILIER GUARDS.

TOTAL CHARGE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	*£. s. d.*
Colonel	1	–	2,000 – –
Lieutenant Colonel	1	26 9	
Majors	2	23 –	
Captains	20	15 6	
Lieutenants	24	7 4	
Ensigns	16	5 6	
Adjutants	2	10 –	
Quartermasters	2	6 6	
Surgeon Major	1	22 –	
Battalion Surgeon	1	15 –	
Assistant Surgeons	3	10 –	
Solicitor	1	3 9	
Serjeants Major	2	3 4	
Quartermaster Serjeants	2	2 10	
Armourer Serjeants	2	5 –	
Colour Serjeants	20	2 8	
Serjeants	60	2 2	
Orderly-room Clerks	2	2 2	
Serjeants Instructors of Musketry	2	3 –	
Drum Majors	2	2 2	
Pipe Majors	2	2 2	
Drummers and Fifers	32	1 2	
Pipers	10	1 2	
Allowance to Deputy Marshal	–	– 11¼	
Corporals	80	1 5	
Privates	1520	1 1	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	1810	– –	50,828 3 –¼
		£.	52,828 3 –¼
Additional Pay			200 – –
Good Conduct Pay			968 – –
Beer Money			1,278 – –
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowance			3,375 – –
Special Allowances to Foot Guards			3,285 – –
Allowances in aid of Regimental Messes			—
Agency			480 – –
Regimental Postage and Stationery			130 – –
Instruction of Musketry			91 – –
Allowance to Quartermaster acting as Paymaster			183 – –
Table allowance			1,333 6 8
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES	£.		64,151 9 8¼

	£. s. d.
Grenadier Guards	95,087 11 4¼
Coldstream Guards	65,662 9 8¼
Scots Fusilier Guards	64,151 9 8¼
	£. 224,901 10 8¾

VOTE 1.—Appendix, No. 3.—REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued*.

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Amount.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Colonel	1	- -	1,000 - -
Lieutenant Colonel	1	17 -	
Majors	2	16 -	
Captains	12	11 7	
Lieutenants	14	6 6	
Ensigns	10	5 3	
Paymaster	1	12 6	
Adjutant	1	10 -	
Quartermaster	1	6 6	
Surgeon	1	15 -	
Assistant Surgeon	1	10 -	
Serjeant-Major	1	3 2	
Serjeant Bandmaster	1	3 2	
Quartermaster Serjeant	1	2 8	
Paymaster Serjeant	1	2 -	
Armourer Serjeant	1	5 -	
Hospital Serjeant	1	2 2	
Colour Serjeants	12	2 6	
Serjeants	38	2 -	
Serjeant Instructor in Musketry	1	3 -	
Drum Major	1	2 -	
Drummers	24	1 1	
Orderly-room Clerk	1	2 -	
Corporals	50	1 4	
Privates	750	1 -	24,708 16 8
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	928	£.	25,708 16 8
Pay of Colonels for 40 Regiments, at 1,000 *l.*			40,000 - -
Pay of Colonels for 46 Battalions, at 500 *l.*; viz. 20 1st Battalions, 24 2d Battalions, and 2 4th Battalions			23,000 - -
Additional Pay to Colonels appointed before 1854			900 - -
			63,900 - -
86 Battalions of the above strength, at 24,807 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*			2,133,473 13 4
Add,—			
6 Pipers for each of 3 Regiments			406 1 3
200 Men to each of 10 Battalions in New Zealand			36,500 - -
150 Men and a Second Assistant Surgeon to 1 Battalion in Ceylon			2,920 - -
100 Men and a Second Assistant Surgeon to each of 3 Regiments in China			6,022 10 -
100 Men to each of the 5 Battalions standing at the head of the roster for foreign service			9,125 - -
Pay of Serjeant Cooks			540 - -
			2,252,887 4 7
Command Pay			4,709 - -
Additional Pay			29,398 - -
Good Conduct Pay			66,894 - -
Beer Money			55,000 - -
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowance			32,724 - -
Musketry Instruction			3,924 - -
Regimental Messes and Table Allowance			15,107 - -
Agency			17,629 - -
Postage and Stationery			5,603 - -
Black Servants' Allowance			1,673 - -
Special Allowances for China			37,800 - -
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES		£.	2,523,348 4 7

DEPÔTS IN ENGLAND OF INFANTRY REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Amount.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Colonel	1	- -	1,000 - -
Captains	2	11 7	
Lieutenants	2	6 6	
Ensigns	2	5 3	
Colour Serjeants	2	2 6	
Serjeants	8	2 -	
Drummers	4	1 1	
Corporals	10	1 4	
Privates	90	1 -	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	121	£.	4,199 16 8
55 Depôts at the above strength, 3,199 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*			175,992 6 8
Pay of Colonels for 43 Regiments, at 1,000 *l.*			43,000 - -
Pay of Colonels for 12 Battalions, at 500 *l.*; viz., 27 1st Battalions, 3 2d Battalions, and 2 3d Battalions			6,000 - -
Additional Pay to Colonels appointed before 1854			400 - -
			225,392 6 8
Good Conduct Pay			6,429 - -
Beer Money			9,000 - -
Non-Effective and Contingent Allowance			3,514 - -
Regimental Messes			1,375 -
Agency			7,700 - -
Postage			165 - -
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES		£.	253,575 6 8

VOTE 1.—Appendix, No. 3.—REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

TOTAL CHARGE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Quartermaster and Adjutant	1	13 –	
Serjeants Major	13	4 2	
1st Class Serjeants	24	3 2	
2d Class Serjeants	183	2 2	
Privates, as Orderlies	759	1 –	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	980	– –	23,582 – 10
Additional Pay			9 2 6
Good Conduct Pay			500 – –
Beer Money			—
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes			—
Agency			—
Regimental Postage and Stationery			—
Contingent Allowances			420 – –
Special Allowances for China			120 – –
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES			£. 24,631 3 4

COMMISSARIAT STAFF CORPS.

TOTAL CHARGE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Quartermaster	1	8 –	
Serjeant Major	1	5 –	
Clerks and Storekeepers:			
1st Class, as Serjeant Major	10	4 6	
2d Class, as Quartermaster Serjeant	16	4 –	
3d Class, as Staff Serjeant, 2d Class	26	3 6	
Colour Serjeants	5	3 2	
Serjeants	44	2 4	
Buglers	10	1 3	
Issuers, as Corporals	–	2 –	
Corporal	44	1 7½	
2d Corporal	44	1	
Privates	400	1 3	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	601	– –	17,912 7 6
Additional Pay			52 9 –
Good Conduct Pay			783 4 7
Beer Money			532 – –
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes			—
Agency			—
Servants' Allowance			18 5 –
Regimental Postage and Stationery			—
Contingent Allowance			219 – –
Command Pay			91 5 –
Special Allowances for China			85 11 8
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES			£. 19,694 2 9

WEST INDIA REGIMENTS.

Total Charge of Regiments, consisting of Eight Companies each.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	£. s. d.
Colonel	1	– –	1,000 – –
Lieutenant Colonels	2	17 –	
Majors	2	16 –	
Captains	10	11 7	
Lieutenants	20	6 6	
Ensigns	10	5 3	
Paymaster	1	12 6	
Adjutant	1	10 –	
Quartermaster	1	6 6	
Surgeon	–	15 –	
Assistant Surgeons	–	10 –	
Serjeant Major	1	3 8	
Quartermaster Serjeant	1	3 2	
Bandmaster	1	3 2	
Paymaster Serjeant	1	3 –	
Armourer Serjeant	2	5 –	
Hospital Serjeant	1	3 –	
Orderly-room Clerk	1	3 –	
Company Serjeants	10	3 –	
Serjeant Instructor of Musketry	1	3 –	
Serjeants	32	2 –	
Drum Major	1	2 –	
Drummers	16	1 1	
Corporals	40	1 4	
Privates	710	1 –	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	866	– –	23,761 10 –
			24,761 10 –
Five Regiments at the above strength			123,807 10 –
Additional Pay to 100 Rank and File for one Regiment, at 3¼ *d.* per diem			494 5 5
			124,301 15 5
Less Armourer Serjeant for one Regiment			91 5 –
			124,210 10 5
Additional Pay			220 – –
Good Conduct Pay			2,608 – –
Beer Money			—
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes			1,000 – –
Allowance to Assistant Instructor of Musketry			36 – –
Agency			725 – –
Regimental Postage and Stationery			240 – –
Contingent and Non-Effective Allowance			1,500 – –
Instruction in Musketry			231 – –
Command Pay			274 – –
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES			£. 131,044 10 5

VOTE 1.—Appendix, No. 3.—REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

CEYLON RIFLE REGIMENT.

Total Charge of the Regiment.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	£. *s. d.*
Lieutenant Colonel	1	17 –	
Majors	2	16 –	
Captains	14	11 7	
Lieutenants	14	6 6	
Ensigns	14	5 3	
Paymaster	1	12 6	
Adjutant	1	6 6	
Quartermaster	1	6 6	
Surgeon	1	15 –	
Assistant Surgeons	2	10 –	
Subadars	14	2 10	
Jemadars	14	1 11	
Serjeant Major	1	3 8	
Quartermaster Serjeant	1	2 9	
Paymaster's Clerk	1	2 –	
Serjeant Tailor	1	1 5	
Armourer Serjeant	1	5 –	
Hospital Serjeant	1	1 5	
Orderly-room Clerk	1	1 11	
Company Serjeants	14	1 8	
Serjeant Instructor of Musketry	1	3 –	
Serjeants	42	1 5	
Bugle Major	1	2 –	
Buglers	28	– 11½	
Bandmaster	1	3 2	
Serjeant Major (Native Company)	1	1 11	
Corporals	58	1 –½	
Privates	1,142	– 11	
Boys (80)	–	– 5½	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY £.	1,374	– –	32,567 2 6
Additional Pay			441 – 10
Good Conduct Pay			2,728 7 6
Beer Money			—
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes			—
Contingent and Non-Effective Allowance			638 – –
Agency			31 – –
Regimental Postage and Stationery			70 – –
Command Pay			54 15 –
Instruction in Musketry			45 12 6
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES £.			36,575 18 4

CAPE MOUNTED RIFLES.

Total Charge of the Regiment, consisting of Ten Companies.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	£. *s. d.*
Lieutenant Colonel	1	17 –	
Majors	1	16 –	
Captains	6	11 7	
Lieutenants	6	6 6	
Ensigns	6	5 3	
Paymaster	1	12 6	
Adjutant	1	10 –	
Quartermaster	1	6 6	
Riding Master	1	9 –	
Surgeon	1	15 –	
Assistant Surgeon	1	10 –	
Veterinary Surgeon	2	10 –	
Serjeant Major	1	3 2	
Quartermaster Serjeant	1	2 8	
Paymaster Serjeant	1	2 –	
Armourer Serjeant	1	2 –	
Farrier Major	1	3 4	
Farriers	6	2 3	
Saddler Serjeant	1	2 2	
Hospital Serjeant	1	2 2	
Orderly-room Clerk	1	2 –	
Colour Serjeants	6	2 6	
Serjeants	18	2 –	
Bugle Major	1	2 –	
Buglers	12	1 1	
Bandmaster	1	3 2	
Instructor of Musketry	1	3 –	
Corporals	24	1 4	
Shoeing Smiths	6	1 8	
Privates	444	1 –	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY £.	555	– –	15,460 15 10
Additional Pay			173 7 6
Good Conduct Pay			2,524 11 8
Beer Money for Depôt			94 – –
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes			—
Contingent and Non-Effective Allowance			368 10 –
Agency			124 – –
Regimental Postage and Stationery			36 – –
Command Pay			54 15 –
Instruction in Musketry			45 12 6
Rough Riders and Farriery Allowance			443 – –
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES £.			19,324 12 6

VOTE 1.—Appendix, No. 3.—REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

ROYAL MALTA FENCIBLE ARTILLERY.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	£. *s. d.*
Lieutenant Colonel	1	17 –	
Ditto, on Major's Pay	1	16 –	
Captains	6	11 7	
Lieutenants	6	6 6	
Ditto, Ensign's Pay	6	5 3	
Paymaster	1	12 6	
Adjutant	1	10 –	
Quartermaster	1	6 6	
Surgeon	1	15 –	
Assistant Surgeon	1	10 –	
Serjeant Major	1	2 6¾	
Bandmaster Serjeant	1	3 2	
Quartermaster Serjeant	1	2 3½	
Paymaster Serjeant	1	1 7	
Armourer Serjeant	1	1 7	
Hospita Serjeant	1	1 9	
Orderly-room Clerk	1	1 7	
Battery Serjeant Majors	6	1 11	
Serjeants	24	1 7	
Trumpet Major	1	1 7	
Trumpeters	12	1 –½	
Corporals	15	1 2½	
Bombardiers	15	1 –	
Gunners	534	– 11	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY £.	639	– –	15,106 1 1¾
Command Pay			54 15 –
Additional Pay			64 – –
Good Conduct Pay			1,872 2 11
Contingent and Non-Effective Allowance			160 – –
Agency			11 – –
Regimental Postage and Stationery			36 – –
Instruction in Gunnery			82 2 6
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES £.			17,386 1 6¾

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

TOTAL CHARGE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	£. *s. d.*
Lieutenant Colonels	2	17 –	
Majors	2	16 –	
Captains	14	11 7	
Lieutenants	16	6 6	
Ensigns	12	5 3	
Paymaster	1	12 6	
Adjutant	1	10 –	
Quartermaster	1	6 6	
Surgeon	1	15 –	
Assistant Surgeons	3	10 –	
Serjeant Major	1	3 4	
Quartermaster Serjeant	1	2 10	
Paymaster Serjeant	1	2 2	
Hospital Serjeant	1	2 2	
Armourer Serjeant	1	5 –	
Orderly room Serjeant	1	2 2	
Serjeant Instructor of Musketry	1	3 –	
Colour Serjeants	14	2 8	
Serjeants	46	2 2	
Drum Major	1	2 2	
Drummers	28	1 2	
Bandmaster	1	3 2	
Corporals	60	1 5	
Privates	1,140	1 1	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY £.	1,350	– –	36,223 4 2
Additional Pay			137 – –
Good Conduct Pay			4,305 9 7
Beer Money			—
Allowance in aid of Regimental Messes			—
Contingent and Non-Effective Allowance			511 – –
Agency			150 – –
Regimental Postage and Stationery			98 – –
Command Pay			54 15 –
Instruction in Musketry			45 12 6
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES £.			41,525 1 8

VOTE 1.—Appendix, No. 3.—REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES—*continued.*

AFRICAN ARTILLERY, JAMAICA.

TOTAL CHARGE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	*£. s. d.*
Officer of Royal Artillery in charge of Department	–	1 6	
Non-Commissioned Officer acting as Pay Serjeant	–	– 6	
Bombardiers	4	2 –	
Gunners	60	1 3¼	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY £.	64	–	1,546 13 9
Additional Pay			—
Good Conduct Pay			—
Agency, included in Royal Artillery			—
Regimental Messes			38 – –
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES £.			1,584 13 9

GUN LASCARS, HONG KONG.

TOTAL CHARGE.

ESTABLISHMENT.	Nos.	Rate per Diem each.	Total per Annum.
		s. d.	*£. s. d.*
Non-Commissioned Officer of Artillery acting as Pay Serjeant	–	– 6	
Havildar Major	1	2 3	
Havildars	2	1 4	
Naigues	4	1 –	
Bugler	1	– 11	
Privates	80	– 11	
TOTAL NUMBERS and PAY	88		1,526 18 4
Additional Pay			—
Good Conduct Pay			—
Agency, included in Royal Artillery			—
Regimental Postage and Stationery			—
Contingent Allowance to Officer of Artillery in charge of Company			36 10 –
TOTAL PAY and ALLOWANCES £.			1,563 8 4

VOTE 2.

Appendix, No. 4.

COMMISSARIAT SUPPLIES.

Detail of the Charge for Provisions and Forage at the undermentioned Stations, and the Amount of Deductions on Account of Rations from the Pay of Officers and Men, for the Year ending 31 March 1865.

Stations.	Provisions.						Forage.	
	Cost.		Amount of Stoppages.		Net Cost after deducting Stoppages.		Cost.	
	1864/65.	1863/64.	1864/65.	1863/64.	1864/65.	1863/64.	1864/65.	1863/64.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
At Home	606,890	647,962	526,212	542,137	80,678	105,825	301,774	329,886
Africa, Western Coast of:								
Sierra Leone	5,174	3,733	1,996	1,950	3,178	1,783	1,277	958
Gambia	4,935	6,429	1,702	1,836	3,233	4,593	903	948
Gold Coast	12,000	772	3,440	55	8,560	717	228	164
Lagos	3,373	1,784	1,063	580	2,310	1,204	328	366
Australian Colonies:								
Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.	1,227	5 458	405	3,386	822	2,072	800	2,342
South Australia	- -	623	- -	423	- -	200	- -	110
Western Australia *	- -	2,500	- -	960	- -	1,540	- -	620
Tasmania	705	3,001	342	1,594	363	1,407	383	549
New Zealand	230,234	102,337	55,183	30,667	175,051	71,670	116,325	12,105
Bermuda	22,153	21,799	6,468	7,119	15,685	14,680	1,196	1,158
Canada	64,306	80,084	51,080	60,036	13,226	20,048	14,892	16,002
Cape of Good Hope	56,520	75,100	20,760	22,683	35,760	52,417	25,000	50,186
Natal	9,915	14,500	2,978	3,568	6,937	10,932	4,912	6,201
China	63,314	69,368	23,994	24,053	39,320	45,315	669	- -
Gibraltar	65,000	53,239	41,390	41,649	23,610	11,590	4,401	3,942
Ionian Islands	7,000	38,509	4,630	21,769	2,370	16,740	- -	1,359
Jamaica	16,639	17,700	7,717	7,562	8,922	10,138	2,555	2,582
Bahamas	8,090	9,103	2,482	2,614	5,608	6,489	843	816
Honduras	5,374	6,262	1,642	1,652	3,732	4,610	543	756
Mauritius	21,734	21,557	9,852	11,000	11,882	10,557	529	512
Malta	78,447	74,131	46,970	49,718	31,477	24,413	2,666	2,590
Nova Scotia	22,727	19,619	17,520	14,820	5,207	4,799	3,723	3,042
Newfoundland	4,644	3,087	1,775	1,417	2,869	1,670	268	320
St. Helena	13,603	17,009	3,210	4,045	10,393	12,964	1,480	1,372
Windward and Leeward Islands.	40,175	35,277	11,067	10,164	29,108	25,113	3,832	5,069
Totals £.	1,364,179	1,330,943	843,878	867,457	520,301	463,486	489,527	443,955

* Provision for the Military Services at this station is made in the Civil Estimates.

VOTE 12.

Appendix, No. 5.

DETAIL of the Charge for the Establishments of the Manufacturing Departments, and for the Materials, &c. for the Manufacture of Warlike Stores, from the 1st April 1864 to 31st March 1865.

Royal Carriage Department.	£.	Total. £.
Establishment:		
1 Superintendent (Regimental pay - - 326 19 7; Extra pay - 500 – –)	827	
1 Assistant Superintendent (Regimental pay - - 301 2 6; Extra pay - 200 – –)	501	
1 Captain Instructor - - - (Regimental pay - - 220 10 5; Extra pay - 200 – –)	421	
1 Principal Clerk - - - -	460	
3 Clerks, 1st Class - - - -	935	
4 Ditto, 2d Class - - - -	910	
5 Ditto, 3d Class - - - -	610	
3 Military Clerks - - - -	350	
Allowance to Cashier - - -	50	
1 First Constructor - - - -	380	
1 Second Constructor - - -	325	
1 Assistant Constructor - - -	200	
1 Timber Master - - - - -	210	
1 Engineer - - - - - -	200	
1 Draughtsman - - - - -	190	
Wages, &c. for purposes of Instruction	100	
		6,669
Wages of Foremen, Viewers, Artificers, Labourers and others - - -	93,332	
		93,332
Materials:		
Timber - - - - - - -	61,311	
Fuel - - - - - - - -	5,000	
Metals - - - - - - -	4,966	
Miscellaneous Stores - - - -	11,179	
		82,456
Machinery:		
For the Purchase and Repair of Machinery - - - - -	1,280	
		1,280
Buildings:		
New Works and Additions:		
Water Supply to Engines:	£.	
Total Estimated Cost - -	1,200	
Amount already Voted - -	—	
Proposed for 1864/65 - - -	1,200	
New Works, and Additions amounting to less than 1,000 *l.* each - -	1,595	
		2,795
Maintenance of Buildings:		
Ordinary and current Repairs - -	2,403	
		2,403
Miscellaneous Charges:		
Departmental School for Drawing -	45	
Lodging and Servants' Allowance -	107	
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Department - - -	310	
		462
Total - - - £.		189,397

Royal Gun Factories.	£.	Total. £.
Establishment:		
1 Superintendent (Regimental pay - - 326 19 7; Extra pay - 500 – –; Servant's Allowance 18 5 –)	846	
1 Assistant Superintendent and Inspector of machinery - (Pay - - 1,000 – –; Lodging Allowance 200 – –)	1,200	
1 Captain Instructor - (Pay - 200 – –; Lodging allowance 50 – –)	250	
1 Principal Clerk - - - -	440	
1 Manager - - - - -	400	
3 Clerks, 1st class - - - -	945	
4 Ditto, 2d Class - - - -	843	
4 Ditto, 3d Class - - - -	470	
2 Military Clerks - - - -	230	
2 Temporary Clerks - - - -	280	
1 Draughtsman - - - -	200	
Allowance to Cashier - - -	50	
		6,154
Wages of Foremen, Viewers, Artificers, and others - - - - -	144,835	
		144,835
Materials:		
Timber - - - - - - -	500	
Fuel - - - - - - -	13,176	
Metals - - - - - - -	3,559	
Miscellaneous Stores - - -	52,665	
		69,900
Machinery:		
For the purchase and repair of Machinery - - - -	11,000	
		11,000
Buildings:		
New Works and Additions:		
Amounting to less than 1,000 *l.* each -	615	
		615
Maintenance of Buildings:		
Ordinary and Current Repairs - -	3,863	
		3,863
Miscellaneous Charges:		
Expense of the Schools and Library in the Royal Arsenal - - -	552	
Expense of Departmental School -	13	
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Department - - -	500	
		1,065
Total - - - £.		237,432

VOTE 12.—Appendix, No. 5.—DETAIL of the Charge for the Establishments of the Manufacturing Departments, &c.—*continued.*

ROYAL LABORATORY.

	£.	Total. £.
ESTABLISHMENT:		
1 Superintendent (Regimental pay - 305 13 9; Extra pay - 500 – –; Servant's allowance - 18 5 –)	824	
1 Assistant Superintendent - (Regimental pay - 220 10 5; Extra pay - 200 – –; Servant's allowance - 18 5 –)	439	
1 Captain Instructor - - (Regimental pay - 200 15 –; Extra pay - 200 – –; Servant's allowance - 18 5 –)	419	
1 Temporary Instructor - - -	150	
1 Principal Clerk - - - -	460	
3 Clerks, 1st Class - - - -	945	
3 Ditto, 2d Class - - - -	750	
5 Ditto, 3d Class - - - -	540	
Allowance to Cashier - - -	50	
2 Managers - - - - -	800	
1 Military Clerk - - - -	110	
Wages, &c. for purposes of Instruction	100	
		5,587
WAGES of Foremen, Viewers, Artificers, Labourers and others - - -	102,002	
		102,002
MATERIALS:		
Timber - - - - - - -	8,000	
Fuel - - - - - - -	4,000	
Metals - - - - - - -	48,671	
Miscellaneous Stores - - - -	62,696	
		123,367
MACHINERY:		
For the purchase and repair of Machinery - - - - -	4,190	
		4,190
BUILDINGS:		
New Works and Additions:		
Extension of Railway - - -	2,000	
New Works and Additions:		
Amounting to less than 1,000 *l.* each -	1,825	
		3,825
Maintenance of Buildings:		
Ordinary and current Repairs - -	3,300	
		3,300
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES:		
Charge for officiating Clergymen for the Royal Arsenal - - - -	430	
Expense of Departmental School for Drawing, &c. - - - -	50	
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Department - - - -	400	
		880
TOTAL - - - £.		243,151

CHEMICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

	£.	Total. £.
ESTABLISHMENT:		
1 Chemist - - - - -	700	
1 Senior Assistant - - - -	320	
2 Second Class Assistants - -	480	
1 Third Class Assistant - - -	150	
1 Fourth Class Assistant - - -	100	
1 Temporary Assistant - - -	100	
1 Clerk, 3d Class - - - -	120	
2 Photographers, Regimental and Extra pay - - - - -	161	
3 Non-Commissioned Officers, in addition to Regimental pay - -	37	
Lodging Money of Serjeants - -	22	
		2,190
Carried forward - - - £.		2,190

CHEMICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENTS—*continued.*

	£.	Total. £.
Brought forward - - -		2,190
WAGES:		
Pay of Pattern Keeper, Messenger, and others - - - - -	393	
		393
MATERIALS:		
Miscellaneous Stores - - - -	702	
		702
BUILDINGS:		
New Works and Additions:		
Amounting to less than 1,000 *l.* each -	170	
		170
Maintenance of Buildings:		
Ordinary and current Repairs - -	55	
		55
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES:		
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Establishments - - -	120	
		120
TOTAL - - -		3,630

GAS FACTORY.

	£.	Total. £.
WAGES of Foremen, Labourers and others	3,488	
		3,488
MATERIALS:		
Fuel - - - - - - -	6,375	
Miscellaneous Stores - - - -	1,260	
		7,635
BUILDINGS:		
New Works and Additions:		
Amounting to less than 1,000 *l.* each -	1,060	
		1,060
Maintenance of Buildings:		
Ordinary and current Repairs - -	630	
		630
TOTAL - - -		12,813

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

	£.	Total. £.
1 Surgeon - - - - - -	402	
1 Assistant Surgeon - - - -	237	
Pay of Dispenser, Surgeryman, Cook, &c. - - - - - -	441	
Contingencies - - - - -	185	
		1,265

ROYAL SMALL ARMS ESTABLISHMENTS, Enfield, Pimlico, and Birmingham:

	£.	Total. £.
ESTABLISHMENTS:		
1 Superintendent (In addition to Regimental Pay: Extra pay - 500 – –; Special allowance 300 – –; Servants' allowance 18 5 –)	818	
Enfield:		
1 Assistant Superintendent - (Regimental pay - - 237 – –; Extra pay - 250 – –; Servant's allowance 18 5 –)	505	
1 Chief Inspector of Small Arms -	535	
1 Manager - - - - -	370	
1 Medical Officer (Pay - - 91 5 –; Lodging allowance 54 15 –; Forage - 42 11 8; Servant's allowance 18 5 –)	207	
Carried forward - - - £.		2,435

VOTE 12.—Appendix, No. 5.—DETAIL of the Charge of the Establishments of the Manufacturing Departments, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	£.	TOTAL. £.
ROYAL SMALL ARMS ESTABLISHMENTS, Enfield, Pimlico, and Birmingham—*continued.*			
Brought forward - - -		2,435	
Establishments—*continued.*			
Pimlico:			
1 Assistant Superintendent - Regimental pay - - 220 10 5; Extra pay - 350 – –; Contingent allowance 73 – –; Lodging allowance 54 15 –; Servant's allowance 18 5 –		717	
1 Medical Officer - Pay - - 91 5 –; Lodging allowance 54 15 –		146	
Birmingham:			
1 Assistant Superintendent - Regimental pay - - 220 10 5; Extra pay - 350 – –; Lodging allowance - 50 – –; Servant's allowance - 18 5 –		639	
1 Second ditto - Regimental pay - - 301 2 6; Extra pay - 200 – –; Lodging allowance - 50 – –; Servant's allowance - 18 5 –		569	
Expenses connected with Foreign Contracts for Small Arms - -		400	
Clerks at the several Establishments:			
1 Principal Clerk - - - -		410	
2 Clerks, 1st Class - - - -		590	
2 Clerks, 2d Class - - - -		410	
4 Clerks, 3d Class - - - -		546	
1 Military Clerk - - - -		106	
1 Temporary Clerk - - - -		100	
Allowance to Cashiers, 50*l.* each -		150	7,218
WAGES:			
Pay of Foremen, Viewers, Artificers, and others - - - - - -		112,417	
Pay of the Corps of Armourer Serjeants:			
1 Staff Serjeant at 7*s.* - 109 11 –			
50 Armourer Serjeants at 5*s.* - - - 3,912 10 –			
		4,022	116,439
Charge for Police - - - -		962	962
MATERIALS:			
Timber - - - - - - -		–	
Fuel - - - - - - - -		6,430	
Metals - - - - - - -		13,713	
Miscellaneous Stores - - - -		8,332	28,475
MACHINERY:			
For the purchase and repair of Machinery - - - - - -		600	600
BUILDINGS:			
Enfield: New works and additions—Amounting to less than 1,000*l.* each - - - - - -		1,036	
Pimlico: New works and additions—Amounting to less than 1,000*l.* each - - - - - -		25	1,061
Carried forward - - - £.			153,785

	£.	£.	TOTAL. £.
ROYAL SMALL ARMS ESTABLISHMENTS, Enfield, Pimlico and Birmingham—*continued.*			
Brought forward - - -			153,785
Buildings—*continued:*			
Maintenance of Buildings:			
Enfield:			
Ordinary and current repairs - -		5,331	
Pimlico:			
Ordinary and current repairs - -		180	5,511
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES;			
Expense of school at Enfield - -		190	
Charge for officiating Clergyman, and Contingencies - - - -		135	
Superintendence and manufacture of Gas at Enfield - - - -		300	
Gas at Pimlico - - - - -		160	
Rents, Taxes, &c. - - - -		401	
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses		1,380	2,566
TOTAL - - - £.			162,832

ROYAL GUNPOWDER FACTORY, WALTHAM ABBEY.

ESTABLISHMENT:	£.	£.
1 Superintendent - Regimental pay - 474 10 –; Extra pay - 500 – –; Servant's allowance 18 5 –	993	
1 Assistant Superintendent - Regimental pay - 301 2 6; Extra pay - 200 – –; Servant's allowance 18 5 –	519	
1 Clerk, 1st Class - - - -	325	
1 Clerk, 2d Class - - - -	230	
1 Clerk, 3d Class - - - -	100	
1 Temporary Clerk - - - -	140	
1 Military Clerk - - - -	105	
Allowance to Cashier - - -	50	
1 Master Worker - - - -	220	
1 Master Refiner of Saltpetre - -	185	2,867
WAGES of Foremen, Viewers, Artificers, &c. - - - - - - -	10,193	10,193
Police - - - - - -	800	800
MATERIALS:		
Timber - - - - - - -	–	
Fuel - - - - - - - -	1,950	
Metals - - - - - - -	73	
Miscellaneous Stores - - -	57,641	59,664
MACHINERY:		
For the purchase and repair of Machinery - - - - - -	1,500	1,500
BUILDINGS:		
New Works and Additions:		
Purchase of land in Marshes:	£.	
Total estimated cost of the work - - - -	3,315	
Amount already Voted - -	—	
Proposed for 1864/65 - - -	1,250	
Carried forward - - - £.	1,250	75,024

VOTE 12.—Appendix, No. 5.—DETAIL of the Charge of the Establishments of the Manufacturing Departments, &c.—*cont^d.*

			Total.
ROYAL GUNPOWDER FACTORY, WALTHAM ABBEY —*continued.*			£.
Brought forward		£. 1,250	75,024
Buildings—*continued.*			
Twelve New Cottages:			
Total estimated cost of the work	£. 2,700		
Amount already Voted	900		
Proposed for 1864/65		1,000	
New works, &c., amounting to less than 1,000 *l.* each		1,892	
			4,142
Maintenance of Buildings:			
Ordinary and current Repairs		1,866	1,866
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES:			
Allowance to the Incumbent		50	
Grant to Parish School		30	
Lock Tolls on Powder, Stores, &c.		110	
Rent, Taxes, &c.		107	
Travelling and Miscellaneous Expenses		294	
			591
TOTAL		£.	81,623

			Total.
ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES, PORTSMOUTH.			£.
ESTABLISHMENT:			
1 Superintendent of Factories	Regimental pay £. 220 s. 10 d. 5; Extra pay 200 – –; Servant's Allowance 18 5 –	439	
4 Clerks, 3d Class		433	
			872
Wages of Foremen, Viewers, Labourers, and others		8,336	8,336
MATERIALS:			
Timber		—	
Fuel		389	
Metals		1,010	
Miscellaneous Stores		3,725	
			5,124
MACHINERY:			
For the Purchase and Repair of Machinery		800	800
BUILDINGS:			
New Works and Additions:			
New Works, &c., amounting to less than 1,000 *l.* each		1,235	1,235
Maintenance of Buildings:			
Ordinary and current Repairs		243	243
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES:			
Expense of School		50	
Travelling and Contingent Expenses		70	
			120
TOTAL		£.	16,730

			Total.
ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES, DEVONPORT.			£.
ESTABLISHMENT:		£.	
1 Assistant Superintendent	Regimental pay £. 220 s. 10 d. 5; Extra pay 150 – –; Servant's Allowance 18 5 –	389	
1 Clerk, 3d Class		130	
1 Temporary Clerk		130	
			649
Wages of Foremen, Viewers, Artificers, Labourers, &c.		8,212	8,212
MATERIALS:			
Timber		345	
Fuel		250	
Metals		78	
Miscellaneous		3,054	
			3,727
MACHINERY:			
For the purchase and repair of Machinery		695	695
BUILDINGS:			
New Works and Additions:			
Improvements to Workshops, and Additions to Laboratory		6,000	6,000
Maintenance of Buildings:			
Ordinary and current Repairs		75	75
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES:			
Allowance to Serjeants in lieu of lodging		22	
Charge for officiating Clergymen and Pew rents		125	
Expense of School		124	
Travelling and Contingent Charges		234	
			505
TOTAL		£.	19,863

			Total.
DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTOR OF WORKS.			£.
1 Inspector of Works, in addition to Regimental Pay		400	
4 Clerks of Works, 1st class		1,320	
4 Ditto 2d class		840	
3 Ditto 3d class		400	
2 Clerks, 2d class		390	
6 Temporary Clerks and Draughtsmen		640	
1 Master artificer		110	
1 Office keeper		65	
Travelling and Office Expenses		130	
TOTAL		£.	4,295

VOTE 13.

Appendix, No. 6.

ABSTRACT of the Wages Estimates of the Military Store Department, 1864–65.

HOME STATIONS.	Viewers, Foremen, Master Artificers, &c.		Artificers, &c.		Labourers, Boys, &c.		Extra and Miscellaneous Labour.	—
	Nos.	Pay.	Nos.	Pay.	Nos.	Pay.		
		£.		£.		£.	£.	
Alderney	–	–	–	–	3	107	125	
Aldershot	2	125	–	–	2	86	327	
Athlone	2	149	1	70	2	55	30	
Bull Point	4	282	–	–	28	1,113	965	
Carrickfergus	–	–	–	–	1	9	8	
Chatham	8	583	15	916	16	616	696	
Chester	2	172	–	–	3	123	145	
Cork Harbour	4	290	3	160	7	250	137	
Curragh	1	63	–	–	2	57	15	
Devonport	6	511	15	971	37	1,378	1,088	
Dover	3	203	–	–	7	259	275	
Dublin	10	656	7	489	20	742	687	
Edinburgh	3	203	1	70	6	222	266	
Enniskillen	–	–	1	70	1	34	22	
Fort George	1	37	–	–	–	–	144	
Guernsey	1	47	–	–	3	102	30	
Harwich	–	–	–	–	1	47	85	
Hyde Park	–	–	–	–	2	86	8	
Jersey	–	–	–	–	4	157	202	
Limerick	–	–	–	–	2	42	20	
Marchwood	1	66	1	63	5	162	91	
Pembroke Dock	1	55	–	–	3	96	169	
Portsmouth	9	625	8	481	42	1,552	601	
Priddy's Hard	3	206	–	–	20	725	98	
Purfleet	3	235	11	696	22	862	155	
Sheerness	1	78	–	–	2	79	150	
Stirling	1	39	–	–	–	–	15	
Tipner	1	8	1	73	4	148	36	
Tower	80	6,566	14	1,008	203	8,863	6,686	
Tynemouth	1	55	–	–	2	73	288	
Upnor	2	125	–	–	5	194	432	
Weedon	5	380	5	312	28	984	323	
Woolwich	76	6,182	86	4,499	613	24,478	1,550	
Total Home	231	17,943	169	9,878	1,096	43,701	16,069	

VOTE 13.—APPENDIX, No. 6—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the Wages Estimates of the Military Store Department, 1864-65—*continued.*

FOREIGN STATIONS.	Foremen, Master Artificers, &c.		Artificers, &c.		Labourers, Boys, &c.		Extra and Miscellaneous Labour, Military Working Parties, &c. (including Laboratories).	—
	Nos.	Pay.	Nos.	Pay.	Nos.	Pay.		
		£.		£.		£.	£.	
Gambia	1	82	–	–	5	103	100	
Gold Coast	2	82	–	–	5	119	147	
Sierra Leone	1	70	1	78	5	81	39	
Lagos	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	
South Australia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Tasmania	1	78	–	–	6	406	–	
New South Wales and Sydney	2	155	1	10	6	205	40	
Bahamas	1	73	–	–	6	175	75	
Bermuda	2	157	3	206	7	300	419	
Canada	8	660	18	1,232	19	824	1,010	
Ceylon	3	202	4	106	8	118	400	
Cape	11	1,033	7	480	21	1,162	729	
China	18	1,354	43	664	32	570	1,064	
Gibraltar	12*	890	11*	500	34*	1,094	1,338*	* Including Laboratories.
Ionian Islands	4	182	–	–	12	249	250	
Jamaica	8	391	–	–	7	196	316	
Honduras	–	–	–	–	1	31	25	
Malta	11	662	20	660	62	611	1,485	
Mauritius	2	128	–	–	8	263	305	
Newfoundland	–	–	–	–	3	149	65	
Nova Scotia	5	403	4	368	9	462	480	
Natal	2	196	–	–	–	–	135	
New Zealand	2	320	2	183	4	153	500	
St. Helena	1	79	–	–	3	126	220	
Windward and Leeward Islands	5	259	4	166	11	339	260	
TOTAL ABROAD	102	7,456	118	4,653	238	7,736	9,412	

RECAPITULATION.

	£.		
Wages of Viewers, Foremen, &c.	17,943		
„ of Artificers, &c.	9,878		
„ of Labourers, Boys, &c.	43,701		
„ for Extra Miscellaneous Labour	16,069		
		87,591	Total Wages, Military Store Department, At Home.
Wages of Foremen, Master Artificers, &c.	7,456		
„ of Artificers, &c.	4,657		
„ of Labourers, Boys, &c.	7,736		
„ for Extra and Miscellaneous Labour, &c.	9,412		
		29,257	Total Wages, Military Store Department, Abroad.
	£.	116,848	TOTAL WAGES, MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT.

ARMY ESTIMATES

OF

EFFECTIVE AND NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES,

FOR 1864-65.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *February* 1864.

[*Price* 1*s.* 6*d.*]

50.

Under 20 *oz.*

STATEMENT showing the VARIATION of the NUMBERS of HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES;

AND

EXPLANATIONS of the DIFFERENCES between the AMOUNTS PROPOSED in the ARMY ESTIMATES for 1864-65 and the AMOUNTS VOTED for 1863-64.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *February* 1864.

STATEMENT showing the DIFFERENCE between the NUMBERS on the Establishment of the Regiments, and Depôts in the United Kingdom of Regiments in India, in 1863–64, and those PROPOSED for 1864-65.

Numbers in 1863-64	147,118
Numbers Proposed for 1864-65	145,654
Decrease, 1864-65	1,464

INCREASES.		DECREASES:	
Royal Horse Artillery:		*Royal Horse Artillery:*	
The first Brigade having been divided into 2 Brigades, there is an addition of 10 Officers and 6 Non commissioned Officers	16	Reduction of 1 Veterinary Surgeon and 10 Bombardiers	11
Life and Horse Guards:		*Cavalry of the Line:*	
Bandmaster Corporal to each of the 3 Regiments of Household Cavalry	3	Reduction of 8 Privates per Squadron from 17 Regiments	816
Cavalry of the Line:		*Royal Artillery:*	
1 Serjeant Instructor of Musketry	1	Reduction of 15 Gunners from 80 Garrison Batteries, and 1 Officer and 175 Men from the Depôt Brigade	1,376
Royal Artillery:		*Foot Guards:*	
50 Gunners to the Coast Brigade; 13 Non-Commissioned Officers, &c. to the Depôt Brigade	63	Assistant Surgeons	2
Military Train:		*Royal Engineers:*	
Assistant Surgeon for Battalion in New Zealand	1	Reduction of 8 Sappers per Company from 36 Companies, and 12 from 4 Companies, and 1 Collar-maker, 1 Wheeler, and 2 Artificers for the Royal Engineer Train	304
Royal Engineers:		*Infantry of the Line:*	
Increase of 91 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men to Royal Engineer Train	91	9 Assistant Surgeons	9
Infantry of the Line:		*West India Regiments:*	
200 Men to each of 4 Regiments in New Zealand, and 100 Men to each of the remaining 6 Regiments in New Zealand; 50 Men to Battalion in Ceylon; 6 Pipers each to 74th and 92d Regiments	1,462	Reduction of 1 Surgeon, and 3 Assistant Surgeons transferred to the Staff, and 50 Men from each of the 4 West India Regiments	216
Army Hospital Corps:		*Ceylon Rifle Regiment:*	
1 Serjeant Major, 11 2d Class Serjeants, and 28 Privates	40	Reduction of 2 Subadars and 2 Jemadars	4
Commissariat Staff Corps:		*Cape Mounted Rifles:*	
42 Non-Commissioned Officers and Men	42	Reduction of 4 Companies	356
West India Regiment:		*St. Helena Regiment:*	
1 Regiment newly raised	866	Disbanded	565
Ceylon Rifle Regiment:		*Gold Coast Artillery:*	
1 Paymaster Serjeant	1	Disbanded	355
Cape Mounted Rifles:		*Falkland Islands Company:*	
1 Bandmaster additional	1	Disbanded	37
TOTAL INCREASE	2,587	TOTAL DECREASE	4,051

1864-65.

DECREASE	4,051
INCREASE	2,587
NET DECREASE	1,464

EXPLANATIONS of the DIFFERENCES between the ESTIMATES 1863-64 and 1864-65.

		Increase.	Decrease.
	VOTE I.	£.	£.
	GENERAL STAFF AND REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES.		
	£.		
	Amount required for 1864-65 - - - 5,708,983		
	Amount voted for 1863-64 - - - - 5,709,733	- -	750
GENERAL STAFF PAY, &c.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	5,965
	This decrease arises partly from the reduction of the staff in the Ionian Islands, which has been estimated for two months only, and in Australia and China; and the transfer of certain charges for staff clerks to other heads of Estimate to which they more properly belong, in addition to reductions under this head of Service.		
REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES.	The alteration in the number of the Forces shown on the previous page explains the decrease under the head of Pay - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		
	The "Additional Pay" for Regimental Surgeons was not included in this item last year - - - - - -		
	The reduction of the numbers, and the increased numbers of the troops stationed Abroad, cause a reduction in Beer Money - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	31,322
	Command Money is provided for Cavalry officers, but a transfer of the allowance to senior Captains of Depôts has been made from the head of "Command Money" to the head of "Non-Effective and Contingent Allowances," causing an excess on the latter, and a saving on the former		
NATIVE INDIAN TROOPS -	This excess has partly arisen from there not having been sufficiently accurate data for calculating the expense last year, and from the force at Labuan having been increased from 100 to 178 men - - - - - - - - -	9,500	
FURLOUGH PAY TO OFFICERS ON LEAVE FROM INDIA.	Former Estimates for this service have been only approximate; further experience has shown the amount taken last year to have been insufficient. This charge is covered by the Capitation Grant paid by the Indian Government to the Exchequer - - - - - - - - - -	7,000	
DEPÔT ESTABLISHMENTS -	Increase of pay for length of service - - - - - -	2,606	
RECRUITING ESTABLISHMENTS.	The rents of several Barracks included in this Vote last year have been transferred to Vote 4 - - - - - - -	- -	958
LEVY MONEY - - -	The amount estimated for 1863-64 was not expended. The reduction in the numbers causes some decrease - - -	- -	15,756
VETERINARY STAFF - -	This is a transfer from the head "General Staff" - -	319	
PURCHASE OF HORSES, &c.	The amount taken for Horses for 1863-64 has been found insufficient; the high price of Horses for Military Train and Artillery in New Zealand also causes an increase under this head of service - - - - - - - - -	23,525	
INSTRUCTION IN GUNNERY	The pay of some of the non-commissioned officers and gunners employed at Woolwich was calculated at too high a rate last year - - - - - - - - - -	- -	261
INSTRUCTION IN ENGINEERING.	An increase in the amount allowed at foreign stations for materials and labour - - - - - - - - -	55	
INSTRUCTION IN MUSKETRY	The improved Shooting of the Army causes an increase in the amount required for Good Shooting Pay - - - -	1,092	

		Increase.	Decrease.
	VOTE 1—*continued.*	£.	£.
	GENERAL STAFF AND REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, &c.—*continued.*		
MISCELLANEOUS - -	The items "Acting Staff of Detachments" and "Allowance to Discharged Soldiers" being of a very varying character, are estimated from past expenditure, and show a reduction Some additional District Artillery clerks have been sanctioned Abroad, and a transfer has been made from "General Staff Clerks" to this item - - - - - - - Gymnastic Instructors have been now appointed at several of the larger depôts for Troops at Home - - - - Working pay for men in the field in New Zealand, and in camps and garrisons at home (the latter service hitherto included in Vote 13), causes an increase - - - - A transfer has also been made from Vote 13 of the cost of the military labourers in tropical climates, as their duties are entirely of a staff and regimental nature - - -	9,445	
	VOTE 2.		
	COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENT, SERVICES, AND MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.		
	Amount required for 1864-65 - - - - £. 1,352,047 Amount Voted for 1863-64 - - - - 1,223,936	128,111	
COMMISSARIAT STAFF -	The cost of the Commissariat Staff in Western Australia is now borne on the Civil Estimates; the clerks, storekeepers, &c., have been decreased - - - - -	- -	5,908
PROVISIONS, &c. - -	The high price of provisions in New Zealand is the cause of this increase - - - - - - - - -	70,127	
FORAGE - - - -	The high price of forage in New Zealand, and the large number of animals required for transport in that colony, cause this increase - - - - - - - -	45,572	
COMMISSARIAT LABOUR AND MISCELLANEOUS.	This increase is due to the necessity for greater accommodation for Commissariat Stores in New Zealand - -	1,366	
MOVEMENT OF TROOPS AND TRANSPORT.	The organization of means of transport on a very extensive scale in New Zealand causes this excess; the estimated cost of the movement of Troops at Home has been reduced	17,080	
	VOTE 3.		
	CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS AND SUPPLIES.		
	Amount required for 1864-65 - - - - £. 596,694 Amount Voted for 1863-64 - - - - 630,385	- -	33,691
ESTABLISHMENTS - -	The Establishments have been consolidated, the members of the Store Staff included in this Vote last year have been transferred to the Store Department, and such as have not been reduced are estimated in Vote 13 - - - -	- -	1,404
	The Branch Establishment at Woolwich has been remodelled.		
SERVICES - - - -	The erection of Buildings and Machinery, estimated for in 1863-64, are now completed - - - - -	- -	21,945
SUPPLIES - - -	The decrease arises from the reduction in force; and a less amount is required for Miscellaneous Services - -	- -	10,342

	VOTE 4.	Increase.	Decrease.
	BARRACK ESTABLISHMENT, SERVICES, AND SUPPLIES.	£.	£.
	Amount Required for 1864-65 - - - - £. 611,165 Amount Voted for 1863-64 - - - - 635,637	- -	24,572
Barrack Establishment	A reduction has been made in the numbers of Barrack Masters and of Barrack Serjeants, and office and travelling expenses have been curtailed - - - - - -	- -	1,184
Barrack Furniture and Supplies.	This reduction arises chiefly from a more economical administration of Barrack Stores - - - - - -	- -	7,374
Fuel and Light - -	A more economical use of Fuel, and a reduction in the price of Fuel, is the cause of this decrease - - - - -	- -	16,537
Lodging Money - -	The completion of several buildings for the accommodation of troops at home causes a decrease, which however is nearly counterbalanced by the increase for allowances to men in stationary quarters in New Zealand - - -	- -	800
Rents and Supply of Water.	The completion of barrack buildings, married soldiers' quarters, and the large quantity of water used in consequence of improved sanitary arrangements, cause this increase -	2,423	
	VOTE 5.		
	DIVINE SERVICE.		
	Amount Required for 1864-65 - - - - £. 45,433 Amount Voted for 1863-64 - - - - 46,097	- -	664
Chaplains' Staff - -	The larger proportion of Staff Chaplains at lower rates of pay than last year, arising from changes in the Establishment, causes this decrease - - - - - - -	- -	855
Officiating Chaplains, &c.	This item varies slightly from year to year, depending chiefly upon the distribution of the forces - - -	191	
	VOTE 6.		
	ADMINISTRATION OF MARTIAL LAW.		
	Amount Required for 1864-65 - - - - £. 40,549 Amount Voted for 1863-64 - - - - 43,012	- -	2,463
	The military prisons at Cork and Limerick have been consolidated. Fort Elson has not been converted into a military prison, as contemplated in the Estimates for 1863-64. The Provost Marshal in China has been discontinued, and the establishment at Vido reduced.		
	VOTE 7.		
	MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SERVICES, AND SUPPLIES.		
	Amount Required for 1864-65 - - - - £. 264,216 Amount Voted for 1863-64 - - - - 255,993	8,223	
Medical Staff - -	The medical officers of the West India regiments have been transferred to the Medical Staff, causing an apparent increase. The Medical Staff in New Zealand has been increased - - - - - - - - - -	9,192	
General Hospitals -	The expense of the Invalid Depôt at Chatham does not recur, but there is a small addition to the cost of the clerks at Netley, who were transferred from Chatham - - -	- -	984

		Increase.	Decrease.
	VOTE 7—*continued.*		
	MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS, SERVICES, AND SUPPLIES—*continued.*	£.	£.
PURCHASE OF MEDICINES, &c.	The old stock of medicines having been exhausted, an increase is required under this head, in addition to an increase of medical stores for New Zealand - - - - - -	4,850	
PURVEYORS' STAFF - -	A reduction has been effected in the number of temporary clerks - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	1,135
DIETS - - - - -	The reduction of the rate of stoppage from men when on active service, in New Zealand, causes this increase in the net amount required for hospital diets - - - - - -	6,800	
WAGES, HOSPITAL STORES, &c.	The reduction in fuel and light arises from greater economy in its expenditure - - - - - - - - - -		
	The stock of hospital clothing on hand is greater than necessary, and consequently, a portion of that to be used during 1864-65 will not require to be replaced - -	- -	10,500
	VOTE 8.		
	DISEMBODIED MILITIA.		
	£.		
	Amount Required for 1864-65 - - - - 783,783		
	Amount Voted for 1863-64 - - - - 751,084		
		32,699	
DISEMBODIED MILITIA -	A larger number of men are expected to come up for training during 1864-65; there will therefore be an increase in the cost of clothing as well as in the pay of men - - - -	32,699	
	The high price of cotton also increases the charge for the clothing, &c., issued to the Militia force.		
	VOTE 9.		
	YEOMANRY CAVALRY.		
	£.		
	Amount Proposed for 1864-65 - - - - 47,886		
	Amount Provided for 1863-64 - - - - 94,162		
		- -	46,276
	Pay, &c., Yeomanry Cavalry - - - - - - -	- -	46,276
	The Yeomanry Cavalry will not be assembled for exercise or permanent duty during 1864-65.		
	VOTE 10.		
	VOLUNTEER CORPS.		
	£.		
	Amount Proposed for 1864-65 - - - - 328,260		
	Amount Provided for 1863-64 - - - - 321,884		
		6,376	
	The amount provided for the Capitation Allowance is increased, in consequence of the numbers reported efficient having proved larger than was anticipated last year.		
	VOTE 11.		
	ENROLLED PENSIONERS AND ARMY RESERVE FORCE.		
	£.		
	Amount Proposed for 1864-65 - - - - 49,580		
	Amount Provided for 1863-64 - - - - 55,847		
		- -	6,267
	The periodical issue of clothing to the Enrolled Pensioners was made in great part during 1863-64; there is, therefore, a reduction for 1864-65.		

		Increase.	Decrease.
	VOTE 12.		
	MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS.	£.	£.
	Amount proposed for 1864-65 - - - - 973,031		
	Amount provided for 1863-64 - - - - 956,365		
		16,666	
	Note.—The termination of the contract with the Elswick Ordnance Company has rendered it necessary to provide in this Vote for all rifled ordnance and projectiles required.		
Royal Carriage Department.	£. 10,000 transferred to the item for Experimental Services in Vote 17, hitherto provided for in Vote 12; a portion of the work hitherto executed at Woolwich is transferred to Portsmouth; the remainder of the decrease is owing to decrease in articles to be manufactured - - - -	- -	14,513
Royal Gun Factories -	The explanation above given applies to this decrease also -	- -	11,672
Royal Laboratories -	£. 10,000 has been transferred to the item for Experimental Services, in Vote 17; the increase is caused by the cost of providing projectiles and fuzes for larger natures of ordnance, and by the provision for work formerly executed at Elswick - - - - - - - - - -	47,408	
Chemical and Photographic Establishments.	New buildings in progress last year have been completed -	- -	1,544
Gas Factory - - -	Reduction in the amount required for Miscellaneous Stores -	- -	623
Medical Establishment	This increase is owing to a transfer of the Estimate for the Allowances of the Staff from other Votes - - -	245	
Royal Small Arms Establishments.	This decrease arises from the closing of the Weedon Repairing Establishment; the orders for arms are not so numerous. The Pimlico Repairing Establishments and the Viewing Establishments have been reduced - - - - -	- -	19,112
Royal Gunpowder Factory.	Increase in the quantity of gunpowder to be manufactured -	6,006	
Royal Ordnance Factories, Portsmouth.	The increase arises from a portion of work, formerly done at Woolwich having been transferred to Portsmouth, and from the introduction of the Metropolitan Police instead of ordinary watchmen - - - - - - - -	5,141	
Royal Ordnance Factories, Devonport.	The explanation above given applies to this increase also -	5,422	
	VOTE 13.		
	MILITARY STORE ESTABLISHMENTS.	£.	
	Amount required for 1864-65 - - - - 572,519		
	Amount Voted for 1863-64 - - - - 838,369		
		- -	265,850
Establishments - -	There is an increase for the Military Store Staff, owing to increased pay for length of service, but a reduction on Miscellaneous Expenditure, which is more than equivalent to the excess - - - - - - - - -	- -	565
Wages, &c. - - -	The cost of the Military Labourers in tropical climates has been transferred to Vote 1.	- -	17,739
	The cost of the hire of horses for carriage of stores in the Departments has been transferred to the item for Freight and Land Carriage.		
Stores - - - -	The diminution on this Vote arises partly from contracts for the supply of small arms having been completed; partly from the termination of the contract for the supply of ordnance and projectiles with the Elswick Ordnance Company; and partly from the reserve proportion of camp equipage, accoutrements, and miscellaneous stores being nearly complete - - - - - - - - -	- -	247,546

		Increase.	Decrease.
		£.	£.
	VOTE 14.		
	WORKS AND BUILDINGS:		
	Amount required for 1864–65 - - - £. 750,870		
	Amount voted for 1863–64 - - - - 810,941		
		- -	60,071
ESTABLISHMENTS - -	A reduction has been effected in the number of temporary clerks of works, draughtsmen, &c. - - - -	- -	1,329
WORKS - - -	The aggregate of this Vote is much less than last year -	- -	58,742
	VOTE 15.		
	MILITARY EDUCATION:		
	Amount required for 1864–65 - - - £. 173,883		
	Amount voted for 1863–64 - - - - 172,201		
		1,678	
ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY	The furniture, &c. for this establishment is now included in this Vote, hitherto voted with Barrack Supplies - -	252	
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.	The furniture, &c. for this establishment is included this year in this Vote, hitherto voted with Barrack Supplies -	775	
REGIMENTAL AND GARRISON SCHOOLS, AND LIBRARIES.	The contingent expenditure is not expected to be so great as for 1863–64 - - - - - - - - -	- -	549
ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM, CHELSEA.	Decrease in the price of provisions causes this decrease -	- -	191
ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, DUBLIN.	Decrease in the price of provisions causes this decrease -	- -	1,587
DEPARTMENT FOR INSTRUCTION OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.	The establishment contemplated in last year's Estimates has now been formed, causing this increase - - - -	787	
MILITARY MEDICAL SCHOOL	Assistants to the professors in the Medical School have been appointed, and an increase in the number of medical candidates has been estimated for - - - - -	2,316	
	VOTE 16.		
	SURVEYS:		
	Amount required for 1864–65 - - - - £. 88,345		
	Amount voted for 1863–64 - - - - 79,445		
		8,900	
	This increase is caused by the increased grant consequent upon the recommendation of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Cadastral Survey.		

		Increase.	Decrease.
	VOTE 17.	£.	£.
	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
	Amount required for 1864-65 - - - £. 128,103		
	Amount Voted for 1863-64 - - - - 88,135		
		39,968	
ORDNANCE SELECT COMMITTEE.	Several changes in the Establishment have caused this reduction - - - - - - - - - - - -	- -	675
EXPERIMENTAL SERVICES	This increase is partly caused by the necessity for Experiments in ordnance and projectiles of larger natures; but it is mainly attributable to the sums for Experimental Services, formerly included in the Votes for the Manufacturing Departments, having been transferred to this Vote - -	33,000	
CHANNEL ISLANDS MILITIA	The periodical issue of clothing was made during 1863-64, and consequently does not recur in 1864-65 - - -	- -	5,300
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO CIVIL HOSPITALS.	Further grants to civil hospitals in garrison towns cause an increase - - - - - - - - - - -	559	
LAW COSTS - - -	The amount voted for law costs in former years having been found too large, a reduction has been made in this item -	- -	4,000
COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES	Increased Charge which it is expected will arise in consequence of the wars in New Zealand - - - - - - -	2,000	
FIELD ALLOWANCE - -	The issue of extraordinary Field Allowance in New Zealand	13,000	
	VOTE 18.		
	ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY.		
	Amount Estimated for 1864-65 - - - £. 223,384		
	Amount Voted for 1863-64 - - - - 219,173		
		4,211	
	An average number of vacancies not having occurred, there is no counterbalance to the growing charge arising from annual increases of salaries in the several departments.		

War Office,
12 February 1864.

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1864-65.

STATEMENT showing the VARIATION of the NUMBERS of HER MAJESTY'S BRITISH FORCES;

AND

EXPLANATIONS of the DIFFERENCES between the AMOUNTS PROPOSED in the ARMY ESTIMATES for 1864-65, and the AMOUNTS VOTED for 1863-64.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *February* 1864.

Under 2 oz.

1863–4.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE,

SHOWING THE

Sums required to provide for the Probable Deficiencies of the Grants for Army Services for the Year 1863–4, as follows:

N. B.—Part of this Estimate is required to complete the Final Settlement of the Account with the Indian Government up to the 31st March 1861, from which date the new mode of settlement of the Claim for the Repayment of the Advances for Recruiting and other Charges for Regiments serving in India, at the rate of 10 *l.* for every effective soldier serving in India, came into force.

In aid of these Estimates, amounting to 409,000 *l.*, a sum of £. 301,349. 4. 8. received from the Indian Revenues on account of the Proportion of the Charges for Recruiting Staff, and that of Depôt Battalions, and the expense of Barrack Accommodation to the Depôts at Home for the same period, will be paid into the Exchequer.

Vote 1.

GENERAL STAFF AND REGIMENTAL PAY, ALLOWANCES, AND CHARGES.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
General Staff Pay, and Allowances (New Zealand, &c.)	3,000	–	–			
Regimental Pay (New Zealand, &c.)	30,000	–	–			
Repayment to the Indian Government for the Force maintained at Labuan	500	–	–			
Purchase of Horses, Royal Artillery (New Zealand, &c.)	6,000	–	–			
„ „ Military Train (New Zealand, &c.)	7,000	–	–			
Musketry Instruction (Good Shooting Pay)	1,500	–	–			
Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges of a Regimental Nature (New Zealand, &c.)	3,008	–	–			
Amount of Disallowances made by the India Office on the Accounts rendered to that Department by the War Office for Advances for Regiments serving in India during the period from 1854–5 to 1860–1, finally declared and acceded to in 1863–4	119,892	–	–			
				170,900	–	–

Vote 2.

COMMISSARIAT ESTABLISHMENT, SERVICES, AND MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions (China and New Zealand)	16,000	–	–			
Allowances to Officers and others on account of the High Price of Provisions (New Zealand)	10,000	–	–			
Forage (New Zealand)	24,000	–	–			
Commissariat Transport (New Zealand)	15,000	–	–			
				65,000	–	–
Carried forward			£.	235,900	–	–

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	235,900	–	–

VOTE 3.

CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.

Extra Clothing and Necessaries to Men in New Zealand, &c. - - - -				80,000 – –

VOTE 4.

BARRACK ESTABLISHMENT, SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.

	£.	s.	d.	
Fuel and Light and Allowances in lieu thereof (New Zealand, & c.)	3,000	–	–	
Allowance in lieu of Lodgings to Staff, Departmental, and Regimental Officers (New Zealand, &c.) - - - - - -	6,000	–	–	
Rents, Rates, and Taxes of Barracks and Houses hired as Quarters, &c. (New Zealand, &c.) - - - - - - -	6,000	–	–	
				15,000 – –

VOTE 6.

ADMINISTRATION OF MARTIAL LAW.

Allowances to Acting Deputy Judge Advocates, and to Members and Witnesses at Courts Martial (including Travelling Expenses) - - - - - - -				5,000 – –

VOTE 7.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, SERVICES AND SUPPLIES.

	£.	s.	d.	
Cost of Medicines and Surgical Instruments and the Carriage thereof (New Zealand, &c.) - - - - - - - - -	5,000	–	–	
Allowances to Private Medical Practitioners and Medical Bills (New Zealand, &c.) - - - - - - - - - -	900	–	–	
Diets and Medical Comforts for Officers and Soldiers (New Zealand, &c.) - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,500	–	–	
Washing and Repairing Bedding and Clothing (New Zealand, &c.) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,500	–	–	
				15,900 – –

VOTE 13.

MILITARY STORE ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPENDITURE FOR WARLIKE STORES.

	£.	s.	d.	
Rent, Rates, &c. of Buildings used as Military Storehouses and Offices, &c. (New Zealand, &c.) - - - - - -	1,400	–	–	
Purchase and Repair of Small Arms - - - - -	29,300	–	–	
				30,700 – –
Carried forward - - - £.				382,500 – –

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	382,500	–	–
VOTE 14.			
WORKS, BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS AT HOME AND ABROAD. (Exclusive of the Manufacturing Departments).			
Special Engineering Services and Repairs, &c. China, New Zealand, &c. - -	12,000	–	–
VOTE 17.			
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Field Allowance (New Zealand, &c.) - - - - - - - - -	6,000	–	–
VOTE 25.			
OUT-PENSIONS.			
Charge for Out-Pensions of Chelsea Hospital - - - - - - -	8,500	–	–
TOTAL—Supplementary Estimate, 1863-4 - - - £.	409,000	–	–

Amounting to the Sum of Four Hundred and Nine Thousand Pounds.

War Office,
2 March 1864.

DE GREY & RIPON.

ARMY.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATE

FOR

ARMY SERVICES,

1863-4.

(*Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
3 *March* 1864.

95.

Under 1 *oz.*

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATE,

FOR 1864-5.

VOTE 9.—YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

EXPENSES of PERMANENT DUTY, TRAINING, and EXERCISING:

	£.
Probable Expense of Corps when assembled for Exercise, or for Permanent Duty, or when employed in aid of the Civil Power - - - - - - - - - - -	39,000
Probable Expense of Inspecting Field Officers - - -	200
TOTAL of SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE - - - £.	39,200

War Office,
7 April 1864.

DE GREY AND RIPON.

ARMY.

SUPPLEMENTARY ARMY ESTIMATE, FOR 1864–5.

VOTE 9.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *April* 1864.

ARMY.

1862-63.

STATEMENT of the SAVINGS and DEFICIENCIES upon the GRANTS for ARMY SERVICES, in the Year ended the 31st day of March 1863, showing all cases in which the War Department has obtained the sanction of the Treasury to Expenditure not provided for in the Grants for that Year, together with Copies of the representations made to the Treasury by that Department.

(*PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACTS* 25 & 26 *VICT. c.* 71, *s.* 26.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *February* 1864.

ARMY.

No. 1.

GENERAL STATEMENT of the SUMS EXPENDED compared with the SUMS GRANTED under the following VOTES, for ARMY and MILITIA SERVICES in the Year ended the 31st March 1863, showing the Saving or Deficiency upon each General Vote.

No. of Vote.	TITLE OF VOTE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	GRANTS, 1862-3.	SAVINGS.	DEFICIENCIES.	Reference to Explanatory Statement.
	WAGES, SUPPLY, SERVICES, AND WORKS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Page
8	Wages of Artificers, Labourers, &c.	730,027 3 10	766,091 - -	36,063 16 2	—	24
9	Clothing and Necessaries	651,024 18 2	597,264 -	- - -	53,760 18 2	26
10	Provisions, Forage, Fuel, and Light, Barrack Furniture, Bedding, &c.	1,529,324 5 8	1,634,317 - -	104,992 14 4	—	26
11	Warlike Stores for Land and Sea Service	1,373,226 17 6	2,060,276 - -	687,049 2 6	—	28
12	Fortifications	126,239 18 6	163,491 - -	37,251 1 6	—	36
13	Civil Buildings	153,995 6 9	158,128 - -	4,132 13 3	—	48
14	Barracks	732,693 18 -	677,955 - -	- - -	54,738 18 -	64
	£.	5,296,532 8 5	6,057,522 - -	869,489 7 9	108,499 16 2	
	ALL OTHER ARMY SERVICES:					
	EFFECTIVE:					
2	Land Forces - Pay and Allowances	5,443,401 19 5	5,355,596 - -	- - -	87,805 19 5	6
3	Ditto - Miscellaneous Charges	697,674 5 11	706,892 - -	9,217 14 1	—	16
4	Embodied Militia	61 11 4	- - -	- - -	61 11 4	16
5	Volunteer Corps	196,374 14 3	218,167 - -	21,792 5 9	—	18
6	Departments of the Secretary of State for War and the General Commanding in Chief	199,165 3 6	209,901 - -	10,735 16 6	—	20
7	Manufacturing Establishments, Store Keepers, Barrack Masters, &c.	384,482 2 9	334,151 - -	- - -	50,331 2 9	22
15	Educational and Scientific Branches	280,642 19 2	296,283 - -	15,640 - 10	—	76
	NON-EFFECTIVE:					
16	Rewards for Military Service	25,490 17 1	24,360 - -	- - -	1,130 17 1	76
17	Pay of General Officers	75,971 1 2	77,600 - -	1,628 18 10	—	78
18	Pay of Reduced and Retired Officers	455,101 19 -	479,722 - -	24,620 1 -	—	78
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	164,842 12 9	179,876 - -	15,033 7 3	—	78
20	Pensions and Allowances for Wounds	33,039 - 8	35,633 - -	2,593 19 4	—	80
21	In-Pensions	34,204 3 -	33,923 - -	- - -	281 3 -	80
22	Out-Pensions	1,161,766 7 5	1,156,380 - -	- - -	5,386 7 5	80
23	Superannuation Allowances	136,802 2 3	143,364 - -	6,561 17 9	—	82
	MILITIA:					
Militia -	Disembodied Militia	826,185 7 2	750,980 - -	- - -	75,205 7 2	86
—	Amount written off as irrecoverable, the same representing Balances due from sundry Persons	7,607 11 4	- - -	- - -	7,607 11 4	86
	TOTAL, 1862-3 £.	15,419,346 6 7	16,060,350 - -	977,313 9 1	336,309 15 8	
—	Amount applicable to Grants for prior Years passed to Account in the Books of the War Office, agreeably with directions of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, conveyed in a Letter, dated the 23d August 1862	- - -	120,412 2 11	120,412 2 11	—	90
	TOTALS £.	15,419,346 6 7	16,180,762 2 11			
	TOTAL SAVINGS £.			1,097,725 12 -		
	TOTAL DEFICIENCIES £.				336,309 15 8	

War Office,
11 February 1864.

William Brown,
Accountant General, War Office.

No. 2. - - - - - - - - - -

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the SUMS EXPENDED "More or Less" than those Estimated under each of Causes of Variation between the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-63.	ESTIMATE, 1862-63.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 2.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LAND FORCES, PAY AND ALLOWANCES:				
1.—STAFF PAY AND ALLOWANCES:				
General Staff - - - - - - - -	99,172 14 4	99,796 - -	623 5 8	- -
Commissariat Staff - - - - - - -	62,476 8 7	61,651 - -	- -	825 8 7
Medical Staff - - - - - - - -	82,765 11 2	83,829 - -	1,063 8 10	- -
Purveyor's Staff - - - - - - - -	19,584 13 3	21,015 - -	1,430 6 9	- -
Veterinary Staff - - - - - - - -	3,538 6 -	3,431 - -	- -	107 6 -
Military Store Staff - - - - - - -	57,232 18 6	59,653 - -	2,420 1 6	- -
Miscellaneous and Contingencies - - - -	83,233 - 9	84,140 - -	906 19 3	- -
Pay of Staff employed in China, including Indian Allowances - - - - - - - -	61 16 7	- - -	- -	61 16 7
£.	408,065 9 2	413,515 - -	6,444 2 -	994 11 2
2.—REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES:				
Pay - - - - - - - - - - -	4,560,036 18 2	4,564,409 - -	4,372 1 10	- -
Deduct for the Pay of Officers and Men wanting to complete Establishment, &c. - - - - -	- - -	60,000 - -	- -	60,000 - -
£.	4,560,036 18 2	4,504,409 - -	4,372 1 10	60,000 - -
Additional Pay for Length of Service - - -	47,160 - 7	51,684 - -	4,523 19 5	- -
Good Conduct Pay, including Allowances for the first Equipment of Officers promoted from the Rank of Non-commissioned Officers - - - - -	127,461 13 9	111,822 - -	- -	15,639 13 9
£.	4,734,658 12 6	4,667,915 - -	8,896 1 3	75,639 13 9
3.—MONEY ALLOWANCES IN THE NATURE OF PAY:				
Beer Money: Allowance to Troops in the United Kingdom in lieu of Beer - - - - - -	118,626 6 11	121,111 - -	2,484 13 1	- -
ommand Money to Regimental Officers - -	18,197 9 3	18,214 - -	16 10 9	- -
Allowance to Acting Staff of Detachments, and to Officers acting as Engineers, &c. - - - -	4,612 5 -	8,000 - -	3,387 15 -	- -
Extra Pay to Engineer Officers at Home and Abroad	40,608 17 4	42,268 - -	1,659 2 8	- -
Allowance to the three Regiments of Household Cavalry for paying the Regiments - - - -	315 - -	315 - -	—	—
Carried forward - - - £.	182,359 18 6	189,908 - -	7,548 1 6	—

- - - - - - - No. 2.

the Subdivisions of the VOTES included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Expenditure and the Estimate.

CAUSES OF VARIATION.
This Saving is attributable to Vacancies, and circumstances contingent upon a changing Establishment.
This Excess has arisen from Commissariat Staff Pay applicable to the year 1861–62 coming into course of payment subsequently to the 1st April 1862, and a few unprovided items connected with the Third China War.
This Saving originated from lapsed Pay, arising from Vacancies, and the time which was spent in filling up the same; also from the difference between minimum and maximum rates of Pay upon first appointment.
Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - ditto.
This Excess arose from certain Arrears which came in course of payment subsequently to the 1st April 1862.
This Saving has resulted from a like cause as influenced the charge for the Medical and Purveying Staff, the only difference between the two Services being that the Military Store Establishment is the more extensive.
This Service, as its title indicates, can never be critically stated in the Estimates; consequently the Saving here mentioned may be considered the casual difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.
This Charge is an Arrear which came into course of payment subsequently to the 1st April 1862.
The net Excess of 55,627 *l.* 18 *s.* 2 *d.* has resulted from the Regimental Establishments having fallen within 387 Non-Commissioned Officers and 344 Rank and File only of the number granted by Parliament for the year 1862–63.
This Saving has resulted from the number of claimants to additional pay being less than was expected when the Estimates for 1862–63 were being prepared.
This Excess was produced partly by the Estimates for 1862–63 being based upon data taken from the Charges incurred in the June and September Quarters, 1861, the Accounts for the year having been but partially received in office when those Estimates were prepared, and partly from the actual disbursement realised in the subsequent year, in consequence of the operations of the Royal Warrant dated 1st March 1860 being very much larger than was anticipated. Moreover, the reception of the Charges for the Depôts of Regiments serving in India added materially to the expenditure beyond the sum contemplated.
This Saving was occasioned by Absentees from their Corps, either on Furlough, in Prison, or by Desertion.
This Saving arose from a sum not coming into course of payment within the financial year 1862–63, the Estimate for that period having been based upon an Establishment.
The Sum voted for this Service was based upon the amount expended in 1861–62; but as the requirements for Detachments, &c. were less in the subsequent year, the Saving is due to that cause.
This Saving has been caused by the number of Officers entitled to this allowance having been less than in previous years, and also by there having been certain amounts undrawn on the 31st March 1863.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended "More or Less" than those Estimated under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-63.	ESTIMATE, 1862-63.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 2—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
LAND FORCES, PAY AND ALLOWANCES—*continued.*				
Brought forward - - -	182,359 18 6	189,908 - -	7,548 1 6	—
3.—Money Allowances, &c.—*continued.*				
Allowance to the Quartermaster of Foot Guards for making up Accounts - - - - - - - -	100 - -	140 - -	40 - -	- -
Allowance to Paymasters of Regiments Abroad, while absent at Home on Sick Leave - - - -	91 5 -	200 - -	108 15 -	- -
Non-effective Allowance to Field Officers - -	6,329 15 -	5,938 - -	- -	391 15 -
Contingent Allowance to Captains - - - -	57,383 18 3	58,099 - -	715 1 9	- -
Allowance to Riding Master of Cavalry Regiments, and of the Military Train, and Allowances to Rough Riders - - - - - - - - - -	2,250 4 11	2,710 - -	459 15 1	- -
Allowance for Farriery - - - - - - -	9,924 12 10	11,161 - -	1,236 7 2	- -
Allowance to Non-commissioned Officers acting as Deputy Marshal to Foot Guards - - -	51 6 6	51 - -	- -	- 6 6
Allowance to Officers, Instructors of Musketry, and to Officers and Non-commissioned Officers in Gunnery - - - - - - - - - -	6,178 10 11	5,959 - -	- -	219 10 11
Batta and other Indian Allowances to Regiments, &c., serving in China - - - - - -	33,971 3 1	- - -	- -	33,971 3 1
Pay of Officers and Soldiers employed on particular Service in Canada - - - - - - -	2,037 2 9	- - -	- -	2,037 2 9
£.	300,677 17 9	274,166 - -	10,108 - 6	36,619 18 3
RECAPITULATION.				
1. STAFF PAY AND ALLOWANCES - - - -	408,065 9 2	413,515 - -	6,444 2 -	994 11 2
2. REGIMENTAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES - - -	4,734,658 12 6	4,667,915 - -	8,896 1 3	75,639 13 9
3. MONEY ALLOWANCES OF THE NATURE OF PAY -	300,677 17 9	274,166 - -	10,108 - 6	36,619 18 3
TOTAL VOTE No. 2 - - - £.	5,443,401 19 5	5,355,596 - -	25,448 3 9	113,254 3 2
Deficiencies carried to page 3 - - -	£. 87,805 19 5		£. 87,805 19 5	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply applicable to the foregoing Vote, *see* page 98.

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont*ᵈ.

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving has arisen from the employment of one Battalion Grenadier and one Battalion of the Scots Fusilier Guards in Canada, the provision by Parliament having been at the rate of 20 *l.* per Battalion for seven Battalions: an Acting Paymaster having been appointed to the first mentioned, and the allowances to that Officer charged under the head of "Allowances to Acting Staff," superseded the necessity for issuing these allowances in full.

This Expenditure is entirely dependent upon circumstances beyond control; hence the cause of this saving.

This Excess has arisen from charges on account of Officers of Regiments in India, which formerly were separately adjusted by War Office with the Indian Government; but as that Government now pays a capitation rate of 10 *l.* for every effective soldier serving in India, which is paid into the Exchequer by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, this difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure becomes a valid liability upon Imperial funds, although no actual provision was made in the year in which it occurred.

This Saving is attributable to a fluctuation in the strength of each Company, the regulations awarding different rates according to the number of Rank and File.

This Saving has arisen from the non employment of Officers and Men in the various capacities mentioned to the extent first contemplated at the commencement of the Financial Year 1862-63.

This Saving has been caused by the Horses belonging to the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Cavalry of the Line, and Military Train, having been for the most part under the Establishment for which Parliament granted one halfpenny per diem for each Horse.

This Excess is the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Excess has arisen from it having been found expedient to appoint Instructors of Musketry to Cavalry Regiments.

This charge represents partly the Indian Pay and Allowances to Sailors and Marines serving on Shore in China, prior to the 31st March 1862, but transferred subsequently to the credit of Naval Funds; and partly the Pay and Allowances to certain Indian Native Troops, likewise employed in that country, both of which were unprovided for in the Army Estimates for the Year 1862-63. Services like the last mentioned were, in 1861-62, defrayed from the Special Vote of Credit for the third China War.

This sum is the total charge for the Pay of Officers and Men sent to British North America for the purpose of organizing the Militia of that country, the cost of which it was decided should be defrayed from Army Funds.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended "More or Less" than those Estimated under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-63.	ESTIMATE, 1862-63.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 3. LAND FORCES, MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1.—GARRISONS, DEPÔTS, &c.:				
Pay &c. of Staff of — Cavalry Depôt at Maidstone	2,910 9 8	3,302 - -	391 10 4	- -
Pay &c. of Staff of — Ditto at Canterbury	3,916 1 10	3,876 - -	- -	40 1 10
Pay &c. of Staff of — Invalid Depôt at Chatham	3,843 1 8	4,019 - -	175 18 4	- -
Pay &c. of Staff of — Ditto at Great Yarmouth	888 19 9	919 - -	30 - 3	- -
£.	11,558 12 11	12,116 - -	597 8 11	40 1 10
2.—DEPÔT BATTALIONS:				
Pay of Staff Clerks, Command Money, Non-effective Allowance, Servants' Allowance, Postage, Special Pay, and Miscellaneous Charges (including Beer Money and Extra Pay of Serjeants)	61,136 3 5	63,148 - -	2,011 16 7	- -
£.	61,136 3 5	63,148 - -	2,011 16 7	—
3.—RECRUITING:				
Allowances and Expenses of Superintending Officers	3,315 8 11	2,500 - -	- - -	815 8 11
Levy Money of Recruits	18,506 9 3	22,250 - -	3,743 10 9	- -
Travelling Expenses of Officers on the Recruiting Service	268 7 10	500 - -	231 12 2	- -
Marching Allowance, and Cost of Conveyance of Recruits, Escorts, &c.	6,996 19 2	5,000 - -	- -	1,996 19 2
Medical Attendance on Recruiting Parties and Recruits	54 - 7	200 - -	145 19 5	- -
Travelling Allowance to rejected Recruits	248 15 10	300 - -	51 4 2	- -
Staff of Recruiting District — Pay	16,889 16 8	14,031 4 2	2,906 15 5	- -
Staff of Recruiting District — Clerks and Contingencies		5,765 7 11		
Special Bounty Men re-engaging in the Colonies	2,014 - -	4,800 - -	2,786 - -	- -
£.	48,293 18 3	55,346 12 1	9,865 1 11	2,812 8 1
Fractions added	- - -	- 7 11	- 7 11	—
£.	48,293 18 3	55,347 - -	9,865 9 10	2,812 8 1
4.—PURCHASE OF HORSES:				
Allowance for Purchase of Horses for the Household Cavalry as borne upon the Establishment	3,360 - -	3,360 - -	—	—
Allowance to Officers of the Cape Corps as borne on the Establishment	884 15 8	1,070 - -	185 4 4	- -
Purchase of Horses for — Cavalry of the Line	52,527 19 3	23,070 - -	830 - 9	- -
Purchase of Horses for — Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers		22,788 - -		
Purchase of Horses for — Cape Mounted Rifles		7,500 - -		
Expenses prior to joining	3,131 8 2	2,000 - -	- -	1,131 8 2
£.	59,904 3 1	59,788 - -	1,015 5 1	1,131 8 2

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont^d*.

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving has been occasioned by the changes which have taken place in the Officers of this Establishment, arising from Promotion and other Causes.

This Excess arose from the Contingencies being rather larger than usual for this Establishment.

This apparent Saving is attributable to the Pay Lists of the Two Invalid Depôts (9 March 1863) not having been rendered in time to be recorded prior to the Date of closing this Account.

This Saving represents the casual difference between Actual and Estimated Expenditure.

This Saving has resulted from the demand for Clerical Assistance in the Offices of Paymasters, having been less than was expected when the Estimates for 1862-3 were being prepared.

This Excess has originated from the Employment of Staff Officers of Pensioners for whose Allowances no Provision was made in the Estimates for 1862-3.

This Saving has resulted from the Number of Soldiers whose term of Service had expired, and who re-engaged, having been larger than expected. This class of Recruits received less Bounty than the newly raised men.

This Saving is owing to a less Number of Regimental Officers being employed in the Recruiting Service than in previous Years.

This Excess is mainly to be ascribed to the Distance the Recruits had to travel before they reached the Head Quarters of the several Districts, Corps, &c., rather than to the Number Enlisted.

This Saving is owing to a less Number of Recruits being examined by Private Medical Practitioners than was contemplated at the commencement of the Financial Year 1862-3.

This Saving is traceable to a less Number of Recruits being rejected than contemplated when the Estimates were prepared.

This Saving is mainly attributable to the General Agents Consolidated Accounts for Districts not having been received sufficiently early to admit of its contents being reported to Parliament in this Account of Army Receipt and Expenditure for 1862-3, the closing of which took place on the 31st October 1863.

This Service was formerly voted under the general head "Levy Money" of Recruits; but as it was desirable to show the Amount paid to Re-enlisted Men under the Acts 10 & 11 Vict. c. 37, and 12 & 13 Vict. c. 73, separately, a Special Vote was taken in the first instance for 1862-3, on which a Saving accrues from the Number availing themselves of the Advantages offered having been less than was expected.

As the Allowance is to compensate the Officers of the Cape Mounted Riflemen for the Wear and Tear of their Horses, this Saving is attributable to the Service of the Chargers having been less than 10 Years, upon which Data this Remuneration is granted.

These Items have been considered as applicable to one Account, and the Expenditure appertaining to them recorded accordingly. The Saving, therefore, is attributable to the Credits realised by the Payment by Officers for Horses, which they were permitted to select from the Ranks.

As this is an uncertain Item of Expenditure, consisting of Travelling Allowances to Dealers, and the Expenses of Officers employed in selecting Horses, this Excess arose from Arrear Claims which came into course of Payment, and a larger Number of Horses having been purchased than was expected.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-63.	ESTIMATE, 1862-63.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 3—*continued.* LAND FORCES, MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
5.—HOSPITAL EXPENSES, MEDICINES, AND TREATMENT OF SICK:				
Diet, &c. of Soldiers in General and Regimental Hospitals at Home and Abroad	140,615 7 8	162,000 – –	21,384 12 4	– –
Cost of Medicines and Surgical Instruments, and Carriage thereof	33,031 14 11	40,000 – –	6,968 5 1	– –
Allowance to Private Medical Practitioners, and Medical Bills	4,322 4 11	3,500 – –	– –	822 4 11
Cost of Horse Medicines, including Bills of Private Veterinary Surgeons	1,225 – 8	1,000 – –	– –	225 – 8
Cost of Meteorological Instruments	907 3 6	1,100 – –	192 16 6	– –
Allowance to Non-commissioned Officers and Men employed as Compounders of Medicines in general, and Regimental Hospitals at Home and Abroad	1,990 16 4	3,865 – –	1,874 3 8	– –
Subscriptions to the Lock Hospitals, at Chatham, 375 *l.*, and Devonport, 300 *l.*; the Hospital at Aldershot, 250 *l.*; Royal Hospital at Portsmouth, 240 *l.*; Naas Union Hospital, 100 *l.*, Colchester Union Hospital, 50 *l.*; St. Stephen's Hospital, at Dublin, 23 *l.*; St. George's Hospital, London, 5 *l.* 5 *s.*; Westminster Hospital, 5 *l.* 5 *s.*; and Small Pox Hospital, London, 5 *l.* 5*s.*	728 15 –	1,354 – –	625 5 –	– –
£.	182,821 3 –	212,819 – –	31,045 2 7	1,047 5 7
Deduct—				
Stoppages from the Pay of Soldiers in Hospital £. 87,690 4 11				
Contribution from Farriery 64 13 8				
	87,754 18 7	111,000 – –	23,245 1 5	—
£.	95,066 4 5	101,819 – –	7,800 1 2	1,047 5 7
6.—ADMINISTRATION OF MARTIAL LAW:				
Judge Advocate General and his Department	4,354 8 –	4,370 – –	15 12 –	– –
Allowance to Acting Judge Advocates and to Members and Witnesses at Courts Martial (including Travelling Expenses)	2,946 14 2	2,500 – –	– –	446 14 2
Salary of the Inspector General of Military Prisons, Allowance for an Office, and Clerk, and to cover Travelling Expenses	410 – –	600 – –	190 – –	– –
Subsistence and Expenses on Routes of Deserters and their Escorts, and Rewards for the apprehension of Deserters	5,621 19 9	6,000 – –	378 – 3	– –
Charge for escorting Prisoners to and from Military Prisons	7,647 9 11	6,000 – –	– –	1,647 9 11
Allowance to Non-commissioned Officers acting as Provost Serjeants in Garrison and Barrack Cells at Home and Abroad	4,047 1 4	3,000 – –	– –	1,047 1 4
Military Police in Garrison and Camp	3,095 18 4	2,308 – –	– –	787 18 4
Carried forward £.	28,123 11 6	24,778 – –	583 12 3	3,929 3 9

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont^d*.

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

These items should be looked upon as the elements of one Account, particularly as the stoppages from the Pay of Men for their Maintenance in Hospital, and the contribution from the Farriery Allowance in Aid of the Cost of Horse Medicines, are taken in discharge of the aggregate Charges for Hospital Expenditure; the difference therefore between the total thereof, and 101,819 *l.* Voted, may be attributed:—

1st. To a less number of Men being treated in Hospital, as shown by the Amount of probable Receipts under the Head of Stoppages, &c., than was expected when the Estimates for 1862–3, were prepared.

2d. To the re-purchases, within the Financial Year 1862–3, of Medicines and Surgical Instruments for the purpose of keeping up "Stock," being less than in 1861–2, upon the Expenditure in which the Estimate for the subsequent Year was based.

3d. To the non-payment, during the Financial Year 1862–3, of the Sum Voted by Parliament to some of the Hospitals detailed on page 12 of the Estimates for that Year.

This Saving is merely the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This being a very fluctuating item of Expenditure, and dependent upon the Amount of Military Crime, no very critical Vote could be taken. The excess, therefore, on this occasion is traceable to the inadequacy of a Grant based upon previous experience.

This Saving is produced by the late Inspector General merely drawing his Actual Disbursements on account of his Office, Clerk, and Travelling Expenses, instead of the Consolidated Allowance Voted by Parliament.

This Saving is owing to a diminution in the Number of Deserters.

This is a variable item of Expenditure which is dependent upon the extent of the Military Offences committed. The excess, therefore, beyond Grant for the same, is owing to that Grant being based upon the Disbursements defrayed in 1861–2, which proved inadequate.

This Excess is attributable to the necessities of the Service in all parts of the world for this class of Officers, being greater than in previous Years.

This Excess is partly caused by the data upon which the Estimate for 1862–3 was prepared, not being then sufficiently recent; and partly by the contingent character of the service.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862–63.	ESTIMATE, 1862–63.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 3—*continued.*				
LAND FORCES, MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	28,123 11 6	24,778 – –	583 12 3	3,929 3 9
6.—Administration of Martial Law—*continued.*				
Establishment of Military Prisons. Aldershot	– – –	6,892 – –		
Athlone	– – –	899 – –		
Barbadoes	– – –	8 0 – –		
Bermuda	– – –	563 – –		
Cork	– – –	2,037 – –		
Fort Clarence	– – –	4,079 – –		
Devonport	– – –	850 – –		
Dublin	– – –	1,908 – –		
Gibraltar	33,164 11 9	2,156 – –	765 8 3	– –
Gosport		3,350 – –		
Greenlaw	– – –	1,585 – –		
Halifax, Nova Scotia	– – –	619 – –		
Limerick	– – –	875 – –		
Malta	– – –	1,578 – –		
Mauritius	– – –	518 – –		
Quebec	– – –	2,280 – –		
Vido, Ionian Islands	– – –	640 – –		
Weedon	– – –	2,301 – –		
£.	61,288 3 3	58,708 – –	1,349 – 6	3,929 3 9
7.—MOVEMENT OF TROOPS:				
Movement of Troops at Home	67,618 14 1	100,000 – –	32,381 5 11	– –
Land and Water Carriage in the Colonies	104,552 18 4	90,000 – –	– –	14,552 18 4
Allowance for the Expense of Land and Water Carriage at certain Stations abroad	877 15 1	1,000 – –	122 4 11	– –
£.	173,049 7 6	191,000 – –	32,503 10 10	14,552 18 4
8.—AGENCY:				
Agency	50,124 1 2	30,700 – –	– –	19,424 1 2
Allowance to Agents for Postage and Stationery	1,997 9 9	1,260 – –	– –	737 9 9
Allowance to Agents of the Foot Guards for keeping and correcting the Record of Soldiers' Services, and for reporting Proceedings of Courts Martial	118 7 6	100 – –	– –	18 7 6
Salary of the General Agent for the Recruiting Service, Clerks, Office Rent, &c.	1,350 – –	1,350 – –	—	—
£.	53,589 18 5	33,410 – –	– –	20,179 18 5
9.—DIVINE SERVICE:				
Pay of Commissioned Chaplains	24,062 13 6	21,055 – –	350 6 6	– –
Chapel Clerks, and Contingencies		3,358 – –		
Allowances to Officiating Clergymen for performing Divine Service to the Troops at Home and Abroad	21,926 – 7	18,395 – –	– –	3,531 – 7
£.	45,988 14 1	42,808 – –	350 6 6	3,531 – 7

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont*[d].

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving is owing to the diminished Price of Provisions, the Estimate having been framed upon the average of those in force during the year 1861–2.

The amount granted by Parliament being based upon expected movement of the Troops serving in the United Kingdom, this Saving has accrued from the data being necessarily imperfect, although it was the best which could be procured when the Estimates for 1862–3 were in course of preparation.

The Grant for this Service was calculated upon the past year's experience, and as the employment of land and water carriage in the Colonies is dependent entirely upon local circumstances this Excess has been occasioned by the disturbed state of Affairs in China, New Zealand, &c.

This saving has been occasioned by the movement of Troops at the Cape being less, and the full grant for Barrel Bulk Allowances not having been expended.

This Excess represents for the most part the Allowance to Regimental Agents for 1861–2 which did not come into course of Payment until after the 1st April 1862.

This Excess has been caused by the introduction into the Army Estimates of the Home Charges for Regiments serving in India in consequence of the Indian Government paying the sum of 10 *l.* for every Effective Soldier doing Duty in India, which Amount is paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer by the Lords of the Treasury as Extra Receipts.

This Excess is the casual difference between Actual and Estimated Expenditure.

This Saving is attributable to a decreased Expenditure for Services of a Miscellaneous character.

This Excess has been occasio ned by a great need of Divine Service in localities where it has not been deemed expedient to employ Commissioned Chaplains.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-63.	ESTIMATE, 1862-63.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 3—*continued.* LAND FORCES, MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
10.—MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS:				
Charge for Military Savings Banks, Interest on Deposits, &c. - - - - - - - £.	466 10 8	1,000 - -	533 9 4	- -
11.—MILITARY REWARDS:				
Cost of Medals - - - - - - - £.	2,132 19 10	3,000 - -	867 - 2	- -
12.—MISCELLANEOUS:				
Allowance to the Foot Guards in lieu of Stock Purse Fund for Recruiting and Hospital Expenses -	8,588 11 1	11,157 - -	2,568 8 11	- -
Allowance to Martello Tower Keepers on the Coast -	261 11 -	366 - -	104 9 -	- -
Allowance for Regimental Postage and Stationery, &c.	10,801 18 -	9,000 - -	- -	1,801 18 -
Compensation to Officers and Men for Losses under the Provisions of the Royal Warrant - - -	2,447 10 5	5,000 - -	2,552 9 7	- -
Field Allowance - - - - - - - -	5,674 13 -	10,000 - -	4,325 7 -	- -
Allowance to First Majors of the Foot Guards in lieu of Apartments at the Horse Guards, and of Coals and Candles - - - - - - - -	266 18 4	267 - -	- 1 8	- -
Allowance to Discharged Soldiers and their Families, to take them Home, and Temporary Allowances to Widows and Children of Deceased Soldiers, &c. -	17,932 1 -	12,000 - -	- -	5,932 1 -
Gratuities to Soldiers Discharged by Indulgence, and as Rewards for Meritorious Conduct - - -	8,937 9 9	8,000 - -	- -	937 9 9
Servants' Allowance to Engineer Officers - -	11,361 15 -	10,000 - -	- -	1,361 15 -
Allowance to Officers for the Hire of Black Male Servants at Tropical Stations - - - -	2,471 - -	4,000 - -	1,529 - -	- -
Salary of the Inspector of Regimental Colours -	60 - -	60 - -	—	—
Allowance to the Paymaster of the Depôt Brigade, Royal Artillery, for Clerks - - - - -	2,701 13 8	1,868 - -	- -	833 13 8
Miscellaneous and unforeseen Charges - - -	3,180 11 3	4,000 - -	819 8 9	- -
Carried forward - - - £.	74,685 12 6	75,718 - -	11,899 4 11	10,866 17 5

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont^d.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving has been caused by Dividends on the Stock purchased with the Deposits in the Military Savings Banks being nearly adequate to defray the requirements under the Law.

This saving has resulted from the Claims for Supplies in 1862-63 not having come into course of payment.

This Saving is attributable to the Account of the Grenadier Guards, for the Half-year ended the 31st March 1863, not having been rendered in sufficient time for record before this Account was closed.

This Saving is the casual difference between Actual and Estimated Expenditure.

This Excess has been mainly caused by the introduction into the Army Estimates of the Home Charges for Regiments serving in India, in consequence of the Indian Government paying the sum of 10*l.* for every effective Soldier doing duty in that Country, and which the Lords of the Treasury pay over to the Exchequer as an extra Receipt.

This Item represents a very variable source of Expenditure, which is contingent upon Losses of Chargers and Appointments to prevent Contagion, where Horses are afflicted with Glanders, &c.: also, Loss of Necessaries of Men, through Shipwreck, &c. Consequently when these Contingencies fall short of the average, a Saving necessarily is effected.

This Saving arose from the more extensive accommodation of the Troops employed in certain Colonies, in Barracks, and Quarters in 1862-63, than during 1861-62, upon the Expenditure of which the former Estimate was based.

This Saving is the casual difference between Actual and Estimated Expenditure.

This Service is of a very fluctuating character, it being dependent upon Casualties occasioned by Invalids sent from India and elsewhere. The Excess, therefore, has been produced by the vague data upon which the Estimate was necessarily based.

- - Ditto - - - - Ditto - - - - Ditto.

This Excess is attributable to a larger number of Officers of the Royal Engineers being borne on the Establishment of that Corps than for whom Parliament granted Servants' Allowance; the Expenditure in 1861-62 fell short of the Sum provided, and formed the data upon which the Estimates for the ensuing Year were based.

As the Officers belonging to the Corps serving at Jamaica, Honduras, the Western Coast of Africa, and the Windward and Leeward Islands are not entitled to this Allowance unless present with their Regiments, or do actually employ the number of Servants awarded to their respective Ranks by the Royal Warrant, dated 23d April 1861, this Saving is due to one or both of these Contingencies.

This Excess has been occasioned by the increase of Clerical Assistance granted to the Paymasters of the Regiments formerly composing the Ordnance Military Corps, in consequence of the accession of Duties.

The Saving has resulted from unforeseen Charges being less than were expected when the Estimates for 1862-63 were prepared.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-63.	ESTIMATE, 1862-63.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 3—*continued.* LAND FORCES, MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	74,685 12 6	75,718 – –	11,899 4 11	10,866 17 5
12.—Miscellaneous—*continued.*				
Guernsey and Jersey Militia - - - - - -	4,198 6 8	4,330 – –	131 13 4	- -
Repayment to the Indian Government for the Force maintained at Labuan - - - - - -	5,225 3 1	3,650 – –	- -	1,575 3 1
Allowance to Non-Commissioned Officers and Men attached to Fire Brigade in Camps - - -	500 11 8	500 – –	- -	– 11 8
Instructors of Gymnastics - - - - - -	532 3 6	550 – –	17 16 6	- -
Arrear Transactions arising from the Russian War -	57 12 8	- - -	- -	57 12 8
£.	85,199 10 1	84,748 – –	12,048 14 9	12,500 4 10

RECAPITULATION.

1. STAFF OF CAVALRY AND MISCELLANEOUS DEPÔTS	11,558 12 11	12,116 – –	597 8 11	40 1 10
2. STAFF OF DEPÔT BATTALIONS - - - - -	61,136 3 5	63,148 – –	2,011 16 7	—
3. RECRUITING - - - - - - - - -	48,293 18 3	55,347 – –	9,865 9 10	2,812 8 1
4. PURCHASE OF HORSES - - - - - -	59,904 3 1	59,788 – –	1,015 5 1	1,131 8 2
5. HOSPITAL EXPENSES, MEDICINES, AND TREATMENT OF THE SICK - - - - - - -	95,066 4 5	101,819 – –	7,800 1 2	1,047 5 7
6. ADMINISTRATION OF MARTIAL LAW - - -	61,288 3 3	58,708 – –	1,349 – 6	3,929 3 9
7. MOVEMENT OF TROOPS - - - - - -	173,049 7 6	191,000 – –	32,503 10 10	14,552 18 4
8. AGENCY - - - - - - - - - -	53,589 18 5	33,410 – –	- -	20,179 18 5
9. DIVINE SERVICE - - - - - - - -	45,988 14 1	42,808 – –	350 6 6	3,531 – 7
10. MILITARY SAVINGS BANKS - - - - -	466 10 8	1,000 – –	533 9 4	—
11. MILITARY REWARDS - - - - - -	2,132 19 10	3,000 – –	867 – 2	—
12. MISCELLANEOUS - - - - - - - -	85,199 10 1	84,748 – –	12,048 14 9	12,500 4 10
TOTAL VOTE No. 3 - - - £.	697,674 5 11	706,892 – –	68,942 3 8	59,724 9 7
Savings carried to page 3 - - £.	9,217 14 1		£. 9,217 14 1	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to the foregoing Vote (*see* p. 98.)

VOTE No. 4. EMBODIED MILITIA - - - -	61 11 4	- - -	- -	61 11 4
Deficiency carried to page 3 - - £.	61 11 4		£. 61 11 4	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to the foregoing Vote (*see* p. 98.)

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont^d.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.
As the Estimate for this Item represented the Expenditure in 1861-62, this saving is the difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.
This Excess is partly the amount of an Arrear, 1861-62, coming into course of Payment in 1862-63, and partly from the expectation that the charges by the Indian Government for this Force would be less in the last-mentioned period.
This Excess is the casual difference accidentally arising between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.
This Saving is attributable to the same cause.
This Charge is an unprovided Service, the Balance on the Grants for the Additional Expenses incidental to the Russian War having long since been surrendered in aid of "Ways and Means."
This Charge is an arrear which came into course of Payment in 1862.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-63.	ESTIMATE, 1862-63.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 5.				
VOLUNTEER CORPS:				
YEOMANRY CAVALRY:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Pay and Forage Allowances	10,380 4 10	5,152 11 8	- -	5,227 13 2
Contingent and Clothing Allowances	35,884 15 -	43,377 - -	7,492 5 -	- -
Expense of Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry when assembled for Exercise or for Permanent Duty, or when employed in Aid of the Civil Power, and Expense of Inspecting Field Officers, &c.	43,674 6 2	40,000 - - 6,500 - -	2,825 13 10	- -
Payments to Clerks of General Meetings	- - -	250 - -	250 - -	- -
OTHER VOLUNTEER CORPS:				
Pay, &c. of Volunteer Staff at Head Quarters	6,899 1 10	6,120 14 3	- -	- -
Pay and Forage Allowance of Adjutants of Volunteer Rifle Corps	- - -	51,099 - -	- -	- -
Contingent Allowance to Adjutants, at 4 *l.* per Company per annum	- - -	8,232 - -	- -	- -
Extra Allowance to Adjutants of Battalions and Brigades in lieu of Travelling Expenses	- - -	6,314 - -	- -	- -
Allowance to Adjutants whilst undergoing instruction at Hythe, and actual Travelling Expenses	- - -	1,475 - -	- -	- -
	58,131 18 1 37,380 9 11 1,119 7 10	- - -	16,356 16 7	
Allowances to Serjeant-instructors of Volunteer Corps, and temporary Drill Instructors	- - -	40,819 - -	- -	- -
Extra Allowance to ditto, acting as Serjeant Majors of Corps	- - -	821 - -	- -	- -
Travelling Expenses of ditto, to and from the Schools of Musketry of Hythe and Fleetwood	- - -	250 - -	- -	- -
Allowance to Non-commissioned Officers of the Artillery and Engineers to Artillery and Engineer Volunteer Corps	- - -	4,257 - -	- -	- -
Travelling Expenses, &c., of Officers of the Line, and other Forces, on Volunteer duties	- - -	500 - -	- -	- -
Payments to Clerks of Lieutenancy	2,904 10 7	3,000 - -	95 9 5	- -
	196,374 14 3	218,167 5 11	27,020 4 10	5,227 13 2
Deduct Fractions not Voted	- - -	- 5 11	- 5 11	- -
£.	196,374 14 3	218,167 - -	27,019 18 11	5,227 13 2
Savings carried to page 3	£. 21,792 5 9		£. 21,792 5 9	

Copies of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Replies, applicable

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont^d.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Excess has been occasioned by the higher rate of remuneration granted to Adjutants, whose pay has been increased from 8 *s.* to 10 *s.* per diem, with an allowance of 2 *l.* per Troop per annum for Travelling Expenses; and direct Government pay to certain Serjeants and Trumpeters of the Permanent Staff, who formerly received an Allowance from the Money Voted by Parliament for Clothing and Contingent Allowance. These extra charges were sanctioned by the Treasury, by letter, dated 29th August 1861, allowing the same to take effect from 1 April 1862.

This Saving has resulted from the abolition of the Contingent Allowances.

This Saving arose partly by the Miscellaneous items comprised in this part of the Vote having been less than was expected, and partly from the claims to sums required to make up the pay and allowances received by officers of the Yeomanry Cavalry assembled for exercise or permanent duty during the Financial Year 1861–62, to that which they would have been entitled under the old regulations, the same not exceeding the Ordinary Saving and the Special Vote granted for meeting the additional expenditure.

The Charges under this head having a like character to those applicable to the Volunteer Rifle Corps, the whole have been debited against the grant for the last-mentioned item of expenditure. It is to be remarked that had a transfer been made, the same result would have been effected, viz., a saving of 345 *l.* 9 *s.* 5 *d.* upon the aggregate under the two items for lieutenancy (*see* below.)

The Excesses of Expenditure beyond grants for some of the services under the head of "Other Volunteer Corps," and the savings on others, are attributable to the infancy of the Rifle Volunteer movement, and the progressive organization of the several Regiments.

This Saving is the unavoidable difference between an estimated and an actual charge.

to the foregoing Vote, as follow, and at page 98.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

(0070—76.)

Sir, War Office, 20 May 1861.

I AM directed by Lord Herbert to transmit herewith a copy of the Report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the present organization and establishment of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and to request that you will lay it before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury for their approval, so far as regards those recommendations which relate to the payment of the Force. Their Lordships will observe, that although it is proposed to give, from the 1st April 1862, a higher rate of remuneration to the Adjutants, viz., 10 *s.* instead of 8 *s.* a day, with an allowance of 2 *l.* per troop per annum for travelling expenses, and direct Government pay to certain serjeants and trumpeters of the permanent staff, who are at present paid out of the allowance granted for contingencies, there will be annual saving of about 13,000 *l.*, consequent on the abolition of the contingent allowance of 30 *s.* a man from the above date, and the reduction of the pay of the officers which has already been carried into effect. With reference to the rates of retired allowances for Yeomanry Adjutants, approved by the Treasury letter dated 12th January last, 176—11/1, Lord Herbert has desired me to request that you will refer their Lordships to page 4 of the Report, in which it is recommended that they should be granted the same rate of retiring allowance as Adjutants of Volunteer Corps; and state to them

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE	
			Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 6.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DEPARTMENTS OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, AND OF THE GENERAL COMMANDING IN CHIEF:				
Department of the Secretary of State for War - -	172,124 16 4	182,691 – –	10,566 3 8	- -
Office of the General Commanding in Chief - -	10,336 4 –	10,478 – –	141 16 –	- -
Ditto - Adjutant General - - - - -	8,497 5 11	8,488 – –	- -	9 5 11
Ditto - Quartermaster General - - -	4,015 11 –	4,041 – –	25 9 –	- -
Ditto - General Officer Commanding in Ireland	795 8 3	809 – –	13 11 9	- -
Ditto - Deputy Adjutant General in Ireland -	1,396 8 8	1,413 – –	16 11 4	- -
Ditto - Deputy Quartermaster General in Ireland	1,718 13 11	1,741 – –	22 6 1	- -
Ditto - Army Medical Department, Dublin -	280 15 5	240 – –	- -	40 15 5
TOTAL VOTE No. 6 - - - £.	199,165 3 6	209,901 – –	10,785 17 10	50 1 4
Savings carried to page 3 - £.	10,735 16 6		£. 10,735 16 6	

Copy of application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury reply, applicable to the foregoing Vote—(*see* page 98).

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*contd.*

them that he cannot but anticipate remonstrances from the Yeomanry Adjutants if their retiring allowances are fixed at a less rate than those of Adjutants of Volunteer Corps, who serve under the same Act of Parliament.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *Edward Lugard.*

(8048—26/8.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 29 August 1861.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them Sir Edward Lugard's letter of the 20th May last, and its enclosure, being a copy of the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Organization and Establishment of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and their Lordships have directed me to acquaint you, for the information of Sir George Lewis, that they approve of the recommendation of the Committee relative to the payment of the Force being carried into effect.

I am, &c.

Sir B. Hawes, K.C.B. (signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving has arisen mainly from a reduction in the number of temporary and quarterly clerks, and from the charge for law costs having been less than that expected.

This Saving has resulted from vacancies and promotions.

This Excess may be ascribed to the casual difference which exists between actual Expenditure and Estimate.

This Saving is attributable to the same cause.

Ditto - - - ditto.

Ditto - - - ditto.

Ditto - - - ditto.

This Excess has been occasioned by office contingencies in 1862-3 being larger than the previous year.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 7.				
MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENTS, &c.:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Salaries of Manufacturing Departments	32,269 14 7	33,612 – –	1,342 5 5	– – –
Ditto - Engineer Establishment	67,850 7 2	68,701 – –	850 12 10	– – –
Ditto - Barrack Establishment	38,145 14 9	36,774 – –	– – –	1,371 14 9
Allowance, in lieu of Servants, to Civil Officers serving at Home and Abroad	2,517 10 1	2,500 – –	– – –	17 10 1
Climate and Foreign Service Pay to Officers of the Royal Engineer Establishments serving in Foreign Stations	1,688 16 6	2,156 – –	467 3 6	– – –
Local Expenditure for Travelling, Postage, and Carriage of Parcels; Telegrams; emptying Cesspools; Sweeping Chimneys; Lighting Lamps; taking Surveys, and Remains of Stores; Stamps, Advertisements, at Foreign Stations, and Contingencies	32,804 14 8	28,000 – –	– – –	4,804 14 8
Military Telegraphs at Home and Foreign Stations	475 17 7	500 – –	24 2 5	– – –
Signal Establishments at sundry Foreign Stations	692 10 4	550 – –	– – –	142 10 4
Salaries of the Warders, &c. employed in showing the Tower Armouries	1,540 13 2	1,058 – –	– – –	482 13 2
Lodging Money of Married Soldiers permitted to find their own Lodgings when the Corps is in Barracks or Quarters	15,931 2 –	3,000 – –	– – –	12,931 2 –
Allowance to Men in Stationary Quarters	4,387 8 8	12,000 – –	7,612 11 4	– – –
Allowance to Officers on Leave of Absence at Home after Service on the West Coast of Africa	224 10 3	300 – –	75 9 9	– – –
Lodging Allowance to Staff, Regimental, and Civil Officers, not accommodated in Barracks or Quarters	86,683 13 4	70,000 – –	– – –	16,683 13 4
Rent of Lands, Buildings hired as Barracks or Storehouses, Quarters, and supply of Water to Barracks, &c.	99,269 9 8	75,000 – –	– – –	24,269 9 8
TOTAL VOTE, No. 7 £.	384,482 2 9	334,151 – –	10,372 5 3	60,703 8 –
Deficiencies carried to page 3	£. 50,331 2 9		£. 50,331 2 9	

Copies of applications made to the Treasury, and of Treasury replies, applicable to the foregoing Vote, as follow, and at p. 98.

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont^d.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving has accrued from vacancies and the natural fluctuation between actual charge and the amount estimated.

Ditto - - - - - - - - - ditto.

This Excess originated from the exigencies of the service requiring an increase in the number of acting barrackmasters, barrack clerks, and barrack serjeants, in consequence of the extension of barrack accommodation.

This Excess is the difference between actual and expected expenditure.

This Saving has been caused by the non-payment of expected charges at the Gambia and Sierra Leone, there being no officers of the Royal Engineers employed at those stations in the capacity entitling them to this allowance.

This item is a fluctuating one, embracing a very variable and miscellaneous collection of charges, which at no time can be critically estimated for.

This Saving has been occasioned by the non-establishment of a military telegraph at Gibraltar, although, when the estimates for 1862-3 were in course of preparation, one was intended.

This Excess has arisen from the hostilities in New Zealand.

This Excess has been caused by charges for the pay of extra warders and a ticket collector, who were employed, with the consent of the Treasury (per Letter, dated 23 June 1862), during the period of the International Exhibition in 1862, and the cost of the introduction of a stained glass window into the Raleigh room at the White Tower, fitting up the Equestrian Statue of Queen Elizabeth, and of other stores, all of which would have been defrayed in past years from the fees for admission to the Tower, now paid over to the Exchequer as extra receipts.

These two items may be considered as equivalent to one, particularly as unmarried soldiers should be first accommodated in barracks; thus diminishing the charges against the Vote for allowances to men in stationary quarters, and causing an excess upon that for lodging money of married men, who now receive 4 *d.* a night instead of 2 *d.*, when room cannot be found for them in barracks.

This Saving is attributable to a less number of officers absent at home from the west coast of Africa than was expected.

This Excess has been caused by the estimated amount granted under this head having been based upon the expenditure in course of the year 1860-1, which proved insufficient to meet the ordinary and the extra demands occasioned by the Royal Warrants granting relative rank to officers of the store and purveying departments of the army, dated respectively the 24th December 1860, and the 23d April 1861.

This Excess was caused by the necessity of increasing the forces serving in British North America, in consequence of the disturbance of the affairs of the United States.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

Sir, War Office, 12 June 1862.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that, owing to the great increase of visitors to view the Tower, it becomes necessary that the Armouries should be open from nine to five, instead of from ten to four, being a similar course to that which was adopted in 1851.

As, however, this entails extra work upon the warders, collector, and armoury-keepers, I am to request that you will move their Lordships to sanction an addition to their pay at the following rate:—

21 Warders, 8*d.* per hour,

Collector, 1*s.*,

Each Armoury-keeper, 8*d.* per hour;

this increased rate only to continue so long as the extra hours are necessary, which may probably extend to about three months from this date.

I am to suggest that the extra (temporary) pay, thus proposed to be awarded, should be deducted from the receipts of Tower Armouries before they are paid over to the Exchequer, in the same manner as is done with the claims for the purchase of ancient armour, &c.

The number of visitors yesterday, during the extra hours, was upwards of 150; which, at 6*d.* each to the Armouries, would realize 75*s.*

(signed) *E. Lugard.*

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 8.				
WAGES:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Manufacturing and Small Arm Departments - -	540,352 2 9	579,656 - -	39,303 17 3	- -
Military Store, Commissariat and Barrack Departments - - - - - - - - - -	171,343 8 8	168,050 - -	- -	3,293 8 8
Masters and Crews of Powder and Store Vessels -	9,169 7 4	9,816 - -	646 12 8	- -
Charge for Police - - - - - - - - -	9,162 5 1	8,569 - -	- -	593 5 1
TOTAL VOTE, No. 8 - - - £.	730,027 3 10	766,091 - -	39,950 9 11	3,886 13 9
Savings carried to page 3 -	£. 36,063 16 2		£. 36,063 16 2	

Copy of application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury reply, applicable to this Vote—(*see* page 98).

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*contd.*

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 23 June 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th instant, recommending an addition to the pay of the officers of the Tower, in consequence of the Armouries being kept open from nine to five instead of from ten to four o'clock, owing to the increased number of visitors, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you their Lordships' approval of the proposal of Secretary Sir G. Lewis to grant to the under-mentioned officers additional pay at the following rates ; viz.—

21 Warders, 8*d.* per hour each,

1 Collector, 1*s.* per hour,

and

2 Armoury-keepers, 8*d.* per hour each.

But the extra pay must be charged against the Vote, as it cannot properly be deducted from the receipts of the Tower Armouries before they are paid over to the Exchequer.

I am, &c.

Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B. (signed) *F. Peel.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving is attributable to the suspension of the Armstrong Guns and Projectiles, in consequence of changes in pattern.

This Excess has been caused by the continued employment of a large force in British North America, China, and New Zealand; local circumstances demanding the services thereof in those countries.

This Saving originated from the non-employment of the full number of men, detailed in the Estimates.

This Excess has arisen from the employment of the Metropolitan Police at the Military Store Establishments at Chatham, Devonport, and Portsmouth, it having been found more expedient to adopt the plan of the Naval dockyards in this respect than to continue the practice of engaging civil watchmen.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 9. CLOTHING, NECESSARIES, &c.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Clothing, Necessaries, &c.	651,024 18 2	597,264 – –	– –	53,760 18 2
TOTAL VOTE No. 9. £.	651,024 18 2	597,264 – –	– –	53,760 18 2
Deficiencies carried to page 3	£. 53,760 18 2		£. 53,760 18 2	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to the foregoing Vote (*see* page 98.)

VOTE No. 10. PROVISIONS, FORAGE, FUEL AND LIGHT, &c.:					
Provisions	– – –	1,459,338 – –			
Allowances to Wives and Children of Soldiers in Canada and China	– – –	14,000 – –			
Allowances in Aid of Regimental Messes	– – –	25,400 – –			
Table Allowances at St. James' and Dublin	– – –	5,004 – –			
Allowances at Tasmania, Australian Colonies, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and St. Helena, on account of the high prices of the necessaries of life	1,333,079 10 –	– – –	258,662 10 –	– – –	
Special Allowances to the Troops serving in China	– – –	33,000 – –			
	– – –	55,000 – –			
	1,333,079 10 –	1,591,742 – –	258,662 10 –	—	
Deduct: Stoppages from the Pay of Soldiers for the ordinary Ration supplied on Shore, at Home and Abroad	730,518 10 8				
	772,435 11 8	963,420 – –	190,984 8 4		
Stoppages from the Pay of Soldiers for Groceries supplied at Aldershot, the Curragh, and at the Mediterranean Station	41,917 1 –				
	560,643 18 4	628,322 – –	67,678 1 8		
Cost of Forage, at Home and Abroad	487,557 13 8	462,898 – –	– – –	24,659 13 8	
Cost of Fuel and Light, at Home and Abroad	291,552 4 11	316,381 – –	24,828 15 1	– – –	
Purchase and Repair of Barrack and Hospital Furniture, Bedding and Utensils, at Home and Abroad	129,484 10 3	171,716 – –	42,231 9 9	– – –	
Paillasse Straw	16,625 7 7	15,000 – –	– – –	1,625 7 7	
Washing and Repairing Bedding	43,460 10 11	40,000 – –	– – –	3,460 10 11	
TOTAL VOTE No. 10 £.	1,529,324 5 8	1,634,317 – –	134,738 6 6	29,745 12 2	
Savings carried to page 3	£. 104,992 14 4		£. 104,992 14 4		

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to the foregoing Vote (*see* page 98.)

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont^d.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Excess arises from the following causes :—

On 28th January 1863, the Indian Government granted an imprest of 130,000 *l.* to enable the War Office to provide clothing, which, to the value of 75,212 *l.* 12*s.* 10 *d.*, was obtained prior to the 31st March 1863; but as the Indian Office did not demand the bulk of the clothing so purchased, until after that date, credit could only be allowed to the Vote for the value of clothing materials actually issued between the date of the imprest referred to, and the end of the Financial Year, amounting to 15,974 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.*, thus leaving a sum of 59,238 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* to be credited to the Vote for 1863-4.

The various Sums voted for the Provision Items having merged into one total, as will be seen on reference to the Army Estimates for 1862-3, page 116, the expenditure has accordingly been recorded in a general account, for the purpose of showing the aggregate amount, notwithstanding all the elements are not the same.

The Saving, therefore, on the net cost of Provisions at Home and Abroad may be ascribed to the charges for supplies in kind having been estimated for the Total Establishment of Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File, not serving in India, at the prices paid in 1861; while those actually claimed in 1862-3 for the Supplies to Effectives only, were lower. It is also to be observed, that had the strength of the various regiments been at their full complement, the expenditure would have been nearly balanced with the stoppage from the pay of the soldiers as a contribution in aid of the same.

This Excess is attributable partly to the employment of a force in China and at Lagos, and to the native hostilities in New Zealand, and partly from no provision having been made in the Estimates for 1862-3 on account of disbursements in the Colony of Natal.

This Saving has originated from an increased charge having been provided in the Estimates to meet expenditure at Home, on account of the increased prices and extended barrack accommodation for married soldiers; and, in British North America and New Zealand, for other services, while the disbursements on account of the same fell short of the sum anticipated.

This Saving has arisen from the demand for supplies under this head having diminished, and the amount estimated having been based on the experience derived from the requirements of the past year.

These Excesses may be ascribed to increased sanitary arrangements.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 11. WARLIKE STORES FOR LAND AND SEA SERVICE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Purchase and Repair of Small Arms - - -	205,658 19 7	381,020 - -	175,361 - 5	- -
Purchase of Iron Ordnance and Projectiles - -	199,046 17 9	317,651 - -	118,604 2 3	- -
Purchase of Gunpowder, and for Saltpetre, Charcoal, Sulphur and Barrels used in the Royal Gunpowder Factory - - - - - - - - -	210,382 13 4	225,118 - -	14,735 6 8	- -
Purchase of Warlike Stores of every Description - - Machinery - - - -	24,190 16 10	23,986 - -	- -	204 16 10
Timber - - - -	98,384 15 10	100,382 - -	1,997 4 2	- -
Camp Equipage - - -	64,451 - -	90,569 - -	26,118 - -	- -
Miscellaneous Stores - -	490,990 8 8	832,094 - -	341,103 11 4	- -
Purchase and Repair of Stores provided on the spot, and for Carriage of Arms and Stores at the several Stations at Home and Abroad - - -	33,256 14 2	10,500 - -	- -	22,756 14 2
Materials for Packing Freight and Carriage of Arms and Stores, and other Miscellaneous Expenses -	32,326 16 2	52,383 - -	20,056 3 10	- -
Building and Repair of Vessels and Boats, the supply of Sails, &c., and charge of Hired Vessels for the conveyance of Stores to and from Stations at Home - - - - - - - - - -	7,366 1 2	14,573 - -	7,206 18 10	- -
Purchase of Stores for Experimental Purposes -	7,171 14 -	12,000 - -	4,828 6 -	- -
TOTAL VOTE No. 11 - - - £.	1,373,226 17 6	2,060,276 - -	710,010 13 6	22,961 11 -
Savings carried to page 3 - -	£. 687,049 2 6		£. 687,049 2 6	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to this Vote (*see* page 98.)

the Votes included in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont^d.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This saving is attributable to,—

1st. The increased activity in the Small Arms Factory during the year 1862-3, which rendered it unnecessary to purchase supplies from contractors to the same extent as heretofore.

2d. The value of stores manufactured at this establishment for the use of the Indian and Colonial Governments, for which credit was given in this Account.

The Saving upon this item was partly occasioned by the suspension of the manufacture of the Armstrong guns and projectiles in consequence of changes in pattern; and partly from the credits which have been given for the value of supplies to Colonial Governments.

This Saving has resulted,—

1st. From the default of gunpowder merchants.

2d. From the low price at which saltpetre was purchased.

3d. From credits given for the value of supplies to Colonial Governments and others.

This Excess may be considered as a legitimate difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure for services of a variable and not unfrequently of an urgent character.

This Saving is mainly due to the low market rates at which the demand for 1862-3 was purchased.

This Saving arose from the supply of camp equipment having been less necessary in 1862-3 in consequence of the non-shipment to Canada of purchases made in the prior year.

This Saving resulted from the following causes, viz.:—

1. The demand for general service having been less than was expected in consequence of the non-shipment of the stores purchased in 1861-2 for the requirements in British North America, when a larger force was employed.

2. The credit given for the value of stores originally purchased under contract for the use of the War Department, but which were in 1862-3 consigned to the Indian and Colonial Governments, from whom repayment was obtained.

As both these items consist nearly of the same demands, they should be considered as one, and that the net excess originated from urgent and unexpected requirements.

This Saving is mainly due to the failure on the part of a contractor to deliver three vessels within the Financial Year ended the 31st March 1863.

This Saving may be ascribed to the service not requiring a larger expenditure under this item than the amount stated.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each Expenditure and the Estimate [to which is added a comparison between the Total Estimate of each new Work

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 12. FORTIFICATIONS.—PART I. NEW WORKS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS, AMOUNTING TO 1,000*l.* EACH AND UPWARDS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
AT HOME:				
JERSEY:				
Re-armament of Defences	1,960 18 9	3,000 – –	1,039 1 3	– –
GUERNSEY:				
Purchase of Land, Alderney	2,024 7 11	2,000 – –	– –	24 7 11
VARIOUS:				
Defences of Harbours of Harwich, Newhaven, and the Downs	5,741 9 1	15,000 – –	9,258 10 11	– –
Defences of Commercial Harbours, including the Humber and Holyhead	23,722 9 –	30,000 – –	6,277 11 –	– –
Altering details of Batteries	2,879 9 4	8,000 – –	5,120 10 8	– –
Volunteer Batteries	2,509 13 10	2,000 – –	– –	509 13 10
Cover or Cupolas for Martin's Shells	3 12 2	5,000 – –	4,996 7 10	– –
TOTAL PART I, at Home	38,842 – 1	65,000 – –	26,692 1 8	534 1 9
ABROAD:				
BERMUDA:				
Re-armament of Defences	1,237 14 3	2,500 – –	1,262 5 9	– –
Providing additional Expense, Magazines, Shell-filling Rooms, and other accessories to Batteries	667 4 5	1,000 – –	332 15 7	– –
Telegraphic Communication	– – –	1,500 – –	1,500 – –	– –
GIBRALTAR:				
New Works	1,225 2 9	2,000 – –	774 17 3	– –
Alterations to existing Defences, principally to adapt them to a revised Armament	2,131 3 8	2,000 – –	– –	131 3 8
Additional Water Supply	835 6 7	1,000 – –	164 13 5	–
Providing additional Expense Magazines, Shell-filling Rooms, and other accessories to Batteries	1,942 11 6	2,000 – –	57 8 6	– –
Carried forward £.	8,039 3 2	12,000 – –	4,092 – 6	131 3 8

of the Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation between (under Part I.) and the Sum paid to the 31st March 1863], (not to be added to Statements for Parts II. & III.

CAUSE OF VARIATION.	TOTAL ESTIMATE of the Work.	TOTAL PAYMENTS to 31 March 1863.	Excess of Expenditure beyond the Total Estimate of the Work.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
This Saving is attributable to a running Contract having been entered into at 5 per cent. under the District Schedule of Prices.	5,000 – –	1,960 18 9	—
This Excess has been caused by the Law Costs incidental to the Service -	34,000 – –	35,846 11 9	1,846 11 9
This Saving has resulted from some of the contemplated Works at Newhaven and the Downs not having been commenced.	120,000 – –	19,289 1 –	—
This Saving is the Balance on Contracts for Works now in progress, for which a re-Vote was taken in the Estimate 1863–4.	450,000 – –	137,708 6 2	—
This Saving is attributable partly to postponed Works and partly to Liabilities of 1862–3, not paid until subsequently to the 1st April 1863.	25,000 – –	21,074 12 11	—
The number of Volunteer Batteries formed during the Financial Year 1862–3, having been larger than was expected, was the cause of this Excess.	- -	7,780 19 7	—
This Saving resulted from the use of Cupolas for Martin's Shells not having been introduced into the Service.	- -	3 12 2	—
This Saving has been partially occasioned by the limited amount of Labour at the disposal of the Engineer Department, and partly from liabilities in 1862–3, coming into course of payment subsequently to 1st April 1863.	4,500 – –	2,765 12 1	—
This Saving may be attributed to certain liabilities of 1862–3 coming in course of payment after 1st April 1863.	5,000 – –	667 4 5	—
This Saving resulted from the non-establishment of this Service in consequence of a Contractor failing to supply the necessary poles.	2,000 – –	—	—
This Saving is the result of Military and Convict Labour being less than was anticipated would be placed at the disposal of the Engineer Department at the Station in 1862–3.	266,000 – –	242,781 12 7	—
This Excess is attributable to certain Sums applicable to the Year 1861–2, coming into course of payment subsequently to the 1st April 1862. A sum of 577 *l.* – *s.* 2 *d.* was also applied in aid of the excess beyond the Grant for that period - - - - - - - - - - -	24,000 – –	11,946 11 3	—
This Saving has originated from the Charge for Military and Convict Labour being less than was expected.	4,000 – –	3,313 1 –	—
Ditto - - - ditto - - - ditto - -	- -	1,942 11 6	—

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 12.				
FORTIFICATIONS.—PART I.—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	8,039 3 2	12,000 - -	4,092 - 6	131 3 8
ABROAD—*continued.*				
JAMAICA:				
Improvement of Defences - - - - - -	- - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -	- -
IONIAN ISLANDS:				
Additional Magazine accommodation - - -	2,149 8 4	2,500 - -	350 11 8	- -
Improvement of Sea Batteries - - - -	893 5 9	2,000 - -	1,106 14 3	- -
Casemated Barrack, Sider's Point - - - -	613 9 4	1,000 - -	386 10 8	- -
MALTA:				
Re-forming and improving the Defences - - -	2,031 17 5	5,000 - -	2,968 2 7	- -
Alterations to existing Defences, principally to adapt them to a revised Armament - - - - -	2,581 4 5	1,500 - -	- -	1,081 4 5
Additional Expense, Magazines, Shell Filling Rooms, and other accessories to Batteries - - -	6,967 4 10	3,500 - -	- -	3,467 4 10
MAURITIUS:				
Improvement of Defences - - - - - -	14,999 13 9	15,000 - -	- 6 3	- -
NEWFOUNDLAND:				
Improvement of Defences - - - - - -	777 6 9	1,000 - -	222 13 3	- -
NOVA SCOTIA:				
Improvement of Defences, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick - - - - - - - -	8,889 10 11	10,000 - -	1,110 9 1	- -
ST. HELENA:				
Improvement of Defences - - - - - -	2,247 15 8	3,000 - -	752 4 4	- -
SPECIAL:				
Services ordered by Governors and Commanders of the Forces Abroad - - - - - - -	2,254 5 4	- - -	- -	2,254 5 4
TOTAL, Part I., Abroad - - - £.	52,444 5 8	57,500 - -	11,989 12 7	6,933 18 3
Ditto - At Home - - - £.	38,842 - 1	65,000 - -	26,692 1 8	534 1 9
TOTAL Part I., at Home and Abroad (carried forward to page 36.) - - - £.	91,286 5 9	122,500 - -	38,681 14 3	7,468 - -

Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.	TOTAL ESTIMATE of the Work.	TOTAL PAYMENTS to 31 March 1863.	Excess of Expenditure beyond the Total Estimate of the Work.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
This Work was suspended awaiting the result of the consideration of a wider scheme.	—	—	—
This Saving has resulted from the suspension of certain Works pending the settlement of the question connected with the cession of the Ionian Islands to the Greek Nation.	3,500 – –	3,011 19 3	—
Ditto - - - - - - - - ditto - - -	6,000 – –	893 5 9	—
Ditto - - - - - - - - ditto - - -	8,000 – –	613 9 4	—
This Saving was occasioned by the suspension of certain Works connected with the re-forming and improving the Defences at Malta, with a view of obtaining funds from which to defray other more important Services or Works - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	196,842 – –	160,314 2 3	—
This Excess has arisen from the provision of additional Lightning Conductors to the expense magazines throughout the Fortress, Ring Bolts to facilitate the traversing of the Guns, and the value of the necessary Stores shipped from England, all of which could not be included in the Estimates for 1862–63, in consequence of the reports as to their necessity not having arrived in time - - - - - - - - - -	31,642 – –	13,922 – 7	—
This Excess was caused by additional Works being constructed, in consequence of an urgent demand, in aid of the cost of which, the saving upon the item "Re-forming and improving the Defences at Malta," was taken	7,000 – –	6,967 4 10	—
This Saving may be looked upon as the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.	202,000 – –	137,851 2 2	—
This Saving has mainly arisen from the loss of the Vessel conveying the Granite required for these Works, and the re-supply not having been made within the financial year.	- -	777 6 9	—
This Saving has resulted from the non-supply of Stores, and the negociation for the purchase of land required for Batteries not being completed on the 31st March 1863.	- -	8,889 10 11	—
This Saving was caused by the workmen leaving the Work, which necessitated, in a great measure, the abandonment of some of the undertakings in connection with St. Helena Defences.	20,000 – –	10,535 8 9	—
Urgent and unforeseen services in the Colonies ordered by Governors or Commanders of Forces abroad, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War (*see* Detail Statemen, pag es 92-95).	—	—	—

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under Causes of Variation between the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 12.				
FORTIFICATIONS—PART II.				
NEW WORKS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS, AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN £.1,000.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
DISTRICTS—				
AT HOME:				
Brighton	336 12 3	487 – –	150 7 9	– –
Chatham	4 1 7	4 – –	– –	– 1 7
Devonport	150 1 1	200 – –	49 18 11	– –
Dover	1,113 10 9	1,124 – –	10 9 3	– –
Dover Canal	69 9 4	135 – –	65 10 8	– –
Eastern	438 11 6	306 – –	– –	132 11 6
Guernsey	764 11 7	721 – –	– –	43 11 7
London	18 3 5	28 – –	9 16 7	– –
Portsmouth	387 – 3	195 – –	– –	192 – 3
North Britain	130 19 4	95 – –	– –	35 19 4
Sheerness	131 15 5	123 – –	– –	8 15 5
Yorkshire	9 13 6	10 – –	– 6 6	– –
IRELAND:				
Belfast	45 15 1	57 – –	11 4 11	– –
Cork	89 3 11	163 – –	73 16 1	– –
Limerick	263 4 5	222 – –	– –	41 4 5
Dublin	20 13 2	356 – –	335 6 10	– –
	3,973 6 7	4,226 – –	706 17 6	454 4 1
ABROAD				
Bermuda	476 13 8	500 – –	23 6 4	– –
Canada	327 6 10	202 – –	– –	125 6 10
Cape of Good Hope	52 16 8	53 – –	– 3 4	– –
Gibraltar	1,071 1 2	1,000 – –	– –	71 1 2
Hong Kong	41 19 –	– – –	– –	41 19 –
Carried forward £.	5,943 3 11	5,981 – –	730 7 2	692 11 1

each of the Subdivisions of the VOTES in the foregoing Statement, together with the Expenditure and the Estimate.

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving is the Balance due to a Contractor on the completion of a Work which was paid in 1863-64.

This Excess is the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Saving is the Balance on the Grant not appropriated.

This Saving is the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

Ditto - - - - - - - - ditto.

This Excess is mainly attributable to the Tenders received for the construction of the Battery-Keeper's Quarters at Harwich being unfavourable.

This Excess arose from a necessary Work at Alderney.

This Saving is merely the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Excess results from its having become necessary to supply Fort Gomer with an additional quantity of Water, an urgent service.

This Excess has been occasioned by sundry small and urgent services.

This Excess is the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Saving is the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

Ditto - - - - - - - - ditto.

This Saving has resulted from a Work not being carried out as at first contemplated.

This Excess was caused by a revision of the Plans upon which the Estimate was formed.

This Saving arose from a delay on the part of the Contractor, thus obliging the War Office to provide a like amount, in the Estimates for 1863-64, on account of this service.

This Saving is the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Excess is due to urgent and unforeseen Services.

This Saving is merely the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Excess is attributable to arrears of 1861-62 coming into course of payment subsequently to the 1st April 1863.

This Excess was caused by the alteration of Racers at this Station.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 12—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
FORTIFICATIONS—PART II.—*continued.*				
Brought forward - - -	5,943 3 11	5,981 – –	730 7 2	692 11 1
ABROAD—*continued.*				
Ionian Islands - - - - - - - - -	560 18 7	710 – –	149 1 5	- -
Malta - - - - - - - - - -	872 12 1	639 – –	- -	233 12 1
Mauritius - - - - - - - - -	74 – 3	413 – –	338 19 9	- -
Nova Scotia - - - - - - - - -	244 – 1	248 – –	3 19 11	- -
TOTAL Part II. (carried down) - - - £.	7,694 14 11	7,991 – –	1,222 8 3	926 3 2
FORTIFICATIONS—PART III.				
ORDINARY AND CURRENT REPAIRS:				
AT HOME - - - - - - - - -	20,411 15 11	23,000 – –	2,588 4 1	- -
ABROAD - - - - - - - - -	6,847 1 11	10,000 – –	3,152 18 1	- -
TOTAL Part III. (carried down) - - - £.	27,258 17 10	33,000 – –	5,741 2 2	—
RECAPITULATION.				
PART I. brought from page 32 - - - -	91,286 5 9	122,500 – –	38,681 14 3	7,468 – –
„ II. „ down - - - - - - -	7,694 14 11	7,991 – –	1,222 8 3	926 3 2
„ III. „ „ - - - - - - -	27,258 17 10	33,000 – –	5,741 2 2	—
TOTAL VOTE No. 12 - - - £.	126,239 18 6	163,491 – –	45,645 4 8	8,394 3 2
Savings carried to page 3 - £.	37,251 1 6		£. 37,251 1 6	

Copies of application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Replies applicable to this Vote, *see* pages 96-98.

the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.
This Saving is due to the postponement of certain Services consequent upon the proposed cession of the Ionian Islands.
This Excess has been occasioned by a supply of Stores from England, which had not been included in the original requisition.
This Saving is partly caused by a sum not being appropriated, and partly from non-arrival of Stores from England.
This Saving is merely the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.
These Savings are attributable to the postponement of certain authorised Works.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the and the Estimate [to which is added a Comparison between the Total Estimate

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862–3.	ESTIMATE, 1862–3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 13. CIVIL BUILDINGS—PART I. NEW WORKS, ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, AMOUNTING TO £.1,000 EACH, AND UPWARDS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HOME:				
CHATHAM:				
Erecting Shell Store at Upnor - - - -	1,498 6 3	1,200 – –	- -	298 6 3
DEVONPORT:				
Extension of Dockyard Tunnel into Gun Wharf -	635 3 8	300 – –	- -	335 3 8
House for Superintendent of Laboratory - - -	721 15 5	600 – –	- -	121 15 5
Additions to Laboratory Buildings, Bull Point -	2,264 4 10	2,000 – –	- -	264 4 10
Additional Store Accommodation at Bull Point -	2,759 5 10	3,500 – –	740 14 2	- -
LONDON:				
Introduction of Gas to Storehouses at the Tower -	615 15 5	1,000 – –	384 4 7	- -
Fitting up Arm Racks at the Tower - - -	426 9 9	500 – –	73 10 3	- -
NEWCASTLE:				
Proof Works, Elswick Factory - - - -	410 – –	- - -	- -	410 – –
PEMBROKE:				
Store Accommodation - - - - - - -	1,237 17 1	1,000 – –	- -	237 17 1
PORTSMOUTH:				
Purchase of land, and erection of boundary wall at Marchwood - - - - - - - -	560 – –	200 – –	- -	360 – –
Additions to Laboratory and Store Establishment -	7,391 6 3	4,500 – –	- -	2,891 6 3
Carried forward - - - £.	18,520 4 6	14,800 – –	1,198 9 –	4,918 13 6

Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation between the Expenditure of each New Work (under Part I.), and the Sum paid] to the 31st March 1863.

CAUSES OF VARIATION.	TOTAL ESTIMATE of the Work.	TOTAL PAYMENTS to 31 March 1863.	Excess of Expenditure beyond the Total Estimate of the Work.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
This Excess has arisen from the extra labour incidental to the failure in the foundations, from the yielding nature of the soil on which they were constructed, authorised per Treasury letter, dated 21 February 1863.	3,167 – –	3,797 12 6	630 12 6
This Excess has arisen from engineering difficulties met with in the execution of the work.	1,600 – –	1,659 – 2	59 – 2
This Excess is due to additions having been found necessary in course of erection.	1,250 – –	1,420 4 5	170 4 5
This Excess has arisen from local circumstances which necessitated prompt completion of this work, and induced the Secretary of State to authorise a suspension of other works under Part II., the cost of which was less than 1,000 *l.* at the same station.	- -	2,264 4 10	—
This Saving arose from a suspension of the works in order to carry out more urgent services.	6,500 – –	2,759 5 10	—
This Saving is attributable to the contract for the work having been taken at a less amount than was anticipated.	1,000 – –	615 15 5	—
- - - Ditto - - - - - ditto - - - - - -	5,000 – –	5,205 15 6	205 15 6
This Sum is an arrear which came into course of payment in 1862-63, on a service voted in 1861-62.	2,000 – –	3,052 13 4	1,052 13 4
This Excess arises from the expediency of blending this service with one provided under Part II. of this Vote, it having been found that the whole could be executed more efficiently than if a nicer distinction were made.	1,000 – –	1,237 17 1	237 17 1
This Excess mainly arises from the contractor for the boundary wall having failed to complete the work within the financial year 1861-62. The greater portion of the 360 *l.* may be considered as an arrear coming in course of payment, while the balance represents compensation to a tenant upon the surrender of the land purchased, the amount of which could not be ascertained until subsequently to the 1st April 1863.	2,122 – –	1,536 11 8	—
This Excess is owing to the original contract for the work not having been entered into until late in the financial year 1861-62, which caused a saving in aid of the expenditure beyond grants for that period (*see* page 32 of the detailed account of Army Receipt and Expenditure, 1861-2), and Treasury Letter, dated 1st November 1862; the 2,891 *l.* 6 *s.* 3 *d.* may therefore be considered as an arrear coming into course of payment.	6,800 – –	9,179 6 3	2,379 6 3

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862–3.	ESTIMATE, 1862–3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 13—*continued.* CIVIL BUILDINGS—PART I.—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	18,520 4 6	14,800 – –	1,198 9 –	4,918 13 6
HOME—*continued.*				
WOOLWICH ARSENAL.				
General Services:				
Extension of Wharf - - - - - - -	3,492 5 11	5,500 – –	2,007 14 1	- -
Extension of Railway - - - - - - -	1,999 18 9	2,000 – –	– 1 3	- -
Moving Range in Ordnance Marshes - - -	340 10 –	- - -	- -	340 10 –
Royal Carriage Department:				
Forming Roads - - - - - - - -	999 14 3	1,000 – –	– 5 9	- -
Roof over Mounting Ground - - - - - -	2,500 – –	2,500 – –	- -	- -
Royal Laboratory Department:				
Extension of Railway and Pavement - - -	1,998 16 4	2,000 – –	1 3 8	- -
Military Store Department:				
Extension of Railway - - - - - - -	999 9 11	1,000 – –	– 10 1	- -
Foundations for Hydraulic Cranes - - -	1,295 16 5	1,620 – –	324 3 7	- -
Chemical Department:				
New Establishment - - - - - - -	999 7 11	1,000 – –	– 12 1	- -
Inspector of Artillery's Department:				
Proof and Examining Sheds - - - - - -	2,280 11 2	2,500 – –	219 8 10	- -
Gas Works:				
New Holder - - - - - - - - -	4,000 – –	4,000 – –	- -	- -
Clothing Establishment:				
Additional Workshops - - - - - - -	3,109 7 9	3,350 – –	240 12 3	- -
Carried forward - - - £.	42,536 2 11	41,270 – –	3,993 – 7	5,259 3 6

Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.	TOTAL ESTIMATE of the Work.	TOTAL PAYMENTS to 31 March 1863.	Excess of Expenditure beyond the Total Estimate of the Work.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
This Saving results from the failure of the Contractor to execute the Works, although the necessary engagements were entered into within the financial year.	72,000 – –	41,408 11 –	—
This Saving is the casual difference between Estimate and Expenditure -	4,600 – –	4,598 4 11	—
This Excess has arisen, first, from the costs incurred in connexion with the conveyance of the Land, which it was found necessary to take to render the practice range safe, having come into course of payment subsequently to 1st April 1862. Second, from a payment to a Contractor for loss sustained by him through unforeseen circumstances, in the execution of two separate Works in the years 1860–61 and 1861–62, but which has received the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated 21 February 1863.	10,102 – –	64,261 6 4	54,159 6 4
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,500 – –	2,499 9 5	—
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,000 – –	2,500 – –	—
These Savings is the casual difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.	2,000 – –	1,998 16 4	—
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,000 – –	999 9 11	—
This Saving is attributable to the Contract having been taken at a less amount than was anticipated.	1,620 – –	1,295 16 5	—
This Saving is the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.	4,000 – –	999 7 11	—
This Saving is attributable to the Contract having been taken at a less rate than was anticipated.	2,500 – –	2,280 11 2	—
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,000 – –	4,000 – –	—
This Saving is attributable to the Contract having been taken at a less rate than was anticipated.	3,350 – –	3,109 7 9	—

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the .

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE	
			Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 13.—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CIVIL BUILDINGS—PART I.—*continued.*				
Brought forward - - -	42,536 2 11	41,270 – –	3,993 – 7	5,259 3 6
HOME—*continued.*				
PIMLICO:				
Clothing Establishment:				
Purchase of part of Mr. Dine's new Factory - -	26,100 – –	26,100 – –	- - -	- - -
Fitments in Mr. Dine's new Factory - - -	3,667 12 –	3,000 – –	- - -	667 12 –
Fitments in Clothing Stores - - - - - -	851 7 5	1,500 – –	648 12 7	- - -
ENFIELD:				
Royal Small Arms Factory:				
Dining Hall for Workmen - - - - - -	1,499 14 11	1,500 – –	– 5 1	- - -
New Range - - - - - - - - -	150 – –	- - -	- - -	150 – –
ABROAD:				
BERMUDA:				
Naval Storehouses at Ireland Island - - -	395 8 8	400 – –	4 11 4	- - -
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:				
Store accommodation at King William's Town -	819 17 9	1,000 – –	180 2 3	- - -
MALTA:				
Magazine for Naval Ammunition - - - -	1,911 2 4	2,000 – –	88 17 8	- - -
NOVA SCOTIA:				
Renewing Wharf at Halifax - - - - - -	1,397 19 4	1,457 – –	59 – 8	- - -
BRITISH COLUMBIA:				
Magazine for Naval Ammunition - - - -	- - -	2,000 – –	2,000 – –	- - -
Special:				
Services ordered by Governors and Commanders of the Forces Abroad - - - - - - -	1,710 4 –	- - -	- - -	1,710 4 –
TOTAL PART I. (carried forward to page 48) £.	81,039 9 4	80,227 – –	6,974 10 2	7,786 19 6

Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSE OF VARIATION.	TOTAL ESTIMATE of the Work.	TOTAL PAYMENTS to 31 March 1863.	Excess of Expenditure beyond the Total Estimate of the Work.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
- - - - - - - - - - - -	26,100 - -	26,100 - -	—
This Excess arose in consequence of the new Factory requiring fitments, the value of which exceeded the 3,000 *l.* in aid of which the Lords of the Treasury, per letter dated 27 October 1862, allowed a temporary appropriation of part of the money voted for fitments in clothing stores, which could not be thoroughly completed within the financial year.	3,000 - -	3,667 12 -	667 12 -
This Saving was effected for the reason assigned in letter to the Treasury, dated 20 October 1862, and temporarily appropriated to the Excess occasioned by the fitments in the new Factory.	1,500 - -	851 7 5	—
This Saving is the casual difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.	1,500 - -	1,499 14 11	—
This Excess arises from compensation paid to tenants, which could not have been foreseen on the purchase of newly-acquired Land, not coming into course of payment until after the 1st April 1862, though the liability had been contracted in 1861–2.	6,700 - -	6,573 5 -	—
This Saving is the casual difference between Actual and Estimated Expenditure.	5,822 - -	7,003 18 8	1,181 18 8
This Saving arises from the proportion of the work applicable to the year 1862–3, having been less than that contemplated when the Estimates for the year were prepared. The expected cost of this service was 5,000 *l.*, on account of which 483 *l.* 0 *s.* 2 *d.* was only expended in 1861–2, while a sum of 1,000 *l.* was granted on account.	5,000 - -	2,807 10 8	—
This Saving is a sum which came into course of payment in the new year.	4,621 - -	1,911 2 4	—
- - - Ditto - - - ditto - - - - - - - -	7,619 - -	6,620 17 -	—
This Saving has arisen from the non-arrival of the necessary documents from British Columbia, upon which a charge against a Parliamentary Grant could be based.	—	—	—
This expenditure represents entirely unprovided services, the same having arisen from local circumstances, and requiring immediate attention, together with the execution of the necessary works. (*See* Detail in Statement, pages 92 to 95).	—	—	—

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each Variation between the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862–3.	ESTIMATE, 1862–3.	EXPENDITURE	
			Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 13—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
CIVIL BUILDINGS—PART II.				
NEW WORKS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS, AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN £. 1,000 EACH.				
DISTRICTS:				
AT HOME:				
Aldershot	726 6 3	920 – –	193 13 9	– – –
Brighton	53 4 –	50 – –	– – –	3 4 –
Devonport	1,638 6 8	2,370 – –	731 13 4	– – –
Dover	336 2 –	263 – –	– – –	73 2 –
Eastern	292 5 9	560 – –	267 14 3	– – –
Guernsey	655 1 6	874 – –	218 18 6	– – –
Jersey	69 19 6	53 – –	– – –	16 19 6
London	1,681 14 1	1,515 – –	– – –	166 14 1
Medway	636 6 2	687 – –	50 13 10	– – –
Northern	350 11 4	– – –	– – –	350 11 4
North Britain	493 15 6	373 – –	– – –	120 15 6
Pembroke	72 8 –	204 – –	131 12 –	– –
Portsmouth	529 12 6	524 – –	– – –	5 12 6
Sheerness	14 10 3	– – –	– – –	14 10 3
Woolwich	208 16 2	59 – –	– – –	149 16 2
Carried forward £.	7,758 19 8	8,452 – –	1,594 5 8	901 5 4

of the Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Expenditure and the Estimate.

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving has been produced by the relinquishment of certain services deemed necessary at the time when the Estimates for 1862–3 were prepared.

This Excess is merely the casual difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Saving has arisen from suspension of certain Works, in order that others of a more important and urgent character might be carried out. A portion of the sum of 731 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* was temporarily applied to the payment of the cost of additions to Laboratory Buildings at Bull Point, Part I.

This Excess was occasioned by certain urgent services, not contemplated when the Estimates for 1862–3 were prepared.

This Saving arose from the non-carrying out of the Works connected with the racks in the Armouries at Harwich to the extent at first contemplated.

This Saving was occasioned by the acceptance of one contract for the fittings in the barrack store and general store of the Military Store Establishment, which reduced the amount of expected disbursements on account thereof to the extent stated.

This Excess is the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Excess has resulted from the architectural design of the Store Buildings in Hyde Park having been altered for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the Commissioners of Works.

This Saving is attributable to favourable Contracts.

This expenditure was incurred for the purpose of rendering the Proof Cell at Elswick thoroughly safe and efficient, the charge having received the sanction of the Treasury, in letter dated 1 July 1862.

This Excess resulted from the execution of special and unforeseen services at Dumbarton Castle, Leith Fort, and Stirling.

This Saving was produced by finding it expedient to blend the cost of the quarters for the Foreman of Stores with that for the store accommodation provided under Part I. of this Vote, upon the ground that the whole, considered as one work, would be carried out more efficiently.

This Excess may be regarded as the accidental difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

- - - Ditto - - - - - - ditto.

This Excess originated in the erection of a Shell-room, &c. in the Marshes, which entailed a loss upon the Contractor, to whom an allowance was made in reimbursement—a proceeding which received the approval of the Lords of the Treasury, per letter dated 21st February 1863.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 13—*continued.* CIVIL BUILDINGS, PART II.—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward	7,758 19 8	8,452 – –	1,594 5 8	901 5 4
HOME—*continued.*				
Royal Arsenal, Woolwich:				
General Services	2,402 11 4	2,628 – –	225 8 8	- -
Ordnance Select Committee	410 8 5	480 – –	69 11 7	- -
Royal Carriage Department	1,172 5 11	2,040 – –	867 14 1	- -
Royal Laboratory	2,197 14 8	2,260 – –	62 5 4	- -
Royal Gun Factories	3,063 2 9	3,100 – –	36 17 3	- -
Military Store Department	1,669 16 5	1,495 – –	- -	174 16 5
Chemical Department	- - -	135 – –	135 – –	- -
Gas Factory	676 15 8	810 – –	133 4 4	- -
Gas Fittings	1,914 3 8	1,808 – –	- -	106 3 8
Clothing Establishment, Woolwich	65 9 11	102 – –	36 10 1	- -
Clothing Establishment, Pimlico	1,030 13 –	650 – –	- -	380 13 –
Enfield	863 16 –	768 – –	- -	95 16 –
Waltham	1,183 2 7	1,034 – –	- -	149 2 7
Millbank	208 11 8	30 – –	- -	178 11 8
Purfleet	652 16 8	645 – –	- -	7 16 8
Shoeburyness	2,450 1 10	1,888 – –	- -	562 1 10
Belfast	44 4 7	106 – –	61 15 5	- -
Cork	460 4 4	550 – –	89 15 8	- -
Curragh	202 12 1	219 – –	16 7 11	- -
Dublin	394 7 11	424 – –	29 12 1	- -
Limerick	10 19 7	14 – –	3 – 5	- -
ABROAD:				
Bermuda	128 12 1	140 – –	11 7 11	- -
Canada	355 13 2	647 – –	291 6 10	- -
Carried forward £.	29,317 3 11	30,425 – –	3,664 3 3	2,556 7 2

the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont^d.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

The expenditure for the several services comprised in the general head "Royal Arsenal, Woolwich," is arranged for the most part as if approved by Parliament in one account, care being taken that the grant in the aggregate is not exceeded. In the present instance the Estimate amounts to - - - - - - - - - - - £.14,756 – –
Whilst the disbursements merely realize - - - - - - 13,506 18 10

Leaving a net surplus upon this section of the Vote of—
Savings - - - - - £.1,530 1 3
Excesses - - - - 281 – 1 - - £.1,249 1 2

This plan is also adopted in consequence of the peculiar and frequently urgent character of the several services, which are required to be executed in the various departments into which the Arsenal is divided.

This Saving is the unavoidable difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Excess is owing to unforeseen and urgent services which were needed at this establishment.

- - - - Ditto - - - - ditto.

This Excess is owing to unforeseen and urgent services which were needed at the Royal Gunpowder Factory.

This Excess is owing to unforeseen and urgent services which were needed at the Small Arm Factory, Millbank.

This Excess is the unavoidable difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Excess was caused by the cost of sinking a Well at this station, the need of which was much felt. This additional expenditure was sanctioned per letter dated 9 December 1862, and a temporary appropriation of the saving on Vote 13, Part II., authorised.

This Saving arises from the unexpended balance of works in progress, which may come into course of payment in the subsequent period.

This Saving is due to the reduction made in the height of the new Shell-room on Haulbowline.

This Saving is the casual difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Saving is ascribed to a Contract having been taken at a lower rate than was anticipated.

This Saving is the casual difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Saving is the unavoidable difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Saving arises from favourable tenders for certain Works, and the non-supply of 10,000 new pattern Plugs for the Armoury at Quebec.

Explanatory Statement of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862–3.	ESTIMATE, 1862–3.	EXPENDITURE	
			Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
VOTE No 13—*continued.*				
CIVIL BUILDINGS—Part II.—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	29,317 3 11	30,425 – –	3,664 3 3	2,556 7 2
Abroad—*continued.*				
Cape of Good Hope - - - - - - -	252 11 7	43 – –	- - -	209 11 7
Ceylon - - - - - - - - - -	289 16 11	241 – –	- - -	48 16 11
Gibraltar - - - - - - - - -	487 2 11	400 – –	- - -	87 2 11
Ionian Islands - - - - - - - -	914 2 11	790 – –	- - -	124 2 11
Jamaica - - - - - - - - -	58 17 6	- - -	- - -	58 17 6
Malta - - - - - - - - - -	261 17 7	609 – –	347 2 5	- - -
Mauritius - - - - - - - - -	353 18 7	494 – –	140 1 5	- - -
Newfoundland - - - - - - - -	87 17 3	66 – –	- - -	21 17 3
Total Part II. (carried down) - - - £.	32,023 9 2	33,068 – –	4,151 7 1	3,106 16 3
CIVIL BUILDINGS.—Part III.				
Ordinary and Current Repairs:				
At Home - - - - - - - - -	35,344 14 5	38,755 – –	3,410 5 7	- - -
Abroad - - - - - - - - -	5,587 13 10	6,078 – –	490 6 2	- - -
Total Part III. (carried down) - - - £.	40,932 8 3	44,833 – –	3,900 11 9	—
RECAPITULATION:				
Part I., brought from page 42 - - - - -	81,039 9 4	80,227 – –	6,974 10 2	7,786 19 6
Part II., brought down - - - - - - -	32,023 9 2	33,068 – –	4,151 7 1	3,106 16 3
Part III., „ - - - - - - - -	40,932 8 3	44,833 – –	3,900 11 9	—
£.	153,995 6 9	158,128 – –	15,026 9 –	10,893 15 9
Savings, carried to page 3 - - - - - - £.	4,132 13 3	- - -	£.	4,132 13 3

Copies of applications made to the Treasury, and of Treasury replies, applicable to the Vote, as follow, and at pages 96–98.

the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*cont^d.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Excess originates from arrears which came into course of payment in 1862-3, whilst the Services were provided for in the Estimates, 1861-2.

This Excess is caused by unforeseen and urgent Services in the Middleburgh Bastion of B Magazine, at Columbo.

This Excess was caused by the absolute necessity of rebuilding the traverse of the Windmill Hill Magazine.

This Excess is attributable to the provision of an additional story to the Barrack Storehouse in the Citadel of Corfu.

This Charge was occasioned by additional Store accommodation being urgently required for the stowage of Powder.

This Saving originated from the necessary postponement of Services in consequence of the buildings at Isola Britannica not having come into possession of the War Office authorities sufficiently early to admit of the works being completed before the termination of the financial year.

This Saving is the unexpended Balance of grant for works in progress, which was subject to a re-Vote in 1863-4.

This Excess was caused by the necessity of erecting additional Store accommodation at Signal Hill, for the reception of Small Arm Ammunition.

These Savings have resulted from the civil buildings at Home and Abroad not requiring repairs to the extent expected when the Estimates for 1862-3 were prepared.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated,

(73—3—3076.)

Sir, War Office, 23 June 1862.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that on the examination of the proof cells at Elswick, in March last, certain repairs and additions were proposed, to render the cells thoroughly safe and efficient, two 40-pounder shot having escaped through the roof on account of its insufficient strength. To prevent any serious accident, and to enable the proof of guns to be proceeded with, the Secretary of State ordered the repairs and additions to be performed with the least possible delay, the cost of the execution of the repairs having been provided in Part III., of Vote 13 of the current year. In the execution, however, of these works, some unforeseen services were found necessary, which, at the urgent request of the officer in charge of the proof works, were undertaken by the Commanding Royal Engineer at Newcastle, under the above authority. The expenditure on account of additions and alterations amounts to 322 *l.* The works at the proof establishment are, in consequence of these additional services, stated to be in a most satisfactory state. I am therefore to signify Sir G. Lewis' request that you will move their Lordships to give their sanction to the sum of 322 *l.*, being defrayed out of the savings on Vote 13 generally.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *E. Lugard.*

(73—3—3138.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 1 July 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 23d ultimo, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that they approve of the sum of 322 *l.*, which has been expended in the execution of additional and unforeseen repairs to the proof cell at Elswick, being defrayed out of savings on Vote 13, generally, for the current year.

I am, &c.

Sir E. Lugard. (signed) *G. Arbuthnot.*

(Pimlico, 12—26.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, 20 October 1862.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to request that you will draw the attention of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the two items of 3,000 *l.* and 1,500 *l.* respectively, sanctioned by Parliament in Part I., Vote 13, of the Army Estimates for the current year, for services in connexion with the Royal Clothing Establishment at Pimlico. These two items, as regards their respective amounts, were inserted in the Estimates somewhat approximately, although the total amount of the two services were carefully estimated. It now appears that while the store buildings cannot, at any rate for the present, be fitted up, the new Factory requires fitments beyond those provided in the 3,000 *l.* to the extent of 750 *l.* I am therefore to request that as these two items apply almost identically to the same service, although in different parts of the same establishment, you will move their Lordships to give their sanction to the excess of 750 *l.* on the item for the new Factory being met by a corresponding saving on the other.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *E. Lugard.*

(Pimlico, 12—32.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 29 October 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 20th inst., relative to two items of 3,000 *l.* and 1,500 *l.*, in Part I., of Vote 13 of the Army Estimates for the current year, for services in connexion with the Royal Clothing Establishment at Pimlico, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that my Lords approve of the excess of 750 *l.* estimated to arise on the said item of 3,000 *l.* for the new Factory being met by a corresponding saving on the other item of 1,500 *l.*

I am, &c.

Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B. (signed) *F. Peel.*

under each of the Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, &c.—*continued.*

(Portsmouth, 12—280.)

Sir, War Office, 20 October 1862.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st August last relative to the proposal to meet the excess of 2,682 *l.*, now reported by the Commanding Royal Engineer at the station to amount to 2,740 *l.*, upon the amount authorised for additions to the Laboratory and Store Establishment at Portsmouth. The Secretary of State can appropriate certain known savings and postponed items to the extent of 1,668 *l.*, and he anticipates savings upon other items of the Vote to a further extent amply sufficient to cover the balance of 1,072 *l.* I am therefore to signify Sir George Lewis's request that you will move their Lordships to give their sanction to the amount, viz. 2,740 *l.*, being charged to Vote 13 generally, as requested in the letter from their office of the 24th July last.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *E. Lugard.*

(Portsmouth, 12—289.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 1 November 1862.

WITH reference to your further letter of the 20th ult., relative to providing for the excess upon the amount authorised for additions to Laboratory and Store Establishment at Portsmouth, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that my Lords approve of the expenditure of a sum of 2,740 *l.*, and of its being charged to Vote 13 generally, as requested in the War Office letter of the 24th July last.

I am, &c.

Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(7633—404.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, 29 November 1862.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that upon the occasion of the War Department taking possession in the year 1859 of the new property at Shoeburyness, with the view of enlarging the establishment at that place, some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a supply of water. A careful investigation was conducted, and an experimental well was sunk at no considerable cost, and from this source a sufficient supply of water has hitherto been obtained; but recently, owing to continuous pumping, so much sand has been brought up, that the steining of the well is beginning to sink, and fears are entertained of an early collapse. It has become necessary, therefore, to sink a new well, and Sir G. Lewis, under the extreme urgency of the case, has caused the work to be put in hand forthwith. The cost of this well is estimated at about 500 *l.*, and can be met by savings out of Part II., Vote 13. I am therefore to request, that you will move their Lordships to give their sanction to the above expenditure.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *Edward Lugard.*

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 9 December 1862.

WITH reference to Mr. Galton's letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that my Lords are pleased to sanction an expenditure of 500 *l.* in sinking a new well at Shoeburyness, the same to be met by savings out of Part II., Vote 13.

I am, &c.

Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(General, No. 2—3042.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 8 December 1862.

WITH reference to Mr. Galton's letter of the 23d ultimo, enclosing a return of Urgent Services for the quarter ended 30 September last, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that my Lords request to be furnished with some explanations with regard

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated,

to the sum of 230 *l.* paid to Mr. Stap, contractor at Woolwich, and the sum of 268 *l.*, incurred on account of the River Wall at Chatham.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B.

(Chatham, 12—79.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 24 January 1863.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 8th ult., requesting to be furnished with some explanation with regard to the sum of 230*l.* paid to Mr. Stap, contractor at Woolwich, and the sum of 268 *l.* incurred on account of the River Wall at Chatham. I am directed, by Secretary Sir George Cornewall Lewis, to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that the payment to Mr. Stap of 230 *l.* was for losses sustained by unforeseen circumstances in the execution of two separate contracts, which were entered into in the years 1860–61 and 1861–62, for services provided for in the Parliamentary Estimates, in connection with the New Practice Range, in Plumstead Marshes. Two amounts of 94 *l.* and 136 *l.* should, therefore, have been inserted in the Quarterly Return, instead of the lump sum of 230 *l.* With regard to the excess of 268 *l.*, on account of the River Wall at Chatham, I am to state that, through a misunderstanding, this sum was inserted in the Quarterly Return for September without the sanction of their Lordships having been previously obtained. The excess in question arose from the necessity to rebuild a portion of the wall, owing to a failure in the foundations, caused by the treacherous nature of the soil. I am to request that you will move their Lordships to give their sanction to the expenditure being defrayed out of savings on Vote 13 for the current year. A further expenditure is anticipated of about 147 *l.*, for asphalte work not included in the contractor's tender, which Sir G. C. Lewis proposes, with their Lordships' sanction, to defray in like manner to the above.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the SUMS Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the which is added a Comparison between the Total Estimate of each new Work

HEADS OF SERVICES.	EXPENDITURE, 1862–3.	ESTIMATE, 1862–3.	EXPENDITURE Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 14. BARRACKS.—PART I. NEW WORKS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS, AMOUNTING TO £.1,000 EACH, AND UPWARDS.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HOME:				
ALDERSHOT.				
Drainage of Cove Common	998 17 4	1,000 – –	1 2 8	– –
Gas Works and Main, and laying on Gas	1,557 13 5	1,500 – –	– –	57 13 5
Additional Meter House for ditto	428 3 6	600 – –	171 16 6	– –
Stabling of a more permanent character than that at present existing in Camp	3,502 1 9	3,300 – –	– –	202 1 9
Purchase and Repair of Land and Building lately used as a Club House	2,021 – 6	3,000 – –	978 19 6	– –
Improving Water Supply	2,755 12 1	3,400 – –	644 7 11	– –
Constructing Filtering Tanks, Bourley	68 – 3	– – –	– –	68 – 3
Carried forward	11,331 8 10	12,800 – –	1,796 6 7	327 15 5

under each of the Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, &c.—*continued.*

(General, No. 2—3121.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 21 February 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th ult., containing explanations regarding two sums contained in the return of Urgent Services, for the quarter ended 30 September, which was enclosed in the War Office letter of 22d November, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir G. Lewis, that my Lords approve of the two payments in question, viz., 230 *l.* to Mr. Stap, contractor at Woolwich, and 268 *l.* on account of the river wall at Chatham, and also of the other expenditure comprised in the returns for Urgent Services for the quarter to 30 September last, amounting altogether to 7,789 *l.* 5 *s.* 5 *d.* My Lords also approve of a further expenditure of about 147 *l.* for asphalte work for the river wall at Chatham.

I am, &c.

Captain Galton. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(Portsmouth, 12—338.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, S.W., 26 February 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, that it has been found necessary, for the proper working of the new factory at Portsmouth, to introduce gas into that establishment. The cost of this service will be 254 *l.*; I am therefore to signify Sir G. Lewis's request that you will move their Lordships to give their sanction to the expenditure being defrayed out of savings which will arise on Vote 13 for the current year, by the postponement of a service similar in amount to that for which sanction is now requested.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *D. Galton.*

Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation between the Expenditure and the Estimate, to (under Part I.), and the Sum paid to the 31st March 1863.

CAUSES OF VARIATION.	TOTAL ESTIMATE of the Work.	TOTAL PAYMENTS to 31 March 1863.	Excess of Expenditure beyond the Total Estimate of the Work.
	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.
The accidental difference between an estimated cost and that actually incurred	2,150 – –	2,145 13 4	—
The estimated sum being merely on account, this Excess is the variation between the cost estimated and that actually incurred.	22,573 – –	21,948 19 9	—
As the Estimate was only approximate, the saving may be considered the result of economical arrangements.	600 – –	428 3 6	—
This Excess has arisen from an arrear on account of the Saving in 1861–62, which came into course of payment subsequently to the 31st March 1862.	40,000 – –	10,300 11 9	—
As the building was not fitted up pending a decision as to its final appropriation, a portion of the grant on account thereof becomes a saving.	3,000 – –	2,021 – 6	—
As the works had to be discontinued during the winter months, the proportion of the grant consequently becomes a surplus in aid of Ways and Means.	5,000 – –	2,755 12 1	—
An arrear which came into course of payment in 1862–63 - - -	3,000 – –	3,437 3 5	437 3 5

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE	
			Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 14—*continued.*				
BARRACKS—PART I.—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	11,331 8 10	12,800 - -	1,796 6 7	327 15 5
HOME—*continued.*				
BIRMINGHAM:				
Nottingham New Barracks - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
BRIGHTON:				
Purchase of Land at Eastbourne - - - -	1,545 12 6	- - -	- -	1,545 12 6
GRAVESEND (formerly in the Chatham District):				
Purchase of Land and erecting Rifle Range Huts, &c., for 700 Men.	20,904 19 4	18,000 - -	- -	2,904 19 4
DOVER:				
Dover Citadel Water Supply - - - - - -	3,589 5 4	4,040 - -	450 14 8	- -
Walmer Drainage - - - - - - - -	5,487 16 3	6,500 - -	1,012 3 9	- -
Canterbury Drainage - - - - - - -	4,222 17 5	4,000 - -	- -	222 17 5
Canterbury Water Supply - - - - - -	3,258 12 8	6,000 - -	2,741 7 4	- -
COLCHESTER:				
Erecting a Cavalry Barrack - - - - - -	30,000 - -	30,000 - -	- -	- -
Re-appropriation of Warley Barracks, and providing Officers' Quarters - - - - - - - -	2,911 11 2	3,000 - -	88 8 10	- -
Purchase of Land - - - - - - - -	622 9 -	- - -	- -	622 9 -
DEVONPORT:				
Contribution towards a Lock Hospital - - -	1,750 - -	1,750 - -	- -	- -
LONDON:				
New Barracks at Chelsea - - - - - -	42,267 - 9	47,000 - -	4,732 19 3	- -
Hounslow New Hospital - - - - - - -	3,423 2 5	2,835 - -	- -	588 2 5
MANCHESTER:				
Purchase of Euston Hotel, Fleetwood, Land for Rifle Ranges, and erecting Huts, &c. - - - - -	15,993 10 4	16,000 - -	6 9 8	- -
NETLEY:				
Erecting a New Hospital - - - - - -	38,696 6 8	38,600 - -	- -	96 6 8
Providing and Laying on Gas - - - - -	596 2 3	596 - -	- -	- 2 3
Levelling, Planting, &c., of Grounds - - -	790 14 2	300 - -	- -	490 14 2
Paving in front of Hospital - - - - - -	479 - -	504 - -	25 - -	- -
Carried forward - - - £.	187,870 9 1	191,925 - -	10,853 10 1	6,798 19 2

Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.	Total Estimate of the Work. £. s. d.	Total Payments to 31 March 1863. £. s. d.	Excess of Expenditure beyond the Total Estimate of the Work. £. s. d.
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	40,000 – –	—	—
The enfranchisement of property at Eastbourne, hitherto held by War Department on lease, becoming necessary in order to ensure the security of tenure, the Treasury sanctioned this Excess per letter dated 20th October 1863.	—	—	—
This Excess arose from its being imperative to obtain possession of additional land beyond that originally contemplated for the purpose of rendering the rifle ranges safe.	60,000 – –	52,822 16 11	—
This Saving has been caused by the Contractor not rendering his invoice in time for payment within the financial year 1862–3.	4,040 – –	3,589 5 4	—
The work being delayed by the state of the weather and tides, was the cause of this Saving at the end of the financial year.	6,500 – –	5,487 16 3	—
This Excess is attributable to certain additions which were found necessary in course of construction of this drainage.	4,000 – –	4,222 17 5	222 17 5
This Saving has arisen from certain sums which were expected to come into course of payment subsequently to the 1st April 1862, having been disposed of prior to that date, notwithstanding provision was made for them in the Estimates for 1861–2, under the item "Sanitary."	6,000 – –	3,258 12 8	—
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	80,000 – –	33,261 16 9	—
This Saving may be considered to have arisen from the estimated amount being merely a sum on account.	10,000 – –	7,130 10 11	—
Cost of enfranchising land coming in course of payment in 1862–3, for a Service voted in 1860–1.	—	—	—
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,750 – –	1,750 – –	—
This Saving was occasioned by a portion of the Contractor's Bills not being presented in sufficient time to be paid in 1862–3.	140,000 – –	205,640 4 9	65,640 4 9
This Excess was caused by the cost of alterations and additions which could not be foreseen.	9,000 – –	7,447 19 4	—
This variation has originated from the Estimated Sums being Voted on Account.	60,000 – –	57,278 7 11	—
This Saving is the natural difference which may be expected between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.	315,541 – –	264,817 4 4	—
This variation has originated from the Estimated Sums being Voted on Account.	5,797 – –	7,952 9 11	2,155 9 11
The progress of the Hospital rendered a larger Expenditure necessary on this item than was intended this year. The Sum voted was on account only.	2,000 – –	1,437 10 –	—
This Saving is the unexpected difference which may be expected between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.	1,515 – –	479 – –	—

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE	
			Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 14—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BARRACKS—PART I.—*continued.*				
Brought forward - - -	187,870 9 1	191,925 - -	10,853 10 1	6,798 19 2
HOME—*continued.*				
PORTSMOUTH:				
Hilsea; Erecting New Hospital - - - - -	3,999 2 3	4,000 - -	- 17 9	- -
SCOTLAND.				
GLASGOW:				
Purchase of Land, and Erecting a New Barrack -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -
Ayr; Extension of Barracks - - - - - -	808 17 4	756 - -	- -	52 17 4
SANDHURST:				
Erecting New Staff College - - - - - -	6,081 17 5	7,300 - -	1,218 2 7	- -
Increasing Royal Military College to hold 500 Cadets	9,750 14 8	10,787 - -	1,036 5 4	- -
SHOEBURYNESS:				
Increasing Troop Stables - - - - - -	927 1 7	1,000 - -	72 18 5	- -
YORK:				
Purchase of Land, and increasing Barrack Accommodation - - - - - - - - - -	9,944 - 1	10,000 - -	55 19 11	- -
WOOLWICH:				
Purchase of Land, and Erecting Hospital for 650 Patients - - - - - - - - - -	60,080 5 3	50,000 - -	- -	10,080 5 3
Additions to the Royal Military Academy - -	20,707 18 8	21,875 - -	1,167 1 4	- -
Re-appropriation of Royal Artillery Barracks - -	10 - -	- - -	- -	10 - -
ABROAD:				
GIBRALTAR:				
Erection of Huts - - - - - - - - -	6,798 3 -	4,500 - -	- -	2,298 3 -
Extension of Commissariat Magazines - - -	1,586 2 10	200 - -	- -	1,386 2 10
Drainage and Water Supply, &c. - - - - -	2,167 6 6	3,000 - -	832 13 6	- -
Carried forward - - - £.	310,731 18 8	305,343 - -	15,237 8 11	20,626 7 7

Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.	Total Estimate of the Work.	Total Payments to 31 March 1863.	Excess of Expenditure beyond the Total Estimate of the Work.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
This Saving is the casual difference which may be expected between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.	7,000 – –	3,999 2 3	—
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	85,000 – –	—	—
This Excess resulted from the expense of small additions which it was found necessary to make when the extension of the Ayr Barracks was in execution.	4,170 – –	4,605 6 11	435 6 11
This Saving was effected on the internal fitments, and the reserve sum on the General Contract was not paid till 1863-4.	75,000 – –	84,361 14 6	9,361 14 6
This Saving was effected by the Contract being taken at a low rate - -	15,000 – –	17,835 15 10	2,835 15 10
The Estimate being an approximate one, this Saving is the unexpected difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.	1,000 – –	927 1 7	—
- - - Ditto - - - - - - - ditto - - -	40,000 – –	36,058 19 4	—
An additional payment to Contractors becoming necessary, in accordance with the terms of the Contract, the Lords of the Treasury sanctioned a temporary appropriation of part of the Savings out of Vote 11, per letter dated 10 February 1863.	200,000 – –	115,690 6 3	—
This Saving arises from provision having been made in the Estimates for 1862-3, for the purpose of meeting the outstanding claims of Contractors on 31 March 1862, but this expectation was not realised, as the past year's demands were satisfied before the date last mentioned.	68,371 – –	73,299 4 7	4,928 4 7
This Excess is in consequence of an arrear which came into course of payment subsequently to the 1st April 1863.	1,800 – –	1,756 5 2	—
This Excess was partly caused by certain arrears which came into course of payment subsequently to the 1st April 1862; and partly by the expense in the change necessarily made in the site of the Huts, which the Treasury sanctioned, being defrayed temporarily out of the Savings upon Vote 11, per letter dated 13 March 1863.	15,329 – –	19,484 12 –	4,155 12 –
This Excess resulted from a short Estimate (200 *l.* having been voted, instead of 2,000 *l.*), which contingency has been met by a Saving on item "Commissariat Services," under class "Various Stations" (page 58), which provides for like Expenditure.	4,000 – –	5,237 18 1	1,237 18 1
Stores not supplied in time to be paid for in 1862-3 - - - -	12,000 – –	2,167 6 6	—

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 14—*continued.*				
BARRACKS—PART I.—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	310,731 18 8	305,343 - -	15,237 8 11	20,626 7 7
ABROAD—*continued.*				
HONG KONG:				
Erecting a Trial Hut, &c. &c. - - - - - -	2 14 -	2,000 - -	1,997 6 -	- -
HONDURAS:				
Repairs to Barracks at Belize - - - - -	1,946 5 1	- - -	- -	1,946 5 1
JAMAICA:				
Newcastle; erecting Quarters for Four Officers - -	928 4 5	1,030 - -	101 15 7	- -
MALTA:				
Pembroke Barrack; erecting Canteen, Reading Room, Library, Stores, Cells, &c. - - - - - -	2,834 5 -	3,000 - -	165 15 -	- -
MAURITIUS:				
Increasing Accommodation for Officers - - -	46 11 6	1,500 - -	1,453 8 6	- -
NOVA SCOTIA:				
Erecting Block of Buildings, viz., Cells, Stores, Hospital, Canteen, Tanks, &c., Wellington Barracks -	2,803 14 9	2,754 - -	- -	49 14 9
VARIOUS STATIONS:				
Regimental Schools and Chapels - - - - -	16,355 12 7	15,000 - -	- -	1,355 12 7
Military Prisons - - - - - - - -	5,956 6 1	5,000 - -	- -	956 6 1
Married Soldiers' Quarters, &c. - - - - -	25,521 4 6	30,000 - -	4,478 15 6	- -
Sanitary Vote - - - - - - - - -	33,607 18 5	30,000 - -	- -	3,607 18 5
Gas - - - - - - - - - - -	5,529 12 5	5,000 - -	- -	529 12 5
Rifle Ranges - - - - - - - - - -	9,610 13 4	10,000 - -	389 6 8	- -
Gymnasia, Recreation Grounds, &c. - - - - -	4,372 9 7	4,000 - -	- -	372 9 7
Commissariat Services - - - - - - -	4,547 15 3	6,000 - -	1,452 4 9	- -
Augmenting Artillery Barracks, &c. - - - - -	4,081 9 1	5,000 - -	918 10 11	- -
Erection of Huts and additional Accommodation -	2,660 4 3	4,500 - -	1,839 15 9	- -
Purveyors' Services - - - - - - - -	4,228 4 11	5,000 - -	771 15 1	- -
Machinery - - - - - - - - - -	1,270 3 8	1,000 - -	- -	270 3 8
Riding Schools - - - - - - - - -	4,772 14 1	4,000 - -	- -	772 14 1
Contingencies - - - - - - - - -	3,662 9 3	4,000 - -	337 10 9	- -
Erecting Female Hospitals - - - - - -	3,210 11 4	3,000 - -	- -	210 11 4
Soldiers' Reading Rooms, Day Rooms, &c. &c. - -	2,612 11 9	3,000 - -	387 8 3	- -
SPECIAL:				
Services ordered by Governors and Commanders of the Forces Abroad - - - - - - - -	54,139 11 9	- - -	- -	54,139 11 9
TOTAL Part I.—(Carried forward to page 64) - £.	505,433 5 8	450,127 - -	29,531 1 8	84,837 7 4

Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.	Total Estimate of the Work.	Total Payments to 31 March 1863.	Excess of Expenditure beyond the Total Estimate of the Work.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
This Saving has been made in consequence of the site of the Trial Hut being still under consideration.	2,000 – –	2 14 –	—
This Charge was specially authorised by Treasury, the Barracks requiring immediate repair.	– –	1,946 5 1	—
The reduction made in course of the execution of the work was the cause of this variation between Grant and Expenditure.	1,030 – –	928 4 5	—
This Saving was effected by the non-arrival of the requisite Stores – –	4,500 – –	2,834 5 –	–
Paid for in 1861-2, which was not anticipated when the Estimate was prepared; the Re-Vote was therefore unnecessary.	1,500 – –	1,447 18 –	—
This Excess is the unexpected difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.	29,000 – –	5,690 17 2	—
The Expenditure for the several Services comprised in the general head "Various Stations" is arranged for the most part, as if provided by Parliament in one amount, care being taken that the Grant in the aggregate is not exceeded. In the present instance the Estimate amounts to – – – – – – – – –	£. s. d. 134,500 – –		
Whilst the Disbursements only realised – – –	132,000 – 6		
Leaving a net surplus upon this entire section of the Vote of – – – – – – – – –	£. 2,499 19 6		
Savings – – – – £. 10,575 7 8 Excesses – – – – – 8,075 8 2			
This plan is adopted in consequence of the peculiar and frequently urgent character of the several Services which are required to be executed in almost every British Possession, except India.			
Urgent and unforeseen Services in the Colonies ordered by Governors or Commanders of Forces abroad, and sanctioned by the Secretary of State for War (*see* Detail in Statement, pages 92–95).	—		—

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 14—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BARRACKS—PART II.				
NEW WORKS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS, AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN £.1,000 EACH.				
DISTRICTS:				
AT HOME:				
Aldershot	6,377 3 9	6,981 – –	603 16 3	– – –
Birmingham	251 6 –	263 – –	11 14 –	– – –
Brighton	160 4 5	– – –	– – –	160 4 5
Chatham	1,488 19 6	1,450 – –	– – –	38 19 6
Colchester	796 1 2	540 – –	– – –	256 1 2
Devonport	936 18 6	860 – –	– – –	76 18 6
Dover	3,106 – 8	2,805 – –	– – –	301 – 8
Exeter	15 3 –	– – –	– – –	15 3 –
Guernsey	348 13 11	208 – –	– – –	140 13 11
Jersey	262 – –	336 – –	74 – –	– – –
London	2,441 17 11	2,154 – –	– – –	287 17 11
Manchester	129 8 11	– – –	– – –	129 8 11
Netley	297 17 7	640 – –	342 2 5	– – –
Pembroke	354 19 4	470 – –	115 – 8	– – –
Portland	283 19 9	284 – –	– – 3	– – –
Portsmouth	1,886 4 6	1,988 – –	101 15 6	– – –
Purfleet	6 11 9	– – –	– – –	6 11 9
Shoeburyness	770 6 3	841 – –	70 13 7	– – –
Sandhurst	1,077 8 6	2,220 – –	1,142 11 6	– – –
Sheerness	36 1 2	212 – –	175 18 10	– – –
Woolwich	3,172 5 –	2,752 – –	– –	420 5 –
Carried forward £.	24,199 11 9	25,004 – –	2,637 13 –	1,833 4 9

of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.
This Saving arises from Services postponed, and others modified.
This Saving is the difference simply between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.
This Excess is caused by unforeseen Services at Eastbourne.
This Saving is the unexpected difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.
This Excess was occasioned by the charge for fitting up Barrack Store, which was an urgent Service not originally contemplated.
This Excess arises from sundry small Services not anticipated.
The Excess of Contract over the Estimated Amount and Small Additions found necessary, produced this variation between Grant and Expenditure.
This Charge resulted from an unforeseen Service.
This Excess is caused by a rise in the Rates of the Triennial Contract, and a Revision of Plans.
The Estimate was necessarily based on approximate Amounts in certain cases, hence the Saving in this.
This Excess resulted from additional Services being found requisite, but not originally contemplated.
This Excess originated from sundry Services not foreseen when the Estimate was prepared.
This Saving is attributable to the item for Footpaths, &c., not being carried into execution.
This Saving is owing to the difference between the Contract and the Estimated Amount.
This Saving is a difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.
This Saving is ascribed to alterations made in the execution of certain items.
This Excess has arisen from an urgent Service not contemplated.
A less number of Sentry Boxes were required than estimated.
This Saving originated from difference between Amount of Contract and Estimate, and Work not completed in time to be paid for in 1862-3.
This Saving is due to postponed Services.
This Excess arises from the Conversion of Harness Store into Barrack Rooms, and Tailors' Shop into Non-Commissioned Officers' Quarters, the Services being urgently required.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE. 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE	
			Less than Estimate.	More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 14—*continued.* BARRACKS—PART II.—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	24,199 11 9	25,004 - -	2,637 13 -	1,833 4 9
DISTRICTS—HOME—*continued.*				
Yorkshire - - - - - - - - - -	515 19 7	14 - -	- -	501 19 7
Scotland - - - - - - - - - -	941 7 1	910 - -	- -	31 7 1
IRELAND:				
Belfast - - - - - - - - - -	38 - 6	- - -	- -	38 - 6
Cork - - - - - - - - - -	545 11 10	573 - -	27 8 2	- -
Curragh - - - - - - - - - -	246 4 10	149 - -	- -	97 4 10
Dublin - - - - - - - - - -	1,572 - 6	1,640 - -	67 19 6	- -
Limerick - - - - - - - - - -	195 9 6	286 - -	90 10 6	- -
FOREIGN:				
Barbadoes - - - - - - - - - -	748 14 7	429 - -	- -	319 14 7
Bermuda - - - - - - - - - -	304 6 11	257 - -	- -	47 6 11
Canada - - - - - - - - - -	961 13 9	559 - -	- -	402 13 9
Cape of Good Hope - - - - - - -	228 4 9	1,013 - -	784 15 3	- -
Demerara - - - - - - - - - -	479 11 9	551 - -	71 8 3	- -
Berbice - - - - - - - - - -	50 16 9	72 - -	21 3 3	- -
Gibraltar - - - - - - - - - -	1,027 10 9	1,000 - -	- -	27 10 9
Hong Kong - - - - - - - - - -	298 18 8	- - -	- -	298 18 8
Honduras - - - - - - - - - -	5 12 6	650 - -	644 7 6	- -
Ionian Islands - - - - - - - - -	551 4 2	197 - -	- -	354 4 2
Jamaica - - - - - - - - - -	938 2 1	548 - -	- -	390 2 1
Carried forward - - - £.	33,849 2 3	33,852 - -	4,345 5 5	4,342 7 8

of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Excess was caused by the conversion of Leeds Barracks into a Recruiting Establishment, the expense of which was not contemplated at the time the Estimates were prepared.

This Excess is the casual difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure

This Charge is the cost of special and urgent Services not provided for in the Estimate.

This Saving is the unexpected difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Excess is on account of additional Services beyond those provided for in the Estimate.

This Saving is the result of a sum reserved until the completion of Contract, the payment of which was made in 1863–64.

The Estimate being based on an approximate amount, this Saving has been effected in course of execution of the Service.

This Excess arises from the Troops having to be encamped, on account of the sickly season, and certain Services necessary at the encampment.

The Service not being completed in 1861–62, owing to scarcity of labour, this Excess is an arrear which came into course of payment in 1862–63.

Additional Works being found requisite in consequence of the increased Military Force employed in Canada, this Excess was necessarily occasioned.

This Saving arises from the postponement of several Services consequent on the re-distribution of Troops.

This Saving is the result of outstanding Claims which came into course of payment subsequently to the 1st April 1863.

- - - Ditto - - - ditto.

This Excess is the unexpected difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.

This Excess is caused by unforeseen Services.

This Saving arises from no claim having been preferred by the Local Government on account of the advances made from local funds for the purpose of defraying the Expenses incidental to the Barracks at Carozal in 1860–61 and 1861–62.

An Excess arising from unforeseen Services.

This Excess was caused by alterations to a house requiring a larger outlay than was anticipated at the station in the first instance.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE., 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 14—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BARRACKS—PART II.—*continued.*				
Brought forward - - -	33,849 2 3	33,852 – –	4,345 5 5	4,342 7 8
FOREIGN—*continued.*				
Malta - - - - - - - - - -	1,999 12 8	1,500 – –	- -	499 12 8
Mauritius - - - - - - - - -	1,200 1 1	264 – –	- -	936 1 1
Newfoundland - - - - - - - - -	152 6 2	178 – –	25 13 10	—
New Zealand - - - - - - - - -	519 13 1	604 – –	84 6 11	—
Nova Scotia - - - - - - - - - -	199 19 2	- - -	- -	199 19 2
Perth, Western Australia - - - - - -	233 – –	130 – –	- -	103 – –
St. Helena - - - - - - - - - -	300 – –	300 – –	—	—
St. Lucia - - - - - - - - - -	9 12 –	155 – –	145 8 –	—
TOTAL Part II. - - Carried down - £.	38,463 6 5	36,983 – –	4,600 14 2	6,081 – 7
PART III.				
ORDINARY AND CURRENT REPAIRS.				
Home - - - - - - - - - -	136,761 9 7	144,652 – –	7,890 10 5	—
Foreign - - - - - - - - - -	52,035 16 4	46,193 – –	- -	5,842 16 4
TOTAL Part III. - - Carried down - £.	188,797 5 11	190,845 – –	7,890 10 5	5,842 16 4
RECAPITULATION.				
PART I. - - - - Brought from page 58	505,433 5 8	450,127 – –	29,531 1 8	84,837 7 4
PART II. - - - - „ down - -	38,463 6 5	36,983 – –	4,600 14 2	6,081 – 7
PART III. - - - - „ „ - -	188,797 5 11	190,845 – –	7,890 10 5	5,842 16 4
TOTAL VOTE No. 14 - - - £.	732,693 18 –	677,955 – –	42,022 6 3	96,761 4 3
Deficiencies carried to page 3 - -	- - £. 54,738 18 –		£. 54,738 18 –	

Copies of Applications made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Replies applicable to this Vote, as follow, and at pages 96–98.

of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of the Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.
This Excess is attributable to additional Services which were found to be specially requisite.
This Excess results from Services which were found necessary for the preservation of the health of the Garrison.
This Saving is the unexpected difference between Estimated and Actual Expenditure.
This Saving has been caused by Work being performed by Military Labour.
This Excess is attributable to Repairs to War Department Buildings being more extensive than was anticipated.
This Excess became necessary for the purpose of remedying the defective condition of Perth Barracks.
This Saving is occasioned by the abandonment of St. Lucia as a Military Station.
This Saving accrued on the items for Travelling, Incidentals, and Barrack Damages.
This Excess was caused principally by Unforeseen Services.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated,

(St. Helena, 2—216.)

Sir, War Office, 19 September 1862.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the following expenditure, which has been incurred under the authority of the officer commanding at St. Helena, viz.: 1st. Renewing the roof, floors, and woodwork generally of the mess kitchen of the officers' mess house, James Town, 410 *l.* 11 *s.* 10 *d.* 2d. Renewing the signal-house and signal-man's quarters, James Town, 226 *l.* 16 *s.* 10 *d.*

These services were rendered necessary in consequence of the ravages of the white ants, which had so completely eaten into and destroyed the woodwork as to render the buildings uninhabitable, and in danger of falling.

Secretary Sir George Lewis approves of the proceedings of the officer commanding, and proposes, with their Lordships' sanction, to charge the expenditure to Vote 14, on which there will be funds available.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *E. Lugard.*

(St. Helena, 2—225.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 1 October 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 19th ultimo, relative to an expenditure of 637 *l.* 8 *s.* 8 *d.* which has been incurred under the authority of the officer commanding at St. Helena, in repairing the officers' mess kitchen, and the signal house, and signal-man's quarters, James Town, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Sir George Lewis, that my Lords approve of this expenditure being charged to Vote 14, subject to provision being made for the amount, in accordance with the new regulations of the Appropriation Act, in case Vote 14 should be exceeded thereby.

I am, &c.

Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B. (signed) *G. A. Hamilton.*

(Honduras, 2—125.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, 3 October 1862.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir G. Lewis to request that you will submit, for the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the expenditure of a sum of 3,000 *l.* in repairing the officers' and soldiers' barracks at Belize, Honduras. These barracks are represented to be in so dilapidated a condition as to be nearly uninhabitable. It was originally recommended that new barracks should be constructed, which would have involved an estimated expense of 42,400 *l.* This proposition is now withdrawn, under the impression that it will be found practicable in course of time to withdraw the troops altogether from the colony; and it is suggested in lieu, that steps should be immediately taken for placing the existing buildings in a proper state of repair, which may be effected for the above-mentioned sum of 3,000 *l.* I am to add, that should the Lords Commissioners approve of the expenditure, the amount will be defrayed out of the general savings on Vote 14, and specially charged to Part I. of that Vote.

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *E. Lugard.*

(Honduras, 2—127.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 16 October 1862.

IN reply to your letter of the 21st June last, respecting the repairs of the barracks at Belize, Honduras, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of Secretary Sir G. Lewis, that my Lords approve of the expenditure of 3,000 *l.* in placing these buildings in a proper state of repair, and of that sum being defrayed out of the general savings on Vote 14, and specially charged to Part I. of that Vote, on condition that the amount is provided for according to the new regulations of the Appropriation Act, in case it should lead to an excess on Vote 14.

I am, &c.

Sir E. Lugard. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(Brighton, 2—631.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, 10 November 1862.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir G. Lewis to request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to an expenditure of 1,655 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, under the following circumstances:—The War Office is possessed of a redoubt and several barrack buildings

under each of the Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, &c.—*continued.*

buildings at Eastbourne, which have been built from time to time on certain land, for which an annual rent has been paid of 55 *l.* 3 *s.* 5 *d.* since the year 1805. A recent reference to the agreement, under which the land is held, bearing date 11 April 1805, has brought to light the fact which had been hitherto overlooked, that the Secretary of State for War is only a yearly tenant, and liable to be dispossessed at three months' notice. By a clause, however, in the agreement, a power of purchase in fee-simple is given to the Secretary of State for War at any time on payment of 1,655 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, as it is obviously undesirable that land occupied by Government buildings should be held by so precarious a tenure as the above. I am to request their Lordships' sanction to this expenditure of 1,655 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for converting the property into a freehold. The amount will be chargeable to Vote 14 generally.

I have, &c.
(signed) *E. Lugard.*

The Assistant Secretary,
Treasury.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 20 October 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 10th instant, relative to the proposed purchase of the land on which the redoubt and barrack buildings at Eastbourne are situated, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that my Lords approve of the purchase of the land in question at the price of 1,655 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, and of that amount being charged to Vote 14, if the same can be provided for by postponing other charges on the Vote.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B.

(Aldershot, 2—3266.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, 2 January 1863.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir G. Lewis to request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to an expenditure of 273 *l.* for certain alterations to the kitchen chimneys of the establishments of the cavalry barracks at Aldershot. It has been found that the brickwork of which these chimneys are built is not of sufficient thickness, and that some danger from fire is apprehended. Sir G. Lewis considers that immediate steps are necessary to remedy the defect, and he trusts that their Lordships will sanction this expenditure, which will be chargeable to Vote 14. Sir G. Lewis has already informed their Lordships that an excess will probably arise on this Vote; it is however proposed, with their Lordships' sanction, to defray such excess, should it arise, temporarily out of anticipated savings on Vote 11.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edw. Lugard.*

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

(Aldershot, 2—3309.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 15 January 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 2d instant, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir G. Lewis, that my Lords sanction an expenditure of 273 *l.* for altering the kitchen chimneys of the mess establishments of the cavalry barracks at Aldershot, the same to be charged to Vote 14.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B.

(Woolwich, 7—714.)

War Office, Pall Mall, S. W.,
5 February 1863.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to request you will be good enough to lay before the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury the following circumstances:—In Vote 14 of the Army Estimates for the present year, the sum of 50,000 *l.* is taken for the "purchase of land, and erecting hospital for 650 patients" at Woolwich, the total estimate of the work being stated at 200,000 *l.* By the terms of the contract which has been entered into for this building, it is provided that payments shall be made monthly to the extent of 75 per cent. of the value of the work executed, until a certain reserved sum was reached by the accumulation of the remaining 25 per cent., after which, payments were to be made in full, the above reserve sum being held over as a guarantee for the due performance of the work until after its final completion. The work has progressed during the course of the present year more rapidly than was anticipated, a circumstance which is mainly attributed to the unusual warmth of the winter, which has permitted building operations to be carried on uninterruptedly. Consequently, the Vote of 50,000 *l.*, taken

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated,

taken for the year, is found to be insufficient to meet the payments to which, under the contract, the contractor is justly entitled, and an application has been received from him for further payments beyond the amount of the sum taken. Sir George Lewis, owing to the heavy expenditure which has been necessarily incurred for the accommodation of troops in Canada, and which has been already brought before their Lordships' notice, does not anticipate that funds will be available on Vote 14, from which further payments on account of this hospital could be defrayed. He is satisfied, however, that there will be ample savings on the Army Estimates generally, to cover any further payments which may be authorised for this particular service, as well as on all others which have been submitted for their Lordships' consideration. He now directs me to request the sanction of their Lordships to a payment to the contractor of 10,000 *l.* beyond the amount voted, and this sum, he would propose, should be defrayed temporarily from Vote 11. The total cost of the building, as shown in the Parliamentary Estimates, will not be increased by the present payment of this sum of 10,000 *l.*; but unless the money is paid, the contractor will have to stop the progress of the works, and Sir G. Lewis understands that in that event he will claim compensation for the plant which would be idle.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *Douglas Galton.*

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 10 February 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th instant, recommending the payment of 10,000 *l.*, beyond the amount voted for the present year to the contractor for the hospital at Woolwich, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that my Lords are pleased to authorise the proposed payment to the contractor as a temporary charge on the anticipated saving on Vote 11. Before, however, their Lordships sanction the further charge of 95,000 *l.*, proposed in your letter of the 3d instant, upon the same Vote on account of the excess of charges for furlough pay of officers on leave, &c., they request that they may be furnished with an approximate estimate of the amount of anticipated savings on the Vote.

I am, &c.

Captain Galton. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(Portsmouth, 12—338.)

Sir, War Office, 26 February 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, that it has been found necessary, for the proper working of the new factory at Portsmouth, to introduce gas into that establishment; the cost of this service will be 254 *l.*; I am, therefore, to signify Sir G. Lewis' request that you will move their Lordships to give their sanction to the expenditure being defrayed out of savings which will arise on Vote 13 for the current year, by the postponement of a service similar in amount to that for which sanction is now requested.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, Whitehall. (signed) *D. Galton.*

(Portsmouth, 12—360.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 4 March 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that my Lords approve of the proposed expenditure of 254 *l.* in the introduction of gas into the new factory at Portsmouth; this outlay to be defrayed from savings on Vote 13 of the current year in the manner proposed.

I am, &c.

Captain Douglas Galton, &c. &c (signed) *F. Peel.*

(St. Helena, 2—257.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, 18 February 1863.

I AM directed by Secretary Sir G. Lewis to request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to an expenditure of 494 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.*, which has been incurred under the authority of the officer commanding at St. Helena, in renewing the floors of the officers' mess house at James Town. This house, which includes four officers' quarters, has long been infested by the white ant; and the floors have been so much eaten away by them as to render the building uninhabitable.

The

under each of the Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, &c.—*continued.*

The officer commanding, therefore, directed that they should be renewed in teak, a wood which it is believed withstands the attack of this insect. Secretary Sir G. Lewis approves of the proceedings of the officer commanding, and proposes, with their Lordships' sanction, to charge the expenditure to Vote 14. Sir George Lewis has already informed their Lordships that an excess will probably arise on this Vote, but it is anticipated that the excess will be covered by a corresponding saving on Vote 11.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

(St. Helena, 2—266.)

Treasury Chambers, 9 March 1863.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 18th ultimo, relative to an expenditure of 494 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.*, which has been incurred under the authority of the officer commanding at St. Helena in removing the floors of the officers' mess house at James Town, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you their Lordships' approval of the proposal of Secretary Sir George Lewis to charge this expenditure temporarily to Vote 14.

I am, &c,
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Captain Galton.

(Montreal, 2—366.)

War Office, Pall Mall, S. W., 27 February 1863.

Sir,

THE commanding Royal Engineer in Canada having reported that, owing to the large increase in the military force in that country, an expenditure of 1,000 *l.*, in addition to the amount authorised, will be required for incidental services at the several stations during the present financial year, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to request that you will be good enough to obtain the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to this expenditure. Vote 14 is, as their Lordships are already aware, likely to be exceeded. It is therefore proposed, with their Lordships' sanction, to defray the amount temporarily out of the anticipated savings on Vote 11.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

(Canada, 2—114.)

Treasury Chambers, 11 March 1863.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, stating that the commanding Royal Engineer in Canada has reported that an expenditure of 1,000*l.*, in addition to the amount authorised, will be required for incidental services at the several stations during the present financial year, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you their Lordships' approval of the proposal of Secretary Sir G. Lewis to defray this amount temporarily out of the anticipated savings on Vote 11.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Captain Galton.

(Gibraltar, 2—821.)

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.,
4 March 1863.

Sir,

I AM directed by Secretary Sir G. Lewis to request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to an expenditure of 551 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.* which has been incurred at Gibraltar, in excess of 4,500 *l.* which was provided in this year's Estimates for the erection of huts at that station. Sir George Lewis regrets that this excess was incurred without previous authority having been applied for. A full explanation of the circumstances has, however, been called for, and measures will be taken to prevent a recurrence of the irregularity. Their Lordships have already been informed of the anticipated excess on Vote 14 to which this expenditure is properly chargeable. Sir George Lewis therefore proposes, with their Lordships' sanction, to defray it temporarily out of Vote 11, on which large savings are anticipated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Galton.*

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated,

(Gibraltar, 2—854.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 13 March 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 4th inst., relative to an excess of 551 *l.* 13 *s.* 9 *d.* on the sum voted in this year's Estimates for the erection of huts at Gibraltar, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir G. Lewis, that my Lords approve of the expenditure being temporarily defrayed out of Vote 11, on which large savings are stated to be expected.

I am, &c.

Captain Douglas Galton. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(Canada, 2—34.)

Sir, War Office, 12 December 1862.

WITH reference to your letter of the 3d June last, conveying the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to certain expenditure incurred in providing barrack accommodation in Canada during the year 1861–2, I am now directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to state, that further expenditure, amounting in all to the sum of 19,515 *l.*, has been authorised by the General Officer commanding in Canada, between 1st April and 20th August last, for emergent barrack services, consequent on the augmentation of the military force in his command. There are no funds available under Vote 14 to meet this expenditure; but there is a probable saving of 22,000 *l.* on Vote 11, out of which Sir G. Lewis proposes, with their Lordships' sanction, to defray temporarily any excess on Vote 14 that may be occasioned by the expenditure of 19,515 *l.* above-mentioned.

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *Douglas Galton.*

(Canada, 2—75.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 7 January 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 12th ultimo, stating that a further expenditure to the amount of 19,515 *l.* has been authorised by the General Officer commanding in Canada, between the 1st April and 20th August last, for urgent barrack services consequent upon the increase of troops in his command, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you their Lordships' approval of the proposal of Secretary Sir G. Lewis, to defray temporarily any excess on Vote 14 that may be occasioned by the above-mentioned expenditure out of the savings on Vote 11.

I am, &c.

Captain Galton. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(Canada, 2—99.)

War Office, Pall Mall, S. W.,

Sir, 11 March 1863.

WITH reference to the Treasury letter of the 7th January last, conveying the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the expenditure of 19,515 *l.* which had been incurred, under the authority of the General Officer commanding in Canada, between the 1st April and 20th August last, for emergent barrack services in that country, I am now directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to request the sanction of their Lordships to a further expenditure of 13,793 *l.*, which the General Officer commanding has authorised, between the 20th August and 11th February last, for the execution of urgent works rendered necessary by the increased military force in his command. It is not probable that there will be any savings on Vote 14 to meet this expenditure, but, as their Lordships are already aware, a large saving is anticipated on Vote 11, from which it is proposed, with their Lordships' sanction, temporarily to defray this amount.

I am, &c.

(signed) *D. Galton.*

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

(Canada, 2—129.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 10 April 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 11th ult., I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you, for the information of Secretary Sir G. Lewis, their approval of a further expenditure of 13,793 *l.*, which the General Officer commanding in Canada, has authorised, between the 20th August and the 11th February last, for the execution of urgent works rendered necessary by the increased military force in his command. The amount to be charged temporarily to the anticipated savings on Vote 11.

I am, &c.

Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B. (signed) *F. Peel.*

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under each of the Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, &c.—*continued.*

(Gibraltar, 2—876.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, 28 April 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to an excess of 1,126 *l.* which has been incurred on the incidental item of the Gibraltar Barracks Annual Estimate for 1862-3, Vote 14, Part III.

In explanation of this excess, I am to state that several special items for repairs of an extensive nature were struck out of the Barrack Annual Estimate, which it was necessary to keep as low as possible; it appearing, however, as the year went on, that portions of some of these repairs could no longer be postponed, such portions were obliged to be executed at once as a charge against this incidental item.

It is proposed, with their Lordships' sanction, to charge this excess to Vote 14, Part III., and temporarily to defray it out of anticipated savings on Vote 11, 1862-3, there being reason to apprehend that the aggregate of Vote 14 for that year has been exceeded.

I have, &c.
(signed) *D. Galton.*

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

(Gibraltar, 2—898.)

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 25 May 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th instant, relative to an excess of 1,126 *l.* which has been incurred on the incidental item of the Gibraltar Barrack Annual Estimate for 1862-3, Vote 14, Part III., I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that my Lords approve of this excess being charged to Vote 14, Part III., and temporarily defrayed out of anticipated savings on Vote 11, 1862-3.

I am, &c.
The Marquess of Hartington, M.P. (signed) *G. A. Hamilton.*

(Canada, 2—134.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, 26 May 1863.

WITH reference to the Treasury letters of 7th January and 10th April last, authorising expenditure of 19,515 *l.* and 13,793 *l.*, which had been incurred by the General Officer commanding in Canada between 1st April 1862 and 11th February 1863, for urgent services in that command, I am now directed by the Secretary of State for War to request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to a further expenditure of 1,809 *l.*. which the General Officer commanding has authorised, between the latter date and 31st March last, for the execution of urgent works rendered necessary by the increased military force in his command. It is proposed temporarily to defray this amount out of anticipated savings in Vote 11 of the Estimates for 1862-3, the aggregate amount of Vote 14, to which, under the head of urgent and unforeseen services ordered by Governors and Commanders of the forces abroad, in the Parliamentary account of that year, it is properly chargeable, having been exceeded.

I am, &c.
(signed) *D. Galton.*

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

(Canada, 2—140.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 9th June 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 26th ult., relative to a further expenditure of 1,809 *l.* which had been incurred by authority of the General Officer commanding in Canada, between the 11th February and 31st March last, for the execution of urgent works in that command, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you their Lordships' approval of the proposal of Earl de Grey to defray this expenditure temporarily out of anticipated savings on Vote 11 of the Estimates of 1862-3.

I am, &c.
Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B. (signed) *F. Peel.*

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated,

(Hong Kong, 2—1005.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, 27 May 1863.

I AM directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to an expenditure of 1,000 *l.*, which has been incurred under the authority of the General Officer commanding in China on account of incidental services performed by the Royal Engineer Department at Shanghai during the quarter ended 31 March 1863. Lord de Grey is satisfied that this expenditure was unavoidable, and proposes, with their Lordships' sanction, to charge it to Vote 14, under the head of urgent services ordered by Governors or Commanders of the Forces abroad.

ould this excess cause any excess on the Vote above alluded to, which it is apprehended may be the case, their Lordships' permission is requested for temporarily defraying the amount out of savings that have accrued on Vote 11, "Stores."

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *D. Galton.*

(Hong Kong, 2—1034.)

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 9 June 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th ult., relative to an expenditure incurred under the authority of the General Officer commanding in China on account of incidental services performed by the Royal Engineer Department at Shanghai during the quarter ended 31st March last, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl de Grey, that my Lords approve of this expenditure being charged to Vote 14, under the head of urgent services ordered by Governors and Commanders abroad; and should the above-mentioned Vote be exceeded, their Lordships approve of the amount being temporarily defrayed out of savings accrued on Vote 11.

I am, &c.

The Marquess of Hartington, M.P. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(Nova Scotia, 2—13.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, S.W., 30 May 1863.

I AM directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to an expenditure of 996 *l.*, which has been incurred in excess of the amount allowed for incidental barrack services in Nova Scotia in the Barrack Annual Estimate, 1862-3. This excess is attributable, in great measure, to the various special works which were rendered necessary by the passage of troops through the colony on their way to Canada in the winter of 1861-2, and Earl de Grey considers that, under the circumstances, it was unavoidable. It is proposed, with their Lordships' sanction, to charge the amount to Vote 14, Part III., of 1862-3, and to defray it temporarily out of savings on Vote 11, "Stores."

I am, &c.

To the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *Hartington.*

(Nova Scotia, 2—23.)

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 9 June 1863.

WITH reference to your letter of the 30th ult., relative to an expenditure of 996 *l.* incurred in excess of the amount allowed for incidental barrack services in Nova Scotia in the Barrack Annual Estimate for 1862-3, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that their Lordships approve of the proposal of Earl de Grey to charge the amount to Vote 14, Part III., and to defray it temporarily out of savings on Vote 11.

I am, &c.

The Marquess of Hartington. (signed) *F. Peel.*

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under each of the Subdivisions of the Votes in the foregoing Statement, &c.—*continued.*

(Montreal, 12—19.)

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.,
28 May 1863.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to request you will move the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to sanction an expenditure of 581 *l.*, which has been incurred for fitting up the Military Prison at St. Helen's Island, Montreal, as a military store house. This additional store accommodation was required for a large quantity of military stores, &c., which had been despatched to Canada, and for which there was no room in the existing store houses, they being already full. Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration the great expense of hiring store room in the Colony, the Lieutenant General Commanding deemed it advisable to grant special credits for the amount in question, which it is proposed shall be charged to Vote 13, 1862–63, under the head of Services ordered by Governors and Commanders of Forces Abroad, and be defrayed out of savings on that vote.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Hartington.*

The Assistant Secretary, Treasury.

Treasury Chambers, 9 June 1863.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your letter of the 28th ult., relative to an expenditure of 581 *l.*, which has been incurred in fitting up the Military Prison, at St. Helen's Island, Montreal, as a military store house, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you their Lordships' approval of the proposal of Earl de Grey to charge the amount to Vote 13, of 1862–63, under the head of Services ordered by Governors or Commanders of the Forces Abroad, and to defray it out of savings on that vote.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P.

(New Zealand, 2—106.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 31 July 1863.

Sir,

I AM directed by Earl De Grey and Ripon to request the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to the following expenditure which has been incurred under the authority of the General Officer commanding in New Zealand, for the undermentioned services, executed during the quarters ended 31st December and 31st March last, viz.:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Erection of huts at the encampment at Otahuhu - -	125	3	2
Erection of huts at Pokino and Waikato - - - -	1,097	3	10
Erection of huts at the encampment at Otahuhu - -	134	1	2
Erection of stockade at Pokino and Waikato - - -	797	–	9

These hut encampments were rendered necessary by the disturbed state of affairs in New Zealand. It is proposed, with their Lordships' sanction, to charge the expenditure to Vote 14, 1862–3, and to defray it temporarily, out of the savings that have accrued on Vote 11 of the Army Estimates for that year.

I am, &c.
(signed) *D. Galton.*

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

(New Zealand, 2—141.)

Treasury Chambers, 4 Sept. 1863.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to signify to you, for the information of Earl De Grey, their Lordships' approval of the following expenditures incurred under the authority of the General Officer commanding in New Zealand, for services executed during the quarters ended 31st December and 31st March last, and submitted for sanction in your letter of 31st July last, viz.:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Erection of huts at the encampment at Otahuhu - -	125	3	2
Erection of huts at Pokino and Waikato - - - -	1,097	3	10
Erection of huts at Otahuhu - - - - - -	134	1	2
Erection of stockade at Pokino and Waikato - - -	797	–	9

The expenditure to be charged to Vote 14, 1862–3, and to be temporarily defrayed from the savings on Vote 11 of that year.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Capt. Douglas Galton.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 15. EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC BRANCHES:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Council of Military Education - - - -	7,681 17 6	8,154 11 3	472 13 9	- -
Regimental and Garrison Schools and Libraries -	35,315 3 5	39,871 1 -	4,555 17 7	- -
Royal Military Academy at Woolwich - - -	37,249 19 2	39,298 12 6	2,048 13 4	- -
Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham - -	9,696 14 -	10,413 9 4	716 15 4	- -
Royal Military College at Sandhurst - - -	34,405 14 8	44,144 6 8	9,738 12 -	- -
Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea - - - -	14,071 13 7	14,360 13 8	289 - 1	- -
Royal Hibernian Military School at Dublin - -	11,156 3 4	13,403 15 2	2,247 11 10	- -
Musketry Instruction - - - - - - -	31,443 9 1	28,473 12 3	- -	2,969 16 10
The Surveys of the United Kingdom, &c. - - -	76,460 6 10	71,000 8 2	- -	5,459 18 8
Gunnery Instruction - - - - - - -	5,897 9 10	5,770 15 6	- -	126 14 4
Ordnance Select Committee - - - - -	5,591 5 5	4,722 17 11	- -	868 7 6
Sundry Educational and Scientific Establishments and Services.	11,407 6 8	16,668 17 6	5,261 10 10	- -
Experiments - - - - - - - - -	212 - -	- - -	- -	212 - -
Carried forward - - - £.	280,589 3 6	296,283 - 11	25,330 14 9	9,636 17 4

the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving has been caused by the less frequent employment of Examiners than was contemplated when the Estimates for 1862-63 were prepared.

This Saving may be ascribed partly to the Contingent Items, the demand for which is of a very fluctuating character, but mainly through an inadvertent excess of provision for the full establishment of schoolmasters, including those with regiments in India, whose pay is defrayed by the Government thereof.

This Saving is owing to the establishment of Cadets being under the prescribed number for whom provision was made.

This Saving has been occasioned by the Contingent Expenses connected with the instruction of the Royal Engineers, &c., in military field works, sapping, mining, pontooning, &c., being less than was expected at the commencement of the Financial Year 1862-63.

This Saving is to be attributed to the establishment of Cadets not being completed during the year, the new scheme, consequent upon the augmentation of the same, not having come into full operation.

This Saving has been created by the price of provisions in 1862-63, being less than that paid in 1861-62; the disbursements in the last-mentioned year being the data upon which the Estimate for the former was based.

This Saving is mainly due to the fluctuations in the Establishment, arising from changes which took place in the course of the year, and to the demand for provisions, clothing, laundry, and infirmary services, and contingencies being less than in prior periods, while that for household linen was higher, from circumstances not contemplated, when the Estimates for the Financial Year ended the 31st March 1863 were prepared.

This Excess has been caused by the charges for Additional Pay granted to non-commissioned officers and rank and file, as rewards to the most skilled in the use of the rifle, being larger in 1862-63 than was expected, in consequence of the increased utility of the Establishments at Hythe and Fleetwood.

This Excess has arisen from the charges for making surveys for the Landed Estates Court in Ireland, and the cost of publishing maps, both of which have been larger than heretofore in consequence of an increased demand. Each is liable to be defrayed from other sources, and the receipts paid over to the Exchequer as Extra Receipts, in conformity with the terms of the Treasury Minute, dated 2d May 1848.

This Excess is attributable to the increased utility of this Establishment for Gunnery Instruction.

This Excess has been caused by allowances, &c., to the Officers of the Committee, for 2d March 1862, having come into course of payment subsequently, and by making a charge for five quarters against a provision for four, in 1862-63.

This Saving is partly occasioned by the following schemes not having been fully developed in course of the year ended the 31st March 1863, viz.:

1. The employment of Probationers at the Royal Medical School at Chatham for the purpose of supplying Vacancies in the Medical Department.

2. The Employment and Instruction of Soldiers and their Children, in Trades or Callings;

and partly by the non-payment, on account of Rewards to Inventors and the Engineer for Rifled Ordnance, within the Financial Year.

This is a Charge for the Pay of the Secretary to the Iron Plate Committee for 1862-63, which it has been deemed expedient to place under this Vote rather than under Vote 11, to which, in 1861-62, the Debit was charged. Under present circumstances, the sum of 212 *l.* becomes an unprovided Expense.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 15—*continued.*				
EDUCATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC BRANCHES —*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	280,589 3 6	296,283 – 11	25,330 14 9	9,636 17 4
Experimental Trip to Calcutta - - - - -	51 – 8	- - -	- -	51 – 8
Preparation of Models for the International Exhibition	2 15 –	- - -	- -	2 15 –
	280,642 19 2	296,283 – 11	25,330 14 9	9,690 13 –
Deduct— Fractions not voted - - - - - - -	- - -	– – 11	– – 11	—
TOTAL VOTE No. 15 - - - £.	280,642 19 2	296,283 – –	25,330 13 10	9,690 13 –
Savings carried to page 3 - £. 15,640 – 10			£. 15,640 – 10	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to this Vote (*see* p. 98).

VOTE No. 16.				
REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES:				
Allowances as Rewards for Distinguished Services; of Allowances to Officers of Her Majesty's Garrisons at Home and Abroad, holding their Appointments as Rewards for Military Service, including the Garrison of the Tower of London; of Allowances to Serjeants, as Rewards for Distinguished or Meritorious Services; and of Allowances to Non-commissioned Officers and Privates upon whom the distinction of the Victoria Cross has been conferred	25,490 17 1	24,360 – –	- -	1,130 17 1
£.	25,490 17 1	24,360 – –	- -	1,130 17 1
Deficiencies carried to page 3 - £. 1,130 17 1			£. 1,130 17 1	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to this Vote (*see* p. 98).

the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.
This Special Charge is on account of the Expenses incurred by a Staff Assistant Surgeon, who was directed to take a voyage to Calcutta, *viâ* the Cape, for the purpose of determining by Experiments upon himself, more precisely than had ever yet been done, the influence of Climate, and of obtaining a more perfect comprehension of the nature of the Progress of Acclimatization, and of the real Origin of Diseases which are connected with the same. As, however, this test had never yet been made except upon Animals exposed to Artificial Heat, and the subject was one of importance to the Army generally, the offer made by Dr. Becker to undertake the task was accepted as a special and proper service, although no provision was made by Parliament for the Cost.
It having been deemed expedient to send Specimens of Arms, &c. &c. to the International Exhibition, this Charge is merely the Incidental Expenses connected therewith, for which no provision could be made when the Estimates for 1862–63 were prepared.
The Excess upon this Vote arose from the return home from India of 87 Non-commissioned Officers receiving Rewards, and seven to whom Pensions had been granted in consequence of the distinction of the Victoria Cross having been conferred. In addition to which a few Arrears came into course of payment.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-63.	ESTIMATE, 1862-63.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 17. PAY OF GENERAL OFFICERS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Pay of General Officers of Her Majesty's Forces not being Colonels of Regiments or Battalions -	75,971 1 2	77,600 - -	1,628 18 10	- -
£.	75,971 1 2	77,600 - -	1,628 18 10	- -
Savings carried to page 3 - - £.	1,628 18 10		£. 1,628 18 10	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to this Vote (*see* p. 98).

VOTE No. 18. FULL PAY OF REDUCED AND RETIRED OFFICERS, &c.:				
Full Pay of Reduced and Retired Officers of Her Majesty's Forces - - - - - - - -	115,524 1 10	117,000 - -	1,475 18 2	- -
Half Pay and Military Allowances of ditto - -	320,624 16 6	342,066 - -	21,441 3 6	- -
Half Pay and Reduced Allowances to Officers of Disbanded Foreign Corps, Pensions to Wounded Foreign Officers, and Allowances to Widows and Children of deceased Foreign Officers - -	18,953 - 8	20,656 - -	1,702 19 4	- -
TOTAL, VOTE No. 18 - - - £.	455,101 19 -	479,722 - -	24,620 1 -	- -
Savings carried to page 3 - - £.	24,620 1 -		£. 24,620 1 -	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to this Vote (*see* p. 98).

VOTE No. 19. WIDOWS' PENSIONS, &c.:				
Pensions paid to Widows of Officers of Her Majesty's Land Forces - - - - - - - - -	122,363 10 11	133,701 - -	11,337 9 1	- -
Compassionate Allowances - - - - - -	23,529 16 11	22,225 5 -	- -	1,304 11 11
Royal Bounty Allowances - - - - - -	18,949 4 11	23,950 - -	5,000 15 1	- -
£.	164,842 12 9	179,876 5 -	16,338 4 2	1,304 11 11
Deduct.—Fractions not voted - - -	- - -	- 5 -	- 5 -	
TOTAL, VOTE No. 19 - - - £.	164,842 12 9	179,876 - -	16,337 19 2	1,304 11 11
Savings carried to page 3 - - £.	15,033 7 3		£. 15,033 7 3	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to this Vote (*see* p. 98).

the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.
This Saving arises from the casualties which have occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 1863, Parliament having granted money for those Officers who were alive at the time when the Estimates for 1862-63 were prepared.
These Savings arise from casualties that have occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 1863, Parliament having granted money for those Officers, &c., who were alive at the time when the Estimates of 1862-63 were prepared.
This Saving arises from casualties that have occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 1863, Parliament having granted money for Widows who were alive at the time the Estimate of 1862-63 were prepared.
The excess on account of "Compassionate Allowances" springs from a larger sum coming into course of payment subsequently to 31 March 1862 than in previous years.
This Saving arises from casualties, &c., that have occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 1863, Parliament having granted money for Families entitled to these Allowances at the time the Estimates of 1862-63 were prepared.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-63.	ESTIMATE, 1862-63.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE 20.				
PENSIONS FOR WOUNDS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Pensions, Gratuities, and Allowances to Officers for Wounds	33,039 – 8	35,633 – –	2,593 19 4	– –
£.	33,039 – 8	35,633 – –	2,593 19 4	– –
Savings carried to page 3	£. 2,593 19 4		£. 2,593 19 4	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of the Treasury Reply, applicable to this Vote (*see* p. 98).

VOTE No. 21.				
IN-PENSIONS OF CHELSEA AND KILMAINHAM HOSPITALS:				
CHELSEA HOSPITAL	27,914 12 9	27,537 14 9	– –	376 18 –
KILMAINHAM HOSPITAL	6,289 10 3	6,385 17 8	96 7 5	– –
£.	34,204 3 –	33,923 12 5	96 7 5	376 18 –
Deduct—Fractions not Voted	– – –	– 12 5	– 12 5	—
TOTAL VOTE No. 21 £.	34,204 3 –	33,923 – –	95 15 –	376 18 –
Deficiencies carried to page 3	£. 281 3 –		£. 281 3 –	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to this Vote (*see* p. 98).

VOTE No. 22.				
OUT-PENSIONS:				
Out-Pensions, including allowances to Staff Officers and Contingent Expenses	1,126,843 10 –	1,110,380 – –	– –	16,463 10 –
Expenses attendant upon the Military Organization of Pensioners	30,295 15 1	40,000 – –	9,704 4 11	– –
Army Reserved Force	4,627 2 4	6,000 – –	1,372 17 8	—
TOTAL VOTE No. 22 £.	1,161,766 7 5	1,156,380 – –	11,077 2 7	16,463 10 –
Deficiencies carried to page 3	£. 5,386 7 5		£. 5,386 7 5	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to this Vote (*see* p. 98).

the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving arises from casualties that have occurred during the 12 months ended 31 March 1863, Parliament having granted money for those Officers who were alive at the time when the Estimates for 1862–3 were prepared.

The Excess upon the sum voted for Chelsea Hospital is mainly attributable to the amount of Tradesmen's Bills for supplies made in 1861–2, which came into course of payment subsequently to the 1st April 1862, the same having been larger than in previous years.

The Saving on the Kilmainham portion of this Vote may be explained as a reasonable difference between Estimate and actual Expenditure.

The data upon which the Estimated Charge for Out-Pensions was based, were the numbers on the Pension List on the 1st October 1861, which, when compared with those at a like date in 1862, leave an Excess of 1,739 upon the aggregate, while the New Appointments between the 1st October 1861 and the 30th September 1862 were 7,063—the difference (5,324) being the cause of the Excess of 16,463*l.* 10*s.*

With respect to the Surplus for Military Organization of Out-Pensioners and Army Reserve Force, we may state that it arose from the Estimate for 1862–3 having been based upon the Expenditure incurred in 1861–2, and from the Disbursements made in course of the subsequent period falling short of the amount expected.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
VOTE No. 23.				
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCE:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Superannuation and Retired Allowances to Persons formerly belonging to the several Public Departments	136,802 2 3	143,364 - -	6,561 17 9	- -
£.	136,802 2 3	143,364 - -	6,561 17 9	—
Savings carried to page 3	£. 6,561 17 9		£. 6,561 17 9	

Copy of Application made to the Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to this Vote (*see* p. 98).

DISEMBODIED MILITIA:				
EFFECTIVE SERVICES:				
Charge for the Pay and Allowances of Inspector General of Militia, and of the Permanent Staff, including the Charge for Raising and Training the Force, viz.:—				
Pay and Allowances of the Inspectors General of Militia	1,449 14 4	1,443 16 -	- -	5 18 4
Pay and Allowances of Permanent Staff	191,840 18 5	192,561 11 -	720 12 7	- -
Allowance to Serjeant Instructors of Musketry during the annual course of Musketry Instruction of the Permanent Staff, including Allowance to Fatigue Men during Target Practice	719 15 11	188 8 -	- -	531 7 11
Allowance to form Contingent Fund, at rates from 6 *d.* to 2 *s.* per annum, for each Private borne on the Establishment	3,147 12 -	3,200 - -	52 8 -	- -
Medical Attendance on the Staff and their Families	6,753 1 9	6,900 - -	146 18 3	- -
Forage Allowance for Adjutants	5,770 12 5	5,767 - -	- -	3 12 5
Allowance for a Civilian Servant for Adjutants	2,796 6 -	2,883 1 -	86 15 -	- -
Lodging, and Fuel and Light Allowances for the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Drummers of the Permanent Staff, including Sums paid to Counties when Quarters have been provided within the Storehouses	32,881 - 9	31,000 - -	- -	1,881 - 9
Raising and Training Bounty	129,528 4 2	131,787 8 10	2,259 4 8	- -
Pay, Allowances, and other Expenses of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, called up for Preliminary Drill, prior to the Annual Training	31,572 14 11	22,273 17 8 12,300 - -	3,001 2 9	- -
Pay of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, called up for Annual Training	121,537 - 5	128,726 2 4	7,189 1 11	- -
Carried forward £.	527,997 1 1	539,031 4 10	13,456 3 2	2,421 19 5

the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.
This Saving arises from the Casualties which have occurred during the 12 months ended 31st March 1863, Parliament having granted money for those Officers who were alive at the time when the Estimates for 1862-3 were prepared.
This Excess is attributable to a fluctuation which may reasonably be expected between an estimated amount and actual disbursements after Services had been rendered.
This Saving has arisen from the abatement from the Gross Pay of Permanent Staff, as shown in the Estimate to be on account of Vacancies, being larger than that expected when that document was prepared.
This Excess arose from the necessity of employing a larger number of Serjeant Instructors of Musketry and Fatigue Men than in previous years, and for a longer period.
The Saving under this head has been produced by the entire charge for this Service not appearing in the Accounts rendered for the year.
This Surplus results from the Estimate having been based upon prior years' experience, while the actual Expenditure depends upon the actual requirements within the year.
The Excess on this item originated solely from a variation between Estimate and Expenditure, which under no circumstance could be exactly equal and quit, the former merely exhibiting the probable sums which were required from Parliament.
This Saving is attributable to Adjutants not having employed Civilian Servants to the fullest extent.
This Excess may have been occasioned by a greater number of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Drummers, receiving the Allowances for Lodging, Fuel and Light, beyond the amount issued in course of the previous year, which had hitherto been defrayed from the County Rates.
This Surplus originated from the numbers, &c. under each of the heads into which Bounty is divided in the Estimates having varied from those expected when that document was submitted to Parliament.
This was caused by the demand for Preliminary Drill Services being less than contemplated.
This Saving springs from the number of Officers who attended Training being very considerably less than anticipated.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
DISEMBODIED MILITIA—*continued.* EFFECTIVE SERVICES—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	527,997 1 1	539,031 4 10	13,456 3 2	2,421 19 5
Charge for the Pay and Allowances of Inspector General of Militia, &c.—*continued.*				
Allowances to and Expenses of Adjutants, Surgeons, and Non-Commissioned Officers employed on the duty of enrolling Volunteers, including the hire of Rooms for Enrolment and Examination when necessary - -	10,822 2 3	4,000 - -	- -	6,822 2 3
Allowance to Commanding Officers - - -	411 12 3	359 - -	- -	52 12 3
Contingent Allowance to Captains of Companies	2,377 2 6	2,250 - -	- -	127 2 6
Allowance to Adjutants as Acting Paymasters and Quartermasters during the period of Training, including an Allowance of 3 *l.* per Company to each Adjutant - - - -	934 16 -	5,000 - -	4,065 4 -	- -
Beer Money for Non-Commissioned Officers and Men - - - - - - - - -	8,202 9 2	7,831 5 -	- -	371 4 2
Travelling Allowances to and from the place of Assembly for ditto - - - - - -	43,004 2 3	13,425 - -	1,745 17 9	- -
Innkeeper's Allowance for ditto - - -	- - -	31,325 - -		
Conveyance of Officers to and from the place of Assembly for Training, including Carriage of Baggage - - - - - - -	2,232 6 -	2,000 - -	- -	232 6 -
Forage Allowance for Horses of Field Officers and Surgeons - - - - - - - -	1,036 12 -	1,250 - -	213 8 -	- -
Allowance to Surgeons for Medicines - -	953 1 7	928 4 -	- -	24 17 7
Mess Allowance for Officers - - - -	2,609 6 -	2,700 - -	90 14 -	- -
Hire of Ground for Exercise - - - -	468 15 4	1,200 - -	731 4	- -
Hire of Ground for Rifle Ranges, including the Expenses of erecting Butts, &c. - - -	8 14 -	300 - -	291 6 -	
Hire of Ranges belonging to Volunteer Corps, including Payments in aid of the Expenses of erecting Butts, &c. - - - - -	1,920 18 4	1,500 - -	- -	420 18 4
Hire of Hospital Accommodation, Beds, Bedding, &c. - - - - - - - - -	739 17 5	700 - -	- -	39 17 5
Repairs, &c. of Quarters provided for Permanent Staff in the County Stores - -	- - -	200 - -	200 - -	- -
Excess to be paid by the Public for Rations beyond the stoppage from the Men - -	7,263 3 7	7,000 - -	- -	263 3 7
Expenses of Men left sick after the termination of the Training - - - - - - -	264 10 -	100 - -	- -	164 10 -
Rewards and Expenses attending the apprehension of Deserters, and the Conviction of Offenders under Militia Acts - - -	1,805 18 9	1,000 - -	- -	805 18 9
Carried forward - - - £.	613,052 8 6	622,099 13 10	20,793 17 7	11,746 12 3

the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c —*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

The Excess on this item is attributable to the increased activity in raising Volunteers, the number of Men enrolled having been greater than was expected at the commencement of the financial year.

The Excess on this and the following item arose from short Estimates in respect to number of Corps and Companies, the Allowance to Commanding Officers being at 3 *l.* 3 *s.* per Corps for 21 days for 130 Regiments, and the Contingent Allowance to Captains at 2 *s.* and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem, according to the strength, for 1,228 Companies.

This Saving is attributable to the non-employment of Acting Officers to the extent first intended.

This Excess arose from Absentees during the period of Training, from desertion, — without leave, &c., &c., having been less than on previous occasions when summoned for Training, the experience in respect to which furnished the data for the Estimate for 1862-3.

The Saving under these two heads of Service originated from the contingent character of the Expenditure, it being dependent upon number, distance, time, &c.

This Excess resulted entirely from the uncertainty in the charge for the transit to and from the places at which the various Corps assembled for Training.

This Surplus is attributable to Field Officers and Surgeons not having employed Horses to the fullest extent.

This Excess is the accidental variation between Estimate and Actual Expenditure.

This Saving arose from the Expenditure falling short of the sum granted, in consequence of the actual charge being dependent upon the number present at Head Quarters.

These Savings were produced by the demand being less than was expected.

This Excess is partly cancelled by the Saving on the preceding item, it having been found more advantageous to hire Volunteer Ranges than to rent Ground on which to establish Butts, &c.

This is an unexpected variation between Estimate and Actual Expenditure.]

In this instance the full Grant is surrendered in aid of Ways and Means, in consequence of the contemplated repairs not having been carried out.

This Excess was caused by Absentees from desertion, — without leave, &c., &c., during the period of Training, having been less than was expected, the Estimate for 1862 having been based in this respect on past years' experience.

The Excess on this item is attributable to the very precarious nature of the Service, which could never furnish conclusive data upon which to base a critical Estimate.

The same circumstance will also account for the Excess in this item.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT of the Sums Expended, "More or Less" than those Estimated, under each of the Subdivisions of

HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE, 1862-3.	ESTIMATE, 1862-3.	EXPENDITURE, Less than Estimate.	EXPENDITURE, More than Estimate.
DISEMBODIED MILITIA—*continued.* EFFECTIVE SERVICES—*continued.*	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Brought forward - - -	613,052 8 6	622,099 13 10	20,793 17 7	11,746 12 3
Charge for the Pay and Allowances of Inspector General of Militia, &c.—*continued.*				
Allowance to Officers and Men whilst under Instruction at Hythe, Fleetwood, and Shoeburyness - - - - - - - - -	2,884 12 9	4,000 - -	1,115 7 3	- -
Allowance to Volunteer Non-Commissioned Officers assembled at Head Quarters for Instruction, prior to Annual Training - - -	3,415 4 5	1,000 - -	- -	2,415 4 5
Allowance to Serjeants and Men of the Line, and to Out-pensioners, when employed as Drill Instructors during Training - - -	231 8 2	200 - -	- -	31 8 2
Allowance to Serjeants, Instructors of Musketry, and their Assistants during Training, including Allowance to Fatigue Men during Target Practice - - - - - - - -	227 12 10	428 8 -	200 15 2	- -
Clothing - - - - - - - - - -	169,416 12 9	80,000 - -	- -	89,416 12 9
Allowance to Clerks of General Meetings of Lieutenancy - - - - - - - -	4,285 12 11	4,500 - -	214 7 1	- -
Contingent Expenses - - - - -	439 16 10	3,271 18 2	2,832 1 4	- -
TOTAL EFFECTIVE SERVICES - - - £.	793,953 9 2	715,500 - -	25,156 8 5	103,609 17 7
NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.				
Reduced Officers of Disembodied Militia - -	20,777 7 9	22,500 - -	1,722 12 3	- -
Ditto - - Local Militia - - - - -	633 10 9	800 - -	166 9 3	
Militia Out-pensions - - - - - - - -	10,820 19 6	12,180 - -	1,359 - 6	
£.	826,185 7 2	750,980 - -	28,404 10 5	103,609 17 7
Excesses carried to page 3 - - - -	£. 75,205 7 2		£. 75,205 7 2	

Copy of Application made to Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to this Vote (*see* p. 98).

AMOUNT WRITTEN OFF AS IRRECOVERABLE: Balances due by sundry Persons - - - £.	7,607 11 4	- - -	- -	7,607 11 4

Copy of Application made to Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to this item (*see* p. 98).

the Votes in the foregoing Statement, together with the Causes of Variation, &c.—*continued.*

CAUSES OF VARIATION.

This Saving is caused by a less number of Officers and Men visiting the Instruction establishments than was expected.

This Excess was occasioned by a larger number of Volunteer Non Commissioned Officers assembling at the Head Quarters of Militia Regiments for inspection, prior to the period of Annual Training, than was expected at the date when the Estimates for 1862-3 were prepared.

This may be regarded as an unexpected variation between Estimate and Actual Expenditure.

This Saving has arisen from the non-employment of the parties mentioned to the extent it was imagined the Militia Force would require.

This Excess must be accounted for by the increased number of Volunteers, and the rise in the price of Calico. The Clothing item for the Estimate for 1862-3 was framed upon the number of Men who came for Training in 1861, which number amounted to 58,395, while that in 1863 was 93,000, yielding an increase of 34,605; in addition to which, the price of the Shirt in 1861 was nearly a shilling less than it was in 1862; and as each man is supplied with two shirts, an unforeseen charge has occurred. Necessaries, also, would be for the most part a Service unprovided.

This Saving may have been caused by the full charge contemplated in 1862-3 not having come into course of payment.

This Saving is attributable to the extensive classification of this Vote, which necessarily reduces the amount, which otherwise would have been debited against such an item of Expenditure.

The Saving on this and the two following items arose from casualties, which were more numerous than anticipated at the date when the Estimate was prepared.

This Sum consists of bad debts, arising either from contingencies beyond the control of Sub-Accountants and others, or from their default, the particulars of which have in each case been specially considered by the Secretary of State, and have been declared irrecoverable.

EXPLANATORY PAPER, showing the PARTICULARS, per VOTE, of the Sum of
31st March 1863, the same having reference to the Parliamentary Account for 1861–2,
Treasury, in Letter dated 23 August 1862.

Number of Vote.	HEADS OF SERVICE.	*Dr.* £.	*Dr.* *s.*	*Dr.* *d.*	*Cr.* £.	*Cr.* *s.*	*Cr.* *d.*
2.	Land Forces, Pay and Allowances - -	-	-	-	69,885	4	4
3.	Ditto - Miscellaneous Charges - -	-	-	-	14,913	4	-
4.	Embodied Militia - - - - -	112	2	10	-	-	-
5.	Volunteer Corps - - - - -	-	-	-	1,687	13	5
6.	War Department - - - - -	-	-	-	185	11	1
7.	Manufacturing Departments - - -	-	-	-	22	4	5
8.	Wages - - - - - -	-	-	-	50	7	2
9.	Clothing - - - - - - -	-	-	-	16,526	11	-
	Carried forward - - - £.	112	2	10	103,270	15	5

£. 120,412. 2. 11., the Net Credit passed to Account between the 1st April 1862 and and prior Years, and recorded in conformity with the Directions of Her Majesty's

This Balance originated from—	£.	s.	d.
1. A Claim upon the Indian Government for the Pay, &c. of 1,047 Royal Artillery Recruits, embarked for India in July 1861 - - - -	25,873	19	9
2. A further Claim on the Indian Government for the Pay, &c. of 3,001 Royal Artillery Recruits, embarked for India in July 1862 - - - -	51,049	12	9
Amounting together to the Sum of - - - - - - -	76,923	12	6
Less—Amount of Disallowances on Accounts rendered by War Office Sub-Accountants prior to 1 April 1862, rescinded	7,038	8	2
£.	69,885	4	4

This Credit arose from—	£.	s.	d.
1. A Claim upon the Indian Government for raising and training 1,047 Royal Artillery Recruits, embarked for India in July 1861 - - - -	3,367	17	–
2. A Claim upon the Indian Government for raising and training 3,001 Royal Artillery Recruits, embarked for India in July 1862 - -	9,653	4	4
3. A Claim upon the Colonial Office for Medical Stores supplied to Vancouver's Island during the year 1858 - - - - - - -	760	12	5
4. The adjustment of the Classification of Items brought into Accounts for 1862-3, having reference to a prior period - - - - -	879	12	8
Amounting together to the Sum of - - - - - - -	14,661	6	5
Add—Amount of Disallowances on Accounts rendered by War Office Sub-Accountants prior to 1 April 1862 -	251	17	7
£.	14,913	4	–

This Debit comes from various final, &c., Accounts of Embodied Militia not previously rendered, the Service having ceased in 1860–1.

This Credit arose in the final adjustment of the Warrants Payable Account for past years, the record of which took place in 1862–3.

These items represent Disallowances in the Accounts rendered by the several Classes of Sub-Accountants for prior years, brought to Credit in course of the financial year 1862–3.

This Balance was occasioned by—	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1. A Claim upon the Indian Government for the Clothing of 1,047 Royal Artillery Recruits, embarked for India in July 1861 - - - -				3,921	17	9
2. A Claim upon the Indian Government for the Clothing of 3,001 Royal Artillery Recruits, embarked for India in July 1862 - - -				24,641	18	10
3. A Claim against the Indian Government for issues of Clothing to Recruits and Depôts of Regiments in India, during the year 1861–2, and for Balances of Clothing in Stores applicable to the same period - -				38,733	10	5
Amounting together to the Sum of - - - - - - -				67,297	7	–
Less—1. A Debit occasioned by the reduction of a Claim against the Indian Government for Stores supplied - - - - - - - - -	1,066	5	5			
2. A Debit in adjustment of the Clothing Charges of Her Majesty's Regiments on the East Indian Establishment for the year 1861–2 - -	49,053	2	–			
3. Disallowances on Accounts rendered by Sub-Accountants prior to 1 April 1862 - - -	651	8	7			
				50,770	16	–
£.				16,526	11	–

EXPLANATORY PAPER, showing the Particulars, per Vote, of the Sum of £.120,412. 2. 11

Number of Vote.	HEADS OF SERVICE.	Dr. £.	s.	d.	Cr. £.	s.	d.
	Brought forward - - - £.	112	2	10	103,270	15	5
10.	Provisions - - - - - - - -	-		-	7,373	12	4
1.	Warlike Stores - - - - - - -	-		-	8,633	10	-
12.	Fortifications - - - - - - -	284	18	10	-	-	-
13.	Civil Buildings - - - - - - -	-		-	20	7	3
14.	Barracks - - - - - - - -	-		-	2,273	6	-
15.	Educational Establishments - - -	194	13	2	-	-	-
16.	Rewards - - - - - - - -	-		-	15	-	-
18.	Reduced and Retired Officers - - -	-		-	590	11	-
19.	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowance - - - - - - -	-		-	-	-	5
22.	Out-Pension - - - - - - -	66	-	3	-	-	-
Disembodied Militia.	Disembodied Militia - - - -	1,107	4	5	-	-	-
		1,764	19	6	122,177	2	5
					1,764	19	6
	NET CREDIT, carried to page 3 - - - £.				120,412	2	11

Copy of Application to Treasury, and of Treasury Reply, applicable to these Votes—(*see* page 98).

the Net Credit passed to Account between 1 April 1862 and 31 March 1863, &c.—*continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
This Credit can be accounted for by—			
1. A Claim against the Admiralty for the value of Stores placed on board ship for the use of Troops embarking for China in 1861–2 - - -	16,386	11	9
2. The final adjustment of the Warrants Payable Account for past years, recorded in 1862–3 - - - - - - - - - - -	4,062	17	6
3. A revision, in 1862–3, of the Classification of Expenditure contained in accounts for prior years - - - - - - - - - -	1,049	4	9
Amounting together to the Sum of - - -	21,498	14	–
Less—A Debit caused by the final adjustment of the Account with the French Government for outstanding transactions of the Russian War - - - - - -	14,163	19	10
	7,334	14	2
Add—Disallowances on Accounts rendered by Sub-Accountants prior to 1st April 1862 - - - -	38	13	2
£.	7,373	12	4
This Credit arose from—			
1. A Claim against the Colonial Government, New Zealand, for Issues of Stores for the Militia, &c. Forces in October 1860, not previously recorded - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,484	4	8
2. A Charge against the Indian Government, at a rate per Corps, for Accoutrements for Her Majesty's Regiments on the Indian Establishment, during the year 1861–2 - - - - - -	4,898	2	2
3. The adjustment of the Warrants Payable Account for past years -	1,792	13	1
Amounting together to the Sum of - - -	9,174	19	11
Less—Amount of Disallowances on Accounts rendered by War Office Sub-Accountants prior to 1 April 1862, rescinded	541	9	11
£	8,633	10	–

This Debit is the amount of a Fine levied on a Contractor in 1856, but not then recorded.

This Sum represents a Disallowance in the Accounts rendered by the several classes of Sub-Accountants for prior years, brought to Credit in course of the financial year 1862–3.

This Credit represents partly a Claim against the Admiralty for Huts supplied for Naval Services, and partly an adjustment of Ledger Entries in personal Accounts during past years.

These Sums represent Disallowances in the Accounts rendered by the several classes of Sub-Accountants for prior years, brought to Credit in course of the financial year 1862–3.

This Credit arose from the adjustment of Entries in personal Ledger Accounts of past years.

These Sums represent Disallowances in the Accounts rendered by the several classes of Sub-Accountants for prior years, recorded in course of the financial year 1862–3.

PARTICULARS of the EXPENSE of URGENT and UNFORESEEN SERVICES at the under-mentioned COLONIES, and not provided for by Parliament, but which have been allowed under the several Authorities quoted hereafter, and charged under the Special Head of "Services ordered by Governors, &c."

AUTHORITY.		DESCRIPTION.	Fortifications.	Civil Buildings.	Barracks.	TOTAL.
		BERMUDA:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
14 May 1862	7657—531	Constructing Battery in Bay of St. George	6 1 –	—	—	
14 „ –	7657—531	Signal Station	7 10 2	—	—	
		Covering Roof of Land Store and Magazine	– –	2 11 –	—	
		Constructing Garrison Library	– –	– –	99 14 5	
						115 16 7
		CANADA:				
18 Dec. 1862	Toronto, 5—9	Toronto Defences	299 6 –	—	—	
	Quebec, 5—83	Log Hut at Quebec	496 9 4	—	—	
25 Aug. 1862	Kingston, 2—102	Fitting up Store Casemates, Fort Henry	55 10 3	—	—	
12 Jan. 1863	Canada, 2—64	Strengthening the Floor of Military Store, Quebec	– –	23 17 2	—	
2 June 1862	Toronto, 2—5	Providing Barrack Accommodation for Troops	– –	– –	29,234 1 –	
25 Sept. –	Montreal, 11—25	Constructing Floating Target	– –	– –	17 18 –	
	Montreal, 2—289	Fitting up Barracks at Chambly	– –	– –	697 3 7	
19 April 1862	Montreal, 2—280	Fitting up Hired Buildings, Montreal	– –	– –	447 3 10	
	Kingston, 2—97	Various Engineer Services	– –	– –	84 18 1	
6 Aug. 1862	Montreal, 2—303	Fitting up Montreal College	– –	– –	662 7 7	
3 June 1862	Toronto, 2—13	Fitting up Barrack for Troops	– –	– –	3,019 13 1	
16 Sept. –	Kingston, 5—41	Constructing Mortar Range	– –	– –	10 13 9	
	Canada, 2—90	Constructing a Drain	– –	– –	30 16 5	
9 June 1863	Canada, 2—140	Special Services, Hamilton	– –	– –	526 5 10	
16 „ –	Canada, 2—141	Providing and Fixing Stores	– –	– –	191 5 3	
12 Jan. –	Canada, 2—64	Fitting up Purveyor's Store, Quebec	– –	– –	39 17 10	
17 Aug. 1862	12,958—2	Grant to Soldiers' Institute at Montreal	– –	– –	250 – –	
						36,087 7 –
		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE:				
6 Mar. 1863	Simon's Town, 12—18	Constructing New Magazine, Simon's Town	379 15 11	—	—	
12 Sept. 1862	Cape, 2—359	Completing Well, Fort Glamorgan	18 – 6	—	—	
21 Oct. 1861	King William's Town, 12—16	Fitting up Arm Racks, King William's Town	– –	24 15 –	—	
6 Mar. 1863	Simon's Town, 12—20	Erecting Magazine, Simon's Town	– –	214 17 –	—	
3 Oct. 1862	Cape, 5—193	Laying New Floor and Lining Walls of Artillery Magazine, Fort Amsterdam	– –	39 3 2	—	
7 Aug. –	Cape, 53—2428	Covering Roof of Commissariat Buildings, King William's Town	– –	19 1 8	—	
5 Mar. 1863	Graham's Town, 2—486	Building New Commissariat Store and Office, Fort Jackson	– –	21 8 9	—	
23 Aug. 1861	King William's Town, 2—192	Erecting Tank at East London	– –	– –	23 – 8	
23 „ –	Graham's Town, 2—403	Additions to Cells, Port Elizabeth	– –	– –	60 12 –	
17 July –	King William's Town, 2—189	Erecting Wattle and Daub Hut for Royal Artillery	– –	– –	5 8 6	
29 June –	Graham's Town, 2—414	Improving Cavalry Stables, Fort Peddie	– –	– –	6 14 5	
31 Jan. 1862	Simon's Town, 12—11	Erecting Hut, Simon's Town	– –	– –	361 15 2	
27 Aug. –	King William's Town, 2—224	Constructing Privies, King William's Town	– –	– –	25 1 10	
11 May 1863	Cape, 7—21	Repairing Chimney of Apothecaries Quarters, General Hospital, Cape Town	– –	– –	3 1 9	
9 Dec. 1861	7561—9	Making Hospital Screens	– –	– –	13 19 5	
9 Jan. 1862	7606—587	Setting up Meteorological Instruments	– –	– –	9 18 10	
26 Dec. –	Fort Beaufort, 2—79	Constructing Stables for 50 Horses, King William's Town	– –	– –	426 8 3	
18 Nov. –	Graham's Town, 2—498	Erecting Wattle and Daub Huts, Keiskamma Hoek	– –	– –	396 9 8	
7 Aug. –	53 Cape—2428	Roofing Mule Train Shed	– –	– –	390 19 –	
6 Sept. –	Fort Beaufort, 2—59	Re-converting Kitchen into Officers' Quarters	– –	– –	12 17 6	
		£.	397 16 5	319 5 7	1,736 7 –	
		Carried forward £.	1,262 13 2	345 13 9	37,948 5 8	36,203 3 7

PARTICULARS of the Expense of Urgent and Unforeseen Services at the under-mentioned Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

AUTHORITY.		DESCRIPTION.	Fortifications.	Civil Buildings.	Barracks.	TOTAL.
		Brought forward	£. s. d. 1,262 13 2	£. s. d. 345 13 9	£. s. d. 37,048 5 8	£. s. d. 36,203 3 7
		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—*continued*	397 16 5	319 5 7	1,736 7 –	
26 Dec. 1862	Fort Beaufort, 2—79	Re-appropriation of Stables, Fort Beaufort	– –	– –	142 11 8	
27 Aug. –	King William's Town, 2—224	Erecting Cook-house and Forge for Royal Artillery, King William's Town	– –	– –	87 2 6	
4 Oct. –	King William's Town, 2—227	Erection of Huts, King William's Town	– –	– –	– 19 2	
3 May –	King William's Town, 7—42	Improving Ventilation of Hospital	– –	– –	1 5 –	
4 Nov. –	Fort Beaufort, 2—274	Renewing Enclosure Wall, Commissariat Military Train Establishment, Fort Beaufort	– –	– –	123 18 5	
14 Oct. –	Fort Beaufort, 2—63	Renewing Roof of Forge and Farriers' Shop, Fort Beaufort	– –	– –	84 19 9	
14 „ –	Fort Beaufort, 2—63	Constructing Boxes for Sick Horses	– –	– –	69 4 7	
3 Aug. –	Cape, 11—25	Erection of Platforms and Rifle Range, East London	– –	– –	9 5 4	
18 Nov. –	Graham's Town, 2—470	Erecting Sanitarium Huts, Fort Beaufort	– –	– –	8 15 9	
4 Oct. –	King William's Town, 2—227	Erecting Sanitarium Huts, King William's Town	– –	– –	45 12 6	
6 Dec. –	Graham's Town, 2—475	Building Mule Shed, East London	– –	– –	77 9 2	
2 Sept. –	Cape, 2—594	Compensation for Loss of Contract in Fitting up Sanitarium	– –	– –	22 – –	
3 May –	King William's Town, 7—42	Improved Ventilation of Hospital, King William's Town	– –	– –	11 3 –	
18 Nov. –	Graham's Town, 2—498	Erecting Hut, Fort Beaufort	– –	– –	38 16 6	
2 June 1863	King William's Town, 2—260	Covering Roof with Corrugated Iron, and fitting Gates to Enclosed Gunshed, King William's Town	– –	– –	60 13 4	
6 Aug. 1862	Cape, 2—381	Erecting Hut at East London	– –	– –	50 2 9	
27 Feb. –	Graham's Town, 2—449	Fitting up Range for four Basins, General Hospital, Cape Town	– –	– –	1 3 6	
5 Mar. 1861	Cape, 2—246	Erecting Sanitarium Huts, Cape Town	– –	– –	– 3 6	
14 Oct. 1862	Fort Beaufort, 2—63	Building Garrison Reading-rooms, Fort Beaufort	– –	– –	63 – ½	
14 „ –	Fort Beaufort, 2—63	Building Bath and Ablution-rooms, Fort Beaufort	– –	– –	21 16 4	
						3,373 12 2
		CHINA:				
		Special Engineer Services	– –	877 15 5	467 11 9	
						1,345 7 2
		GAMBIA:				
28 Feb. 1862	53 Gambia—605	Erecting Commissariat Store	– –	97 14 4	—	
9 Dec. –	Gambia, 2—8	Re-shingling Roof of Soldiers' Barracks	– –	– –	133 2 3	
15 „ –	Gambia, 5—5	Erecting Flagstaff	– –	– –	174 6 1	
						405 2 8
		GOLD COAST:				
	Lagos, 2—36	Erecting Bamboo Huts	– –	– –	321 9 5	
4 Aug. 1862	Lagos, 53—20	Erecting an Oven	– –	– –	1 13 4	
						323 2 9
		MALTA:				
14 Jan. 1863	Malta, 2—850	Constructing a Skittle Alley	– –	– –	7 13 4	
						7 13 4
		MAURITIUS:				
2 Apr. 1862	Mauritius, 2—362	Alterations and Additions, Fort Adelaide	14 1 9	—	—	
21 Apr. 1863	Mauritius, 5—241	Repairing Chaussée leading to Fort George	35 15 –	—	—	
23 Jan. –	Mauritius, 7—77	Fitting Shelves in Purveyor's Office, and making Wicket Gate	– –	12 17 10	—	
31 May 1862	Mauritius, 2—395	Converting Commissariat into Quartermaster's Store	– –	– –	16 6 4	
31 „ –	Mauritius, 2—395	Converting Quartermaster's Store into Married Soldiers' Quarters	– –	– –	6 13 2	
30 June –	Mauritius, 2—398	Partitioning off Quarters for Staff Serjeants from Tailor's Shop	– –	– –	49 3 1	
24 Sept. –	Mauritius, 2—429	Providing two Cupboards, Mess Hut, Petite Rivière	– –	– –	12 7 9	
		£.	49 16 9	12 17 10	84 10 4	
		Carried forward £.	1,312 9 11	1,334 1 4	39,158 15 4	41,658 1 8

PARTICULARS of the Expense of Urgent and Unforeseen Services at the under-mentioned Colonies, &c.—*continued.*

AUTHORITY.		DESCRIPTION.	Fortifications.	Civil Buildings.	Barracks.	TOTAL.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	1,312 9 11	1,334 1 4	39,158 15 4	41,658 1 8
		MAURITIUS—*continued* - -	49 16 9	12 17 10	84 10 4	
20 Sept. 1862	Mauritius, 2—434 - - -	Repairs to Soldiers' Guard Room, Flacq	- -	- -	- 9 -	
6 June –	Mauritius, 11—47 - - -	New Beds for Targets and Covering for Marker's Ricochet Butts - -	- -	- -	12 14 10	
3 July –	Mauritius, 11—52 - - -	Re-forming Rifle Range, Petite Rivière	- -	- -	16 - 7	
22 „ –	Mauritius, 7—69 - - -	Repairs to Military Hospital, Port Louis - - - - - -	- -	- -	29 13 6	
15 Aug. –	Mauritius, 10—15 - - -	Making Racks for Bedding Store, Military Prisons - - - -	- -	- -	17 3 5	
14 „ –	Mauritius, 7—70 - - -	Fitments to Kitchen, Military Hospital, Port Louis - - - - -	- -	- -	58 - 3	
26 June –	Mauritius, 11—49 - - -	Repairing Officers' Huts Rifle Range, Mahébourg - - - - -	- -	- -	16 - 1	
24 Sept –	Mauritius, 2—431 - - -	Providing Wood Ceiling for Quarters and Orderly Room, Mahébourg -	- -	- -	32 3 4	
25 June –	Mauritius, 2—401 - - -	Erecting Cook House, Royal Artillery Barracks, Port Louis - - -	- -	- -	5 12 -	
3 Sept. –	Mauritius, 2—421 - - -	Fixing Bars to Window, Guard Room, Flacq - - - - - -	- -	- -	2 2 6	
3 „ –	Mauritius, 2—421 - - -	Improving Cooking Accommodation, Flacq - - - - - - -	- -	- -	70 9 7	
14 Aug. 1863	Mauritius, 2—499 - - -	Repairing Roof of Officers' Quarters, No. 5, Mahébourg - - -	- -	- -	204 - -	
6 Mar. –	Mauritius, 2—450 - - -	Providing two Guard Beds, Cannoniers' Point - - - -	- -	- -	4 7 8	
4 April –	Mauritius, 2—454 - - -	Providing a Pantry, Officers' Quarters, Port Louis - - - - -	- -	- -	3 17 4	
4 May –	Mauritius, 2—464 - - -	Erecting a Stone Drinking Trough, Commissariat Yard, Port Louis -	- -	- -	24 8 5	
18 Feb. –	Mauritius, 11—4 - - -	Erecting a New Canteen, Flacq - -	- -	- -	189 12 2	
12 June –	Mauritius, 11—9 - - -	Improving Ventilation of Canteen, Line Barracks, Port Louis - - -	- -	- -	10 14 6	
2 May –	Mauritius, 2—379 - - -	Providing Arm Racks, Petite Rivière -	- -	- -	- 16 -	
24 „ –	Mauritius, 2—381 - - -	Fitting up Canteen as Defaulters' Room	- -	- -	- 10 6	
14 „ –	Mauritius, 2—393 - - -	Book Case for Royal Artillery - -	- -	- -	7 16 11	
25 June –	Mauritius, 2—401 - - -	Erecting Bakery, Royal Artillery Barracks, Port Louis - - - -	- -	- -	17 17 7	
20 Mar. –	Mauritius, 7—62 - - -	Repairing Privy, Royal Military Hospital, Port Louis - - - -	- -	- -	3 9 5	
14 May –	Mauritius, 10—12 - - -	Providing Communication between Cells Nos. 16 and 17, Military Prison	- -	- -	1 19 9	
28 June –	Mauritius, 11—52 - -	Erecting Flag Staff Rifle Range, Point D'Esnay - - - - - -	- -	- -	6 14 3	883 18 6
		NOVA SCOTIA:				
	Halifax, 5—34 - - -	Erection of Battery, Chapel Point -	144 14 8	—	—	
17 Sept. 1862	Halifax, 12—39 - - -	Additional Arm Racks - - -	- -	2 12 4	—	
3 „ –	Halifax, 2—539 - - -	General Repairs, War Office - -	- -	- 3 -	—	
20 Aug. –	New Brunswick, 2—118 - -	Erecting Fence, Commissariat Store -	- -	7 18 5	—	
2 June –	Halifax, 2—507 - - -	Planking North and South Wharf -	- -	3 18 7	—	
2 „ –	Halifax, 2—507 - - -	Commissariat Buildings, Side Walk -	- -	11 4 3	—	
18 Oct. –	Halifax, 2—547 - - -	Repairing Fence, Commissariat Fuel Yard - - - - - - -	- -	21 19 8	—	
2 June –	Halifax, 2—507 - - -	Quarters for Boatmen, Queen's Wharf -	- -	28 13 8	—	
	Halifax, 2—356 - - -	Erecting Fence, West Side of Belle Vue - - - - - - -	- -	39 19 8	—	
13 Dec. 1862	Halifax, 2—560 - - -	Repairing Water-pipes, Belle Vue House - - - - - - -	- -	19 18 7	—	
7 Feb. –	Halifax, 2—474 - - -	Repairs to Belle Vue House - -	- -	- -	82 9 3	
30 April –	Halifax, 1—85 - - -	Fitting up Barrack Accommodation for Troops - - - - - -	- -	- -	5,074 15 4	
14 Feb. –	Halifax, 2—507 - - -	Buildings, Side Walk - - -	- -	- -	186 18 5	
14 Nov. –	New Brunswick, 2—128 - -	Ablution Room at St. John's - -	- -	- -	33 13 8	
2 April –	Halifax, 2—490 - - -	Water-pipes for Privies - - -	- -	- -	- 10 -	
2 „ –	Halifax, 2—490 - - -	Water-pipes for General Hospital -	- -	- -	17 2 3	
20 Feb. 1863	Nova Scotia, 2—2 - - -	Damages by Storm - - - -	- -	- -	177 4 3	
26 Nov. 1862	New Brunswick, 2—133 - -	Temporary Stabling - - - -	- -	- -	19 3 5	
23 Aug. –	New Brunswick, 2—118 - -	Erecting Hut, Carleton Tower - -	- -	- -	17 6 4	
		£.	144 14 8	136 8 2	5,609 2 11	
		Carried forward - - £.	1,457 4 7	1,470 9 6	45,504 11 10	42,542 - 2

PARTICULARS of the Expense of Urgent and Unforeseen Services at the under-mentioned Colonies, &c.—*continued*

AUTHORITY.		DESCRIPTION.	Fortifications.	Civil Buildings.	Barracks.	TOTAL.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	1,457 4 7	1,470 9 6	45,504 11 10	42,542 - 2
		NOVA SCOTIA—*continued* - -	144 14 8	136 8 2	5,609 2 11	
8 Jan. 1863	New Brunswick, 2—134 - -	New Artillery Stable - - - -	- -	- -	294 5 2	
9 „ —	Halifax, 5—339 - - -	Side Arm Shed, South Ravelin, Citadel	- -	- -	14 10 7	
7 Sept. 1862	Halifax, 2—539 - - -	Repairing Royal Artillery Quarters -	- -	- -	9 19 9	
2 May —	Halifax, 2—499 - - -	Baths for Ablution Room - - -	- -	- -	5 7 4	
24 Feb. —	Halifax, 2—476 - - -	Drainage to Citadel - - - -	- -	- -	24 2 9	
8 Aug. —	New Brunswick, 11—10 - -	Clearing Rifle Range - - - -	- -	- -	20 1 2	
12 Feb. —	New Brunswick, 2—136 - -	Conversion of Block-house into Lock-up room - - - - - -	- -	- -	73 10 6	
31 Mar. 1863	Nova Scotia, 2—7 - - -	Increasing power of Force Pump Citadel - - - - - -	- -	- -	29 - -	
						6,361 2 11
		NEW ZEALAND:				
4 Aug. 1863	New Zealand, 2—106 - -	Special Engineer Services in consequence of the Insurrection - -	797 - 9	—	—	
24 April —	New Zealand, 12—6 - -	Enlarging Store Accommodation, New Plymouth - - - - - -	- -	8 9 1	—	
9 June —	New Zealand, 2—89 - -	Covering front of Powder Magazine with Corrugated Iron - - -	- -	38 9 3	—	
		Special Engineer Services in consequence of the Insurrection - -	- -	- -	6,577 11 1	
						7,421 10 2
		ST. HELENA:				
5 Aug. 1862	St. Helena, 2—198 - - -	Renewing Roof, Commissariat Cash Office - - - - - - -	- -	100 18 2	—	
7 Nov. —	St. Helena, 2—235 - - -	Renewing Roof Commissariat Store Office - - - - - - -	- -	91 18 -	—	
28 June —	St. Helena, 2—188 - - -	Repairs to Staff Officers' Quarters, James' Town - - - - -	- -	- -	145 3 4	
28 „ —	St. Helena, 2—188 - - -	Fitting up Room as Tailors' Shop -	- -	- -	10 5 -	
4 Aug. —	St. Helena, 4—14 - - -	Providing Fitments, Ladder Hill Barracks - - - - - -	- -	- -	25 17 7	
16 Oct. —	St. Helena, 2—225 - - -	Repairs to Officers' Mess-kitchen and Signal House - - - - -	- -	- -	574 6 7	
1 Sept. —	St. Helena, 2—219 - - -	Fitting up Wine Cellar, Officers' Mess, James' Town - - - - -	- -	- -	32 7 3	
	St. Helena, 2—143 - - -	Completion of Repairs to Officers' Mess, James' Town - - - - -	- -	- -	202 7 4	
29 June 1862	St. Helena, 2—155 - - -	Fitting up Room, Ladder Hill Barracks	- -	- -	108 10 11	
13 Mar. 1863	St. Helena, 2—266 - - -	New Floor to Officers' Mess House -	- -	- -	336 1 10	
6 Oct. 1862	St. Helena, 2—208 - - -	Ablution Rooms, Ladder Hill Barracks	- -	- -	53 6 8	
8 Nov. —	St. Helena, 2—231 - - -	Alterations to Officers' Mess House, Ladder Hill - - - - - -	- -	- -	7 2 4	
1 May 1863	St. Helena, 2—275 - - -	Cook House at Deadwood - - -	- -	- -	34 6 9	
2 „ —	St. Helena, 2—280 - - -	Latrines at Deadwood - - -	- -	- -	20 4 3	
						1,742 16 -
		SIERRA LEONE:				
12 June 1863	Sierra Leone, 2—101 - -	Substituting Copper for Lead Gutter Roof of Officers' Quarters - -	- -	- -	25 - -	
						25 - -
		WEST INDIES:				
17 Sept. 1862	Barbadoes, 2—328 - - -	Alterations to the Dock Yard Store -	- -	- -	10 8 6	
16 „ —	Barbadoes, 56—119 - - -	Lime for Whitewashing Guard Room Cells - - - - - - -	- -	- -	1 3 4	
						11 11 10
		TOTALS - - -	2,254 5 4	1,710 4 -	54,139 11 9	58,104 1 1

APPLICATIONS to TREASURY to sanction SPECIAL SERVICES under VOTES 12, 13 and 14, and to temporarily appropriate the SURPLUSES on the Votes generally towards defraying EXCESSES, and the Treasury Replies thereto.

(General, No. 2—2854.)

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.,
16 August 1862.

Sir,

I AM directed by Secretary Sir George C. Lewis to transmit to you, for the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the enclosed return of Urgent Services for the quarter ended the 30th June 1862, amounting to 6,956*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

I have, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

(General, No. 2—2865.)

Treasury Chambers, 23 August 1862.

Sir,

WITH reference to Captain Galton's letter of the 16th instant, I am desired by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to state, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that they approve of the schedule of Urgent Services for the quarter ended 30th June 1862, amounting to 6,956*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Sir E. Lugard.

(General, No. 2—2974.)

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.,
22 November 1862.

SIMILAR letter as above for September quarter 1862, amounting to 7,789*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

FOR reply to above. *See* letters dated 8th December 1862, page 51, and 21st February 1863, page 53.

(General, No. 2—3110.)

War Office, Pall Mall, S.W.,
13 February 1863.

USUAL letter from War Office to the Treasury, enclosing return of Urgent Services for December quarter 1862, amounting to 13,930*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

(General, No. 2—3120.)

Treasury Chambers, 21 February 1863.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing returns of Urgent Services for the quarter ended 31st December last, amounting to 13,930*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir G. Lewis, that my Lords approve of the payments comprised in the said returns.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Captain Galton.

(General, No. 2—3200.)

War Office, Pall Mall,
12 May 1863.

USUAL letter from War Office to Treasury, enclosing returns of Urgent Services for the quarter ended 31st March 1863, amounting to 53,350*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

(General, No. 2--3208.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 23 May 1863.

With reference to your letter of the 12th instant, enclosing returns of Urgent Services for the quarter ended 31st March 1863, amounting to 53,350*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl De Grey, that my Lords sanction the payments comprised in these returns.

I am, &c.

Captain Galton. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(General, No. 2—3341.)

Sir, War Office, 6 August 1863.

I am directed by Earl De Grey and Ripon to transmit to you, for the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the enclosed returns of Urgent Services for the quarter ended 30th June last, amounting to 12,643*l.*

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *D. Galton.*

(General, No. 2—3386.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 3 September 1863.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 6th ultimo, and have directed me to signify to you, for the information of Earl De Grey and Ripon, their Lordships' approval of the returns of Urgent Services for the quarter ended 30th June 1863, amounting to 12,643*l.*, which were enclosed in your letter.

I am, &c.

Captain Galton. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(General, No. 2—3444.)

Sir, War Office, 18 November 1863.

I am directed by Earl De Grey and Ripon to transmit to you, for the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, the enclosed returns of Urgent Services for the quarter ended 30th September last, amounting to 16,120*l.*

I am, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *Douglas Galton.*

(General, No. 2—3463.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 7 December 1863.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them the returns enclosed in your letter of the 18th ultimo of Urgent Services for the quarter ended 30th September last, amounting to 16,120*l.*, and their Lordships have directed me to acquaint you, for the information of Earl De Grey and Ripon, that they approve of the payments comprised in these returns.

I am, &c.

Captain Galton. (signed) *F. Peel.*

(7512—114.)

Sir, War Office, 12 January 1864.

I AM directed by Earl De Grey and Ripon to forward, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a statement showing a comparison of Army and Militia Expenditure for the year 1862–63, with the grants by Parliament for the same period, together with an abstract from an explanatory paper, giving the reasons for the excesses beyond the amounts voted for the sub-items contained in the Army Estimates; and to request that you will move their Lordships to issue their authority to defray these excesses, temporarily, out of the surpluses as also detailed in that document, in conformity with the terms of the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 99, s. 24. I am to add with reference to the Votes for Works and Buildings, numbered 12, 13, and 14, that the sums mentioned in the margin have for the most part been sanctioned by special communication, and through the medium of the Quarterly Returns for Urgent and Unforeseen Services, which have from time to time been submitted for their Lordships' consideration; but as those documents did not embrace the whole of the expenditure in excess beyond the grants for this portion of Army Services, it will be necessary to include in the authority now asked for a sum of 27,339 *l.* 8 *s.* 3 *d.*, consisting of items, not included in the periodical returns, some of which are about to be reported, and others for payments made in 1862–63, on account of the prior period.

Excesses.

	£.	s.	d.
Vote 12 -	8,394	3	2
„ 13 -	10,893	15	9
„ 14 -	96,761	4	3
£.	116,049	3	2

I have, &c.

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *D. Galton.*

(7512—115.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 21 January 1864.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl De Grey, that my Lords have had under their consideration the statement enclosed in your letter of the 13th instant, showing a comparison of Army and Militia Expenditure for the year ended 31st March 1863, with the grants of Parliament for the same period, from which it appears that an excess has occurred on certain Army Grants for the year 1862–63, enumerated in the margin, amounting in the whole to 336,309 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.*, while upon the remaining grants for the same year there is an aggregate surplus of 1,097,725 *l.* 12 *s.*; and in pursuance of the authority granted by the 26th section of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 71, my Lords are pleased to authorise the said sum of 336,309 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* to be included in the account of Army Receipt and Expenditure for 1862–63, prepared under the provisions of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, as a charge temporarily defrayed out of the said surplus grants, on the understanding that the said deficiencies shall be submitted for the directions of Parliament, in conformity with the instructions contained in the Treasury Minute of the 27th January 1863.

When Parliament shall have passed the Votes required for making good the said sum of 336,309 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.*, my Lords will issue directions for withdrawing the gross surplus of 1,097,725 *l.* 12 *s.*, from the available balance of Army Grants in the Exchequer.

	£.	s.	d.
Vote 9 -	53,760	18	2
„ 14 -	54,738	18	–
„ 2 -	87,805	19	5
„ 4 -	61	11	4
„ 7 -	50,331	2	9
„ 16 -	1,130	17	1
„ 21 -	281	3	–
„ 22 -	5,386	7	5
Militia -	75,205	7	2
Irrecoverable Balances -	7,607	11	4
£.	336,309	15	8

I am, &c.

Captain Galton. (signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 3 February 1864.

WITH reference to the Abstract of Army and Militia Expenditure and Receipt for 1862–63, to be prepared in pursuance of the letter of this Board of the 21st ultimo, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Earl de Grey, that on further consideration of the 26th section of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 71, my Lords observe that a statement of all cases in which the Naval and Military Departments shall have obtained the sanction of this Board to any expenditure not provided for in the respective Votes granted by the Act, is required to be laid before Parliament, "in order that such proceedings may be submitted for the sanction of Parliament, and that provision may be made for the deficiencies upon the several Votes for the said services in such manner as Parliament shall determine."

As the present is the first occasion on which an Abstract of the character described will be submitted to Parliament, it appears to my Lords that it will not be right to anticipate the decision of Parliament as to the manner in which deficiencies upon Votes shall be provided for.

Their Lordships are therefore of opinion that the form of account approved of should be amended by the omission of the words "to be surrendered" in the summary of savings which have occurred on various Votes, and of the words "to be voted" in the summary of deficiencies on other Votes.

I am, &c.

To Sir E. Lugard, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *F. Peel.*

ARMY.

1862–63.

STATEMENT of the Savings and Deficiencies upon the Grants for Army Services in the Year ended the 31st March 1863, showing all Cases in which the War Department has obtained the Sanction of the Treasury to Expenditure not provided for in the Grants for that Year; together with Copies of the Representations made to the Treasury by that Department.

(Presented pursuant to Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 7, s. 26.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *February* 1864.

[*Price* 1 *s.*]

45.

Under 16 *oz.*

ARMY, &c.

1862-63.

COPY OF

AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE

FOR

ARMY AND MILITIA SERVICES,

For the Year ended 31st March 1863.

(Pursuant to Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *April* 1864.

COPY of an ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for ARMY and MILITIA SERVICES,

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To AMOUNT GRANTED FOR ARMY SERVICES for the Year 1862-63, per Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 71, s. 14; viz.:		
For defraying the Charge for Wages of Artificers, Labourers, and others at Home and Abroad, and the Charge for the Supplies of Clothing, Barrack Furniture, Provisions, Forage, Fuel, and Light, and the Charge for Stores for Land and Sea Service, and the Charge for Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,057,522 - -	
For defraying all other Army Effective Services - - -	7,120,990 - -	
Ditto - - ditto - Non-Effective Services - -	2,130,858 - -	
		15,309,370 - -
To AMOUNT GRANTED FOR MILITIA SERVICES by the same Act; viz.:		
Effective Services - - - - - - - - - - -	715,500 - -	
Non-Effective Services - - - - - - - - - -	35,480 - -	
		750,980 - -
To Amount applicable to Army Grants for Years prior to the 31st March 1863, passed to Account in the Books of the War Office, agreeably with directions of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, conveyed in a Letter from the Right Honourable F. Peel, dated the 22d August 1862 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		120,412 2 11
	£.	16,180,762 2 11

War Office, 26 January 1864.

WE, the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, do hereby certify that this Account, transmitted to us in that, subject to the observations contained in the accompanying Report to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's ended 31st March 1863, as compared with the Account Books and Vouchers, or other documents from which the Books

for the Year ended the 31st March 1863, pursuant to Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.

Votes.		EXPENDITURE, 1862-63.	GRANTS, 1862-63.
	WAGES, SUPPLY SERVICES, AND WORKS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
8	By Wages of Artificers, Labourers, &c.	730,027 3 10	766,091 – –
9	„ Clothing and Necessaries	651,024 18 2	597,264 – –
10	„ Provisions, Forage, Fuel and Light, Barrack Furniture, Bedding, &c.	1,529,324 5 8	1,634,317 – –
11	„ Warlike Stores for Land and Sea Service	1,373,226 17 6	2,060,276 – –
12	„ Fortifications	126,239 18 6	163,491 – –
13	„ Civil Buildings	153,995 6 9	158,128 – –
14	„ Barracks	732,693 18 –	677,955 – –
	£.	5,296,532 8 5	6,057,522 – –
	ALL OTHER ARMY SERVICES:		
	EFFECTIVE:		
2	By Land Forces, Pay and Allowances	5,443,401 19 5	5,355,596 – –
3	„ ditto - Miscellaneous Charges	697,674 5 11	706,892 – –
4	„ Embodied Militia	61 11 4	- - - -
5	„ Volunteer Corps	196,374 14 3	218,167 – –
6	„ Departments of the Secretary of State for War, and the General Commanding in Chief	199,165 3 6	209,901 – –
7	„ Manufacturing Establishments, Storekeepers, Barrack Masters, &c.	384,482 2 9	334,151 – –
15	„ Educational and Scientific Branches	280,642 19 2	296,283 – –
	NON-EFFECTIVE:		
16	By Rewards for Military Service	25,490 17 1	24,360 – –
17	„ Pay of General Officers	75,971 1 2	77,600 – –
18	„ Pay of Reduced and Retired Officers	455,101 19 –	479,722 – –
19	„ Widows' Pensions, and Compassionate Allowances	164,842 12 9	179,876 – –
20	„ Pensions and Allowances for Wounds	33,039 – 8	35,633 – –
21	„ In-Pensions	34,204 3 –	33,923 – –
22	„ Out-Pensions	1,161,766 7 5	1,156,380 – –
23	„ Superannuation Allowances	136,802 2 3	143,364 – –
	MILITIA:		
Militia.	By Disembodied Militia	826,185 7 2	750,980 – –
	„ Amount written off as irrecoverable, the same representing Balances due from sundry Persons	7,607 11 4	- - - -
	TOTAL 1862-63 £.	15,419,346 6 7	16,060,350 – –
	By Credits on account of the past Year (1861-62), passed to Account in 1862-63, per contra	- - - -	120,412 2 11
	„ Balance, viz.: £. s. d.		
	Unappropriated Surplus to be surrendered 1,097,725 12 –		
	Deficiencies to be made good by an additional Vote 336,309 15 8		
	By Excess of Surplus above Deficiencies	761,415 16 4	- - - -
	£.	16,180,762 2 11	16,180,762 2 11

For explanation of causes of excess, &c., *see* pages 4 and 5.

(Examined) *Charles Vine.*

(signed) *William Brown,*
Accountant General, War Office.

pursuance of the Second Section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, has been examined by Officers under our direction, and Treasury, the above is a correct Statement of the Receipt and Expenditure for Army and Militia Services for the Year are prepared.

Dated at the Audit Office, this 16th day of March 1864.

(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Henry Arbuthnot.
W. L. Maberly.

EXPLANATORY PAPER showing the Variation between EXPENDITURE and GRANTS for some of the SERVICES referred to in the foregoing Accounts for 1862-63.

EXCESSES.

VOTE No. 9.

CLOTHING AND NECESSARIES - - - - £.53,760 18 2

This excess has been caused by the withdrawal from the account of the sum of 130,000 *l.*, imprested by the Indian Government on the 28th January 1863, to enable the War Office to provide Clothing, which, to the value of 75,212 *l.* 12 *s.* 10 *d.*, was obtained prior to the 31st March 1863; but as the India Office did not demand the bulk of the Clothing so purchased until after that date, credit could only be allowed to the Vote for the Clothing Materials actually issued between the date of the imprest referred to, and the end of the Financial Year, amounting to 15,974 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.*, thus leaving a sum of 59,238 *l.* 5 *s.* 8 *d.* to be credited to the Vote for 1863-64.

VOTE No. 14.

BARRACKS - - - - - - - - - £.54,738 18 -

This excess has mostly originated from urgent and unforeseen services, which were required at the various Stations Abroad, in consequence of local circumstances beyond the immediate control of the War Office.

VOTE No. 2.

LAND FORCES, PAY AND ALLOWANCES - - - £. 87,805 19 5

This excess has been mainly occasioned by the Regimental Establishment, on account of which a sum of 60,000 *l.* was abated on the Estimate for 1862-63 (p. 8.) for the pay of Officers and Men wanting to complete the same, having been within 387 Non-Commissioned Officers and 344 Rank and File of the number granted by Parliament; and by the charge for Indian Allowance to Marines on shore, and Pay, &c. of Indian Native Troops serving in China, both of which were unprovided Services.

VOTE No. 4.

EMBODIED MILITIA - - - - - - - - £. 61 11 4

This unprovided Service represents an Arrear which came into course of payment subsequently to the 1st of April 1862.

VOTE No. 7.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, &c. - - - £.50,331 2 9

This excess is for the most part attributable to—

1st.—The increase in the rate of Lodging Allowance to Married Men and the larger number who have been compelled to live out of Barracks, in consequence of the alterations in the Regulations making it imperative that the Unmarried Soldiers should have priority of accommodation.

2d.—The operation of the Royal Warrant granting Relative Rank to Officers of the Store and Purveying Departments, and to arrear liabilities resulting therefrom.

3d.—The increase of Force in British North America in consequence of the Civil War in the United States.

None of which could have been anticipated when the Estimates for 1862-63 were prepared.

EXCESSES—*continued.*

VOTE No. 16.

REWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICES - - - £. 1,130 17 1

This excess has resulted from the return home from India of 87 Non-Commissioned Officers receiving Rewards for Distinguished Services, and to whom Pensions had been granted in consequence of the distinction of the Victoria Cross having been conferred; and also from certain arrear payments made subsequently to the 31st March 1863.

VOTE No. 21.

IN-PENSIONS - - - - - - - - - - £. 281 3 –

This excess represents certain arrear payments made subsequently to the 31st March 1863, which exceeded the average amount expected when the Estimate for the establishment of Chelsea Hospital was prepared.

VOTE No. 22.

OUT-PENSIONS - - - - - - - - - £. 5,386 7 5

This excess has been occasioned by the number of Pensioners being 5,324 beyond that provided for in the Estimates for 1862-63.

MILITIA.

DISEMBODIED MILITIA - - - - - - £. 75,205 7 2

This excess is owing to the number of Volunteers requiring Clothing having been much larger than was contemplated when the Estimates for 1862-63 were prepared, and to the rise in the price of Calico.

AMOUNT WRITTEN OFF AS IRRECOVERABLE; being Balances due from sundry Persons - - - - - - - - - - £. 7,607 11 4

This sum consists of Bad Debts, arising either from contingencies beyond the control of Sub-Accountants and others, or from their default, the particulars of which have in each case been specially considered by the Secretary of State, and have been declared irrecoverable.

SAVINGS.

VOTE No. 10.

PROVISIONS, FORAGE, &c. - - - - - £. 104,992 14 4

This saving may be ascribed to—

1st.—The charges for provisions in kind having been estimated for the total establishment of Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File (not serving in India), at the prices paid in 1861, whilst those actually claimed in 1862-63 for the supplies to Effectives only were lower.

2d.—The demand for Barrack and Hospital Supplies having been less than in previous years, notwithstanding the amount provided for by Parliament for 1862-63 was based on the experience derived therefrom.

SAVINGS—*continued.*

VOTE No. 11.

WARLIKE STORES, &c. - - - - - - £. 687,049 2 6

This saving for the most part results from—

1st.—The increased activity at the several Manufacturing Departments, which rendered it unnecessary to purchase stock from contractors to the same extent as heretofore.

2d.—The suspension of the manufacture of Armstrong Guns and Projectiles in consequence of a change in Pattern.

3d.—The Credits arising from the supply of Manufactured Goods to the Indian and Colonial Governments, &c.

4th.—The default of Gunpowder Merchants, Lower Prices, &c.

5th.—Non-shipment to Canada of Stores purchased in 1861–62 within that period, which superseded the Demands in the Parliamentary Grant for 1862–63.

6th.—The failure on the part of a Contractor to deliver three vessels within the Financial Year ended the 31st March 1863.

ARMY SUPPLIES—PRIOR YEARS - - - - £. 120,412 2 11

This credit has been produced by—

1st.—Claims upon the Indian Government for the Pay, &c. of the Royal Artillery Recruits who embarked for India in July 1861 and July 1862.

2d.—Clothing shipped for the use of the Queen's Troops serving in India in 1861–62.

3d.—Value of Stores supplied to other Departments and Governments.

4th.—Disallowances on the Accounts rendered to the War Office during periods prior to the 31st March 1862.

N. B.—The temporary appropriation of the surpluses under Votes 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 23, &c., in aid of the deficiencies on the Grants for the services above-mentioned, has been sanctioned, in conformity with the provisions of Acts 25 & 26 Vict. c. 71, s. 26. (*Vide* copies of the War Office Application and the authority from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, page 9.)

(signed) *William Brown,*
War Office, 26 January 1864. Accountant General, War Office.

MEMORANDUM.

The following Extra Receipts of the Year 1862–63, amounting to £.373,584. 11*s.* 7*d.*, have been paid over to Her Majesty's Exchequer, in conformity with the Treasury Minute of the 2d May 1848, instead of being appropriated to the Estimates:—

Votes.		AMOUNT. £.	*s.*	*d.*
	Contributions from Colonial Revenues in aid of Military Expenditure:			
	Ionian Islands, on account of Staff Expenditure and Fortifications, for the period from 1st March 1861 to the 28th February 1862	24,038	10	8
	Malta { for the period from 1st January to 31st December 1861 - 5,000 *l.* / - - ditto - - 1st April 1861 to 31st March 1862 - 1,200 *l.* }	6,200	–	–
	Ceylon, for the period from 1st April 1861 to 31st March 1862	24,000	–	–
	Mauritius	10,000	–	–
	Contributions from the States of Guernsey, on account of the Fortifications, &c.	952	7	8
	Cape of Good Hope	10,000	–	–
	Pay of the Magazine Establishment at Goat Island	92	1	3
	Pay of the Signal Establishment at Malta	45	12	6
2 and 3	Land Forces:			
	Balances in Deserters' Accounts	1,113	10	2
	Amount received from Men permitted to purchase their Discharges	37,376	10	–
	Amount received from Men paying Smart Money	922	8	6
	Proceeds of the Sale of Cast Horses, &c.	9,953	11	11
	Sums recovered on Old Accounts	234	18	–
	Proceeds of the Sale of Prison Labour	329	5	1
	Amount received for Services rendered by the Commissariat Surf Boats at the Cape of Good Hope	1,891	5	2
	Gain by Exchange	335	6	6
	Fines recovered under the Provision of the Mutiny Act	104	7	11
	Miscellaneous	526	6	7
6	War Office:			
	Departmental Expenses on Stores supplied to Public Companies, &c.	14,770	18	4
	Fines recovered from Parties who failed in the fulfilment of their Contracts	3,877	6	11
7	Civil Establishments, Rents, &c.:			
	Rents of Lands	27,477	7	6
	Rents of Canteens	4,755	12	3
	Fees received from Parties visiting the Tower Armouries	5,792	6	3
	Stoppages from the Extra Pay of Officers of Royal Engineers for Quarters	3,766	6	11
	Miscellaneous	516	16	5
9	Clothing:			
	Proceeds of the Sale of Old Clothing, &c.	7,787	19	4
10	Provisions, Barrack Furniture, &c.:			
	Amount of sundry Drafts unpaid	357	3	–
	Sum paid by the Local Government of Malta as Percentage on Grain	—		
	Sums paid in for Damaged or Deficient Stores	12,281	19	8
	Sums paid in for Washing Sheets	10,788	3	10
	Sums paid in for Condemned Barrack Stores	8,013	6	9
	Sums paid in for Barrack Refuse	2,344	18	9
	Percentage received from Officers on the Value of Mess Furniture	367	16	8
	Proceeds of the Sale of Provisions	18,485	5	7
	Miscellaneous	34	9	10
	Carried forward £.	249,533	19	11

MEMORANDUM—*continued.*

Votes.		AMOUNT. £. s. d.
	Brought forward - -	249,533 19 11
11	Warlike and Miscellaneous Stores:	
	Proceeds of the Sale of Ordnance Stores, &c. - - - - - - - -	70,725 12 –
12, 13, & 14	Works, Buildings, &c.:	
	Land and Buildings sold - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,122 16 9
	Tolls of the Military Canal, Hythe, &c. - - - - - - - - -	926 – 4
	Sums paid in for Damages to Barrack Buildings - - - - - - -	8,697 16 10
15	Educational and Scientific Branches:	
	Sale of Survey Maps - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,842 – 1
	Contributions of Students and Friends of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	216 7 6
	Hibernian Military School: Dividends on Stocks, Proceeds of Farm Produce, &c.	326 9 9
	Royal Military Academy: Contributions from the Friends of Gentlemen Cadets at Woolwich, &c. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	18,837 0 8
	Royal Military Asylum: Amount received for Sheep Grazing, &c. - - -	38 – 8
	School Fees - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,471 18 4
	Subscriptions to Libraries - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,199 7 4
	Contributions by the Indian Government towards Educational purposes - -	11,814 3 11
19	Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances:	
	Widows' Fund (Military) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	21 18 11
21	In-Pensions:	
	Chelsea Hospital: Newcastle Coal Gift - - - - - - - - -	173 9 –
	Kilmainham Hospital: Dividend on Stock, &c. - - - - - - - -	452 4 3
23	Superannuation Allowances:	
	Widows' Fund, Civil - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	14 11 5
Militia.	Disembodied Militia:	
	Stoppages from the Pay of Men who have fraudulently enlisted into the Line, &c. from the Militia - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	279 8 3
	£.	373,693 11 11
	Less:	
2 and 3	Land Forces:	
	Balance of the Regimental Charitable Fund belonging to the 10th Dragoons, the same having been wrongly included as an Unclaimed Balance (reported on page 7 of Parliamentary Paper, No. 262, dated 12th May 1863) - - - - - -	109 – 4
	£.	373,584 11 7

N. B.—In addition to the above sum of 373,584 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.*, other Credits, amounting to 93,263 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.*, have been passed to account within the Financial Year ended the 31st March 1863, but which have been reserved pending the receipt of the Money from the Colonial Governments indebted.

War Office, 26 January 1864.

(signed) *William Brown,*
Accountant General, War Office.

(Examined)
Charles Vine.

COPIES of the APPLICATION to appropriate temporarily a Portion of the SURPLUSES on certain VOTES for ARMY SERVICES for 1862-63, in Aid of DEFICIENCIES, and of the Treasury Reply thereto.

(7512—114.)

Sir, War Office, 12 January 1864.

I AM directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to forward for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a statement showing a comparison of Army and Militia Expenditure for the year 1862-3, with the Grants by Parliament for the same period, together with an abstract from an Explanatory Paper, giving the reasons for the excesses beyond the amounts voted for the sub-items contained in the Army Estimates; and to request that you will move their Lordships to issue their authority to defray these excesses, temporarily out of the surpluses, as also detailed in that document, in conformity with the terms of the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 99, s. 24. I am to add, with reference to the Votes for Works and Buildings, numbered 12, 13, and 14, that the sums mentioned in the margin have for the most part been sanctioned by special communication, and through the medium of the quarterly returns for urgent and unforseen services, which have from time to time been submitted for their Lordships' consideration; but as those documents did not embrace the whole of the expenditure in excess beyond the Grants for this portion of the Army Services, it will be necessary to include in the authority now asked for, a sum of 27,339*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, consisting of items not included in the periodical returns, some of which are about to be reported, and others for payments made in 1862-3, on account of the prior period.

Votes.	Excesses: £.	s.	d.
12 - -	8,394	3	2
13 - -	10,893	15	9
14 - -	96,761	4	3
£.	116,049	3	2

I have, &c.

To the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury. (signed) *D. Galton.*

(7512—115.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 21 January 1864.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you for the information of Earl de Grey, that my Lords have had under their consideration the statement enclosed in your letter of the 13th instant, showing a comparison of Army and Militia Expenditure for the year ended the 31st March 1863, with the Grants of Parliament for the same period, from which it appears that an excess has occurred on certain Army Grants for the year 1862-63, enumerated in the margin, amounting in the whole to 336,309*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, while upon the remaining Grants for the same year there is an aggregate surplus of 1,097,725*l.* 12*s.* And in pursuance of the authority granted by the 26th section of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 71, my Lords are pleased to authorise the said sum of 336,309*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, to be included in the accounts of Army Receipt and Expenditure for 1862-63, prepared under the provisions of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, as a charge temporarily defrayed out of the said surplus Grants, on the understanding that the said deficiencies shall be submitted for the directions of Parliament, in conformity with the instructions contained in the Treasury Minute of 27th January 1863.

Votes,	£.	s.	d.
9 - - - -	53,760	18	2
14 - - - -	54,738	18	—
2 - - - -	87,805	19	5
4 - - - -	61	11	4
7 - - - -	50,331	2	9
16 - - - -	1,130	17	1
21 - - - -	281	3	—
22 - - - -	5,386	7	5
Militia - - -	75,205	7	2
Irrecoverable Balances -	7,607	11	4
£.	336,309	15	8

When Parliament shall have passed the Votes required for making good the said sum of 336,309*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*, my Lords will issue directions for withdrawing the gross surplus of 1,097,725*l.* 12*s.* from the available balance of Army Grants in the Exchequer.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

Captain Galton.

(No. 99.)

Audit Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.,
16 March 1864.

My Lords,

We have the honour to submit a copy of the account of the Receipt and Expenditure for Army and Militia Services for the year ended 31st March 1863, which has been transmitted to us by the War Office, and has been examined by officers under our directions, in pursuance of the 2nd section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92.

2. The aggregate amount of the Grants for Army and Militia Services in 1862–63 was 16,060,350 *l.*, and the total expenditure, as shown by the account now laid before your Lordships, is 15,419,346 *l.* 6 *s.* 7 *d.*

3. The differences between the sums voted and those expended under each head of the Votes, as shown by the War Office Account, and as resulting from our examination of the Account, will be found in statement A. appended to this Report.

4. The deficiency, for which we apprehend that provision will have to be made by Parliament, appears from the War Office Account to be 336,309 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.*, and this sum, as to the correctness of which we would refer to the concluding paragraph of this report, has been temporarily defrayed, under your Lordships authority, out of the surplus of 977,313 *l.* 9 *s.* 1 *d.*, in accordance with the terms of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 71, s. 26.

No. 221, 17 Feb. 1864.

5. We have been informed by a communication from the Controller General of the Exchequer, copy of which is herewith enclosed, that the unappropriated Balance of 261,535 *l.* 13 *s.* 3 *d.*, shown upon the account for the year 1861–62, has been surrendered; and we have ascertained that the Army Extra Receipts, as shown in the memorandum attached to the Account, have been paid into the Exchequer as follows:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
1862:—August	61,481	6	11
December	83,150	2	7
1863:—March	96,985	8	2
June	131,967	13	11
£.	373,584	11	7

We have appended to this Report a statement (C.), showing the result of our examination of this part of the Account.

6. In the account now under consideration, the item of Army Grants, prior years, is again introduced. We subjoin a statement (B.) which shows the gross debits and credits under each vote according to the War Office Accounts, and according to the result of our examination thereof, and we apprehend, that, in accordance with the principle on which the prior year's account is based, the net balance on this account will have to be surrendered to the Exchequer.

7. The practice of carrying the debits and credits in respect of transactions of former years to a separate account has been followed by the War Office for somewhat more than a year, without, so far as we are aware, any practical inconvenience arising therefrom. In our Report, dated 29th January last, on the Navy Appropriation Account, we noticed that that practice was to be henceforth discontinued, and a mode of recording such transactions adopted, which, though in accordance with the practice followed by the Admiralty, and until 1862 by the War Office, is not, as it appears to us, in accordance with the requirements of the Appropriation Act. The following extract from our report (above alluded to) on the Navy Account 1862–63, will show the precise nature of the question at issue, and the relation which it bears to the duties entrusted to us.

"We beg leave to transmit a copy of the correspondence which has taken place, re-
"specting the practice of correcting in an open account errors which had occurred in a
"closed account, and of inserting in an open account charges which had come in course
"of payment in previous years. The objection to this practice is that it necessarily pre-
"cludes an exact comparison being made between the votes of a given year, and the
"expenditure chargeable to those votes; for whilst sums which were expended in pre-
"vious years, are, under this practice, charged to the vote of the current year, sums which
"are received during the current year in respect of overpayments or corrections of
"errors in previous years, instead of being paid into the Exchequer, are regarded
"as available in addition to the Grants of Parliament. We cannot but consider that
"the mode adopted by the War Office, under your Lordships' sanction, during the
"year 1862–63, for adjusting errors in previous accounts, is more in accordance with the
"requirements of the Appropriation Act. Under that mode all errors in previous accounts,
"whether credits or debits, are carried to a separate account. If it should appear from
"this account that at the end of the year the receipts have exceeded the payments, the
"balance

" balance would be payable into the Exchequer; and if it should appear that the payments " exceeded the receipts, the balance would become the subject of an application to Par- " liament for a Supplemental Vote.

" We have thought it right to make these observations, although your Lordships, " taking a different view of the subject, have directed that the practice hitherto acted upon " by the Admiralty should be adhered to; and that the errors and omissions of previous " years in the accounts of both the War Office and Admiralty shall in future be corrected " in the accounts of the current year."

8. In our report upon the Army Account for the year 1861–62, we brought under notice a sum of 920 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.* included in the account in respect of the improvement of the fortifications of Corfu, which, in our opinion, was not properly chargeable against Army Grants, inasmuch as this service was, at the time the payments were made, specially provided for in the Civil Service Estimates, chap. 7, No. 39, 1857–58. If this opinion was correct, we submit that the amount, viz., 920 *l.* 13 *s.* 2 *d.*, should have been surrendered, in addition to the sum shown upon the account as a saving upon the Grants for the year 1861–62.

9. The observation which we made upon the Army Account for the year 1861–62 respecting certain remittances made from foreign stations, which, as we conceived, had been erroneously credited to the Votes, thereby diminishing the proper charge raised upon full and sufficient documents, is equally applicable to the present account; but the War Office have, by a circular of the 18th March 1863, given directions with a view of removing the objection adverted to.

10. In the same manner the question raised whether certain passages of troops between England and Ireland and coastwise, should not rather be charged to Navy than Army Votes, applies equally to this account; and although it is stated in the correspondence attached to the above quoted Report, that this service was provided for in the Army Estimates, this is not apparent from the Estimates, and it is a question whether two departments should provide for services of the same description.

11. We also pointed out in our Report upon the Army Account for the year 1861–62, that the value of clothing issued on account of Her Majesty's regiments serving in India, had been credited to Vote 9, instead of to Her Majesty's Exchequer, as an extra receipt; and from the correspondence attached to that Report, will be seen the reasons which led us to conclude that such credits should be regarded as properly belonging to the Exchequer. Similar credits amounting to 65,910 *l.* 8 *s.* 7 *d.*, have, however, in this account, been assigned to Vote 9 (Clothing); and sums amounting to 48,292 *l.* 14 *s.* 3 *d.*, in respect of the value of stores issued to the East India Government, have been treated as credits to Vote 11 (Stores) instead of being paid into the Exchequer as extra receipts. It is also to be observed that in the prior year account the sums of 67,404 *l.* 6 *s.* 9 *d.* and 4,898 *l.* 2 *s.* 2 *d.*, have been credited to Votes 9 and 11 respectively, instead of being paid into the Exchequer as extra receipts. The explanation attached to the account, in respect of a saving upon the Store Vote (Savings, Vote 11, item 3), in which the cause of saving is stated to be, " credits arising from the supply of manufactured goods to the Indian and Colonial " Governments," tends, we submit, to substantiate the view which we entertain on this subject.

12. In the Balance sheet attached to the detailed Army Account for the year 1861–62, we have already called your Lordships' attention to the omission of a sum of 16,000 *l.*, which had been received by the War Office in respect of the sale of the Battery House, in the King's-road, Brighton. We submit a copy of the correspondence on this subject, and would observe that the above sum, received by the War Office, has been applied to the purchase, from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, of land at Woolmer. The effect of the omission adverted to is, that the amount realised by the sale of War Office property at Brighton does not appear, as we apprehend it should, as an extra receipt paid into the Exchequer; and the purchase of land at Woolmer has not been brought under the notice of Parliament by being introduced into the present account. It will also be seen, from the correspondence, that the War Department has received and retained in its hands for a considerable time the above sum of money, without any record of such receipt appearing in the books of that department.

No. 600, 27 April 1863.
No. 778, 12 May 1863.

13. We also transmit a copy of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of a payment of 65,535 *l.* 4 *s.* for compensation to the Elswick Iron Ordnance Company on the termination of their contract. It appears from this correspondence, that the Grants for 1862–63 have been charged with an imprest which was made in that year to provide for a service which was neither payable nor paid until 1863–64, a course which seems to us opposed to the requirements of the 3d section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, which enacts that " no sum shall be " charged in the said accounts which may be of the nature of an imprest or " advance of the expenditure, or application of which an account is to be subsequently " rendered."

No. 792, 17 June 1863.
No 1033, June 1863.
No. 896, 15 July 1863.
No. 1263, 26 November 1863.
No. 1745, 28 November 1863.
No. 405, 11 December 1863.

14. Certain payments made by the Army Accountant in New South Wales and Victoria have been set off against the amount contributed by the Colony, without being recorded

recorded in the War Office books; but we are unable to state how this expenditure should be apportioned, inasmuch as no complete accounts of that expenditure have been made up at the War Office. This subject has appeared to us the more important, because we are led to conclude, from a statement at page 194 of the Army Estimates for 1862–63, that all Army Expenditure in respect of these Colonies is provided for in the Army Estimates. A copy of the correspondence on this subject is herewith transmitted.

No. 1299, 9 December 1863.
No. 1311, 12 December 1863.
No. 1849, 23 December 1863.
No. 13, 4 January 1864.
No. 57, 19 January 1864.

15. A correspondence, of which a copy is enclosed, has taken place respecting a sum of 1,123 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* carried to the credit of Vote 6 (Law Charges), being the costs gained in an action at law; and it appears by a subsequent entry in the books that a further sum of 839 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.*, received on the same account, has been similarly treated. For the reasons stated in our letters, we are of opinion that these sums, amounting together to 1,963 *l.* 13 *s.* 7 *d.*, shall be considered as extra receipts payable into the Exchequer.

No. 974, 31 July 1862.
No. 1257, 16 August 1862.
No. 1229, 25 October 1862.
No. 1581, 31 October 1862.
No. 390, 6 November 1862.
No. 1765, 9 December 1862.
No. 435, 19 December 1862.
No. 39, 9 January 1863.

16. During the period of this account, Vote 8 (Wages) has been credited with 1170 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.*, under the following circumstances. The War Office are authorised to charge for departmental expenses a certain percentage on the cost of stores supplied, or work performed for other departments, or for private individuals; and of the sum of 1,170 *l.* 16 *s.* 1 *d.*, a sum of 905 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* represents the percentage on the value of labour and materials supplied to the Defences Commission, and to Mr. Lynall Thomas; but this sum, instead of being credited to Vote No. 8, should have been paid, according to the practice usually followed with regard to such per centages, into the Exchequer. The remaining sum credited to Vote 8, viz., 265 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.*, is also a percentage; but is the percentage on the value of labour and material supplied, not to another department, but to another branch of the service of the War Department; the service, that is to say, to which Vote 12 (Fortifications) is applicable. As it does not appear to us that the supply of stores, &c., by one voted service of the War Office to another can be properly made the subject of a charge for departmental expenses, we do not consider that the sum of 265 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* should either have been charged to Vote 12, or credited to Vote 8. The correspondence is enclosed.

No. 17, 6 Jan. 1864.
No. 106, 25 Jan. 1864.

17. The usual vouchers in support of an entry in the War Office books of a charge of 337 *l.* 9 *s.* 4 *d.* against "Army Supplies, prior years," Vote 4, arising out of the North York Militia, have apparently been mislaid.

18. During the period of this account, certain Colonial Governments and others have been relieved, under the authority of the Secretary of State for War, from charges for the value of stores, &c. which had been delivered to them, viz.:—

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
British Guiana - - - - - - - -	209	9	9
Sarawak - - - - - - - - -	69	16	–
Allied Commissioners, Canton (Ponies) - - -	42	3	2

No. 107, 29 Jan. 1864.
No. 148, Feb. 1864.

19. A copy of the correspondence between this Board and the Secretary of State for War respecting the amount of expenditure relating to the year 1862–63, which is not included in the account, is also transmitted.

20. The general result of the foregoing observations, which are necessarily confined to those suggested by the examination that we are required to give to the accounts, will, we apprehend, in so far as the accounts immediately under consideration are concerned, be as follows:—

In respect of the account for the year 1862–63 (Statement A.) instead of 336,309 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.*, the sum of 418,220 *l.* 4 *s.* 3 *d.* will have to be provided for by Parliament, and instead of 977,313 *l.* 9 *s.* 1 *d.*, the sum of 991,686 *l.* 10 *s.* 11 *d.* will have to be surrendered to the Exchequer.

In respect to the prior year's account (Statement B.), instead of 120,412 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d.*, the sum of 42,109 *l.* 14 *s.* only will have to be surrendered to the Exchequer.

In respect of the Exchequer Extra Receipts (Statement C.), the amount payable into the Exchequer on account of Extra Receipts, instead of being 373,584 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.* should be 578,959 *l.* 11 *s.* 3 *d.*

We have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Henry Arbuthnot.
J. W. Maberly.

(A.)

STATEMENT showing a Comparison between the Sums Granted and Expended in respect of Army and Militia Services for the Year 1862-63.

VOTES.	GRANTS, 1862-63.	WAR OFFICE STATEMENTS.			AUDITOR'S STATEMENTS.			Paragraph in Auditor's Report explaining Differences.
		Expenditure.	Less than Grant.	More than Grant.	Expenditure.	Less than Grant.	More than Grant.	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Vote 8 -	766,091 - -	730,027 3 10	36,063 16 2	- -	731,197 19 11	34,893 - 1	- -	Par. 16.
,, 9 -	597,264 - -	651,024 18 2	- -	53,760 18 2	716,935 6 9	- -	119,671 6 9	Par. 11.
,, 10 -	1,634,317 - -	1,529,324 5 8	104,992 14 4	- -	1,529,324 5 8	104,992 14 4	—	
,, 11 -	2,060,276 - -	1,373,226 17 6	687,049 2 6	- -	1,355,984 7 9	704,291 12 3	- -	Par. 11 & Par. 13.
,, 12 -	163,491 - -	126,239 18 6	37,251 1 6	- -	125,974 16 9	37,516 3 3	- -	Par. 16.
,, 13 -	158,128 - -	153,995 6 9	4,132 13 3	- -	153,995 6 9	4,132 13 3	—	
,, 14 -	677,955 - -	732,693 18 -	- -	54,738 18 -	748,693 18 -	- -	70,738 18 -	Par. 12.
,, 2 -	5,355,596 - -	5,443,401 19 5	- -	87,805 19 5	5,443,401 19 5	- -	87,805 19 5	
,, 3 -	706,892 - -	697,674 5 11	9,217 14 1	- -	697,674 5 11	9,217 14 1	—	
,, 4 -	- - -	61 11 4	- -	61 11 4	61 11 4	- -	61 11 4	
,, 5 -	218,167 - -	196,374 14 3	21,792 5 9	- -	196,374 14 3	21,792 5 9	—	
,, 6 -	209,901 - -	199,165 3 6	10,735 16 6	- -	201,128 17 1	8,772 2 11	- -	Par. 15.
,, 7 -	334,151 - -	384,482 2 9	- -	50,331 2 9	384,482 2 9	- -	50,331 2 9	
,, 15 -	296,283 - -	280,642 19 2	15,640 - 10	- -	200,642 19 2	15,640 - 10	—	
,, 16 -	24,360 - -	25,490 17 1	- -	1,130 17 1	25,490 17 1	- -	1,130 17 1	
,, 17 -	77,600 - -	75,971 1 2	1,628 18 10	- -	75,971 1 2	1,628 18 10	—	
,, 18 -	479,722 - -	455,101 19 -	24,620 1 -	- -	455,101 19 -	24,620 1 -	—	
,, 19 -	179,876 - -	164,842 12 9	15,033 7 3	- -	164,842 12 9	15,033 7 3	—	
,, 20 -	35,633 - -	33,039 - 8	2,593 19 4	- -	33,039 - 8	2,593 19 4	—	
,, 21 -	33,923 - -	34,204 3 -	- -	281 3 -	34,204 3 -	- -	281 3 -	
,, 22 -	1,156,380 - -	1,161,766 7 5	- -	5,386 7 5	1,161,766 7 5	- -	5,386 7 5	
,, 23 -	143,364 - -	136,802 2 3	6,561 17 9	- -	136,802 2 3	6,561 17 9	—	
Disembodied Militia -	750,980 - -	826,185 7 2	- -	75,205 7 2	826,185 7 2	- -	75,205 7 2	
Balances Irrecoverable	- - -	7,607 11 4	- -	7,607 11 4	7,607 11 4	- -	7,607 11 4	
£.	16,060,350 - -	15,419,346 6 7	977,313 9 1	336,309 15 8	15,486,883 13 4	991,686 10 11	418,220 4 3	

(B.)

STATEMENT showing the Debits and Credits under each Vote in respect of Army Grants, prior Years.

VOTES.	WAR OFFICE STATEMENT.		AUDITOR'S STATEMENT.		Paragraph in Auditor's Report explaining Differences.
	Dr.	*Cr.*	*Dr.*	*Cr.*	
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Vote 2 - - -	35,534 4 -	105,419 8 4	35,534 4 -	105,419 8 4	
,, 3 - - -	10,259 16 5	25,173 - 5	10,259 16 5	25,173 - 5	
,, 4 - - -	2,526 17 10	2,414 15 -	2,526 17 10	2,414 15 -	
,, 5 - - -	130 14 4	1,818 7 9	130 14 4	1,818 7 9	
,, 6 - - -	82 1 -	267 12 1	82 1 -	267 12 1	
,, 7 - - -	541 1 4	563 5 9	541 1 4	563 5 9	
,, 8 - - -	40 - 6	90 7 8	40 - 6	90 7 8	
,, 9 - - -	54,265 5 2	70,791 16 2	54,265 5 2	3,387 9 5	Paragraph 11.
,, 10 - - -	18,002 2 6	25,375 14 10	18,002 2 6	25,375 14 10	
,, 11 - - -	3,084 9 3	11,717 19 3	3,084 9 3	6,819 17 1	Paragraph 11.
,, 12 - - -	321 - -	36 1 2	321 - -	36 1 2	
,, 13 - - -	356 10 2	376 17 5	356 10 2	376 17 5	
,, 14 - - -	246 5 7	2,519 11 7	246 5 7	2,519 11 7	
,, 15 - - -	643 5 5	448 12 3	643 5 5	448 12 3	
,, 16 - - -	- - -	15 - -	- - -	15 - -	
,, 17 - - -	—	—	—	—	
,, 18 - - -	5 19 3	596 10 3	5 19 3	596 10 3	
,, 19 - - -	- - -	- - 5	- - -	- - 5	
,, 20 - - -	—	—	—	—	
,, 21 - - -	—	—	—	—	
,, 22 - - -	106 11 10	40 11 7	106 11 10	40 11 7	
,, 23 - - -	—	—	—	—	
Disembodied Militia -	1,978 18 8	871 14 3	1,978 18 8	871 14 3	
£.	123,125 3 3	248,537 6 2	128,125 3 3	176,234 17 3	
	£. 120,412 2 11		£. 48,109 14 -		

(C.)

EXCHEQUER EXTRA RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Amount of extra receipts paid into the Exchequer per War Office Statement	373,584	11	7
Add, 1862–63:			
Paragraph 15, Vote 6 £. 1,963 13 7			
„ 16 „ 8 905 14 4			
„ 11 „ 9 65,910 8 7			
„ 11 „ 11 48,292 14 3			
„ 12 „ 14 16,000 – –	133,072	10	9
Prior Years:			
Paragraph 11, Vote 9 £. 67,404 6 9			
„ 11 „ 11 4,898 2 2	72,302	8	11
Amount of Extra Receipts payable into the Exchequer per Auditor's Statement £.	578,959	11	3

(No. 137.)

Gentlemen, Exchequer, 17 February 1864.

IN reply to your letter (No. 137) dated the 10th instant, I beg to inform you that by Treasury letter dated 30th March 1863, the sum of 44,105 *l.* 15 *s.* 8 *d.* was cancelled out of the balance in the Exchequer of the Grant for Army Land Forces, 1862–63, and was made available for Ways and Means, 1863–64, per 26 & 27 Vict. c. 99 (Appropriation Act); and by Treasury letter dated 11th February 1864 the sum of 217,429 *l.* 17 *s.* 7 *d.* was cancelled out of the Army Grant of the current year 1863–64, a copy of which I enclose.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Monteagle,*
Commissioner General.

The Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

My Lord, Treasury Chambers, 11 February 1864.

£.217,429. 17. 7.

I AM directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to request that your Lordship will consider as cancelled the sum of Two hundred and seventeen thousand four hundred and twenty-nine pounds Seventeen shillings and Seven pence out of the Army Grant of the current year 1863–64.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Geo. A. Hamilton.*

The Comptroller General of Her Majesty's Exchequer.

Sir, Audit Office, 27 April 1863.

THE Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts have had their attention called to an entry in the War Office books, receivable order (8—18) 9th April 1863, "crediting Exchequer Extra Receipts, Lands and Buildings sold," with 497 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*

It appears from the papers connected with this transaction that certain sums arising from the sale of the Battery House in the King's Road, Brighton, had been invested in Exchequer bills, and that the sum before adverted to, viz., 497 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.*, is the balance of interest after deducting the loss on the sale of the Exchequer bills in question. I am therefore directed to request that the Commissioners may be informed of the grounds for the sum realized by the sale of the property in question not having been brought to account in the War Office books. The result of the omission adverted to is, that that portion of the purchase-money which was received on or before the 31st December 1862, does not appear in the balance-sheet attached to the detailed Account for the year 1861–62, transmitted in Mr. Brown's letter of the 4th instant (No. 7512—99).

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Macaulay,* Secretary.

(778.)

Sir, War Office, 12 May 1863.

In reply to your letter of the 27th ultimo, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to submit the following explanation for the information of the Commissioners of Audit, in regard to the circumstances connected with the sale of the old battery site at Brighton.

The original arrangement entered into between this Department and the Commissioners of Woods and Forests was that an exchange should be effected of certain land in the possession of this Department for a certain quantity of land of equal value belonging to the Commissioners situate at Woolmer, and for which this Department was paying a rental.

As this Department had no further use for the land and house situate at Brighton, known as the Brighton Battery House, it was proposed that this property should be surrendered to the Commissioners of Woods in lieu of certain of the land at Woolmer.

The surveyor of the Woods Office therefore surveyed the property at Brighton and declared its value to be about 9,000 *l.*, upon which the Commissioners of Woods intimated their willingness to transfer to this Department land at Woolmer to this value.

The solicitor to the War Department having, however, reason to believe that the amount of valuation put upon the Brighton property was insufficient, a communication to this effect was made to the Commissioners, who did not appear willing to increase the amount declared by their surveyor.

Whilst these negociations were being carried on between the two Departments, an offer was made by the Brighton Hotel Company (Limited) to purchase the Brighton Battery site for the sum of 16,000 *l.*, upon which the case was referred to the Commissioners of Woods who, in reply, stated that if the sum in question could be obtained, the Commissioners would have no objection to transfer to this Department land to that value, but they declined to conduct the negociation with the Company.

The offer of the Company to purchase the land was accepted, and a deposit (6,000 *l.*) was paid; but as it was considered that this Department was merely arranging the sale on behalf of the Commissioners of Woods, the deposit was not recorded in the books of this office, as would have been done had the transaction been one of an ordinary sale, but the amount was invested in Exchequer Bills, to be reserved until the balance was paid by the Company, when the entire sum of 16,000 *l.* would be paid over to the Commissioners of Woods. The whole transaction was completed, and the sum of 16,000 *l.* paid to the Commissioners on 21st February last. As, however, the transaction had been some time in hand, owing principally to the arrangements of the Brighton Hotel Company, a sum of 497 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* accrued on the balance of purchase-money, and on the amount invested in Exchequer Bills. This sum the Commissioners of Woods did not consider belonged to them, and as it was left in the hands of the solicitor to this Department, it was thought that it should be paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer as an extra receipt, and this was done on 9th April last.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

(792.)

Sir, Audit Office, 17 June 1863.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, to call your attention to an entry in the War Office Books Register of Warrants, No. 9, 1862–63, Warrant No. 2,389, debiting Vote 11, 1862–63, "Iron Ordnance," with 65,535 *l.* 4 *s.* – *d.*, stated to be the amount payable to "George Cruddas for the Elswick Ordnance Company, received C. M. Clode," in respect of compensation to the Elswick Company on the termination of their contract for the manufacture of ordnance, and I am to observe that inasmuch as the agreement between the Elswick Company and the Secretary of State for War for the payment of this amount was not finally signed until the 29th April 1863, it appears to them that this Warrant should have been charged as an imprest to be cleared, and Army Grants debited on the date when the compensation became payable to Mr. Cruddas, viz., in May 1863, he having drawn a bill for the amount on the 1st May, which bill was paid by the Paymaster General on the 8th May.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

(1033.)

(No. 7500—1551.)

Sir, War Office, June 1863.

With reference to your letter of 17th instant, No. 792, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acquaint you for the information of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, that a Warrant on the Paymaster General for the payment of Sixty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-five pounds Four shillings was issued on the 31st March, and a letter of advice was written on that day to the Elswick Ordnance Company by direction of the late Secretary of State, Sir G. C. Lewis, the arbitrators appointed to negociate £.65,534. 4.

negociate in the matter of the amount to be paid to that Company as compensation having recommended a payment to that extent.

The letter of advice was forwarded through the solicitor of the Department, in order that a full legal discharge might be obtained for the amount in question.

The circumstances of the case were represented to the Treasury on 31st March, and their Lordships by their letter of 13th April approved of the course pursued.

I am to enclose for your information the following documents:

1. Copy of the Award.
2. Copy of the letter from this Office to the Treasury of the 31st March.
3. Copy of the Treasury reply thereto of 13th April.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

Copy of the Award of the Arbitrators.

Leamington, 30 March 1863.

We agree that the amount due to the Elswick Ordnance Company is 85,544 *l.* 4 *s.*, on the assumption that the Government are not entitled to claim the deduction of the sum of 20,009 *l.* on account of previous depreciation of the machinery, this question being left for further consideration; Mr. Fenton on behalf of the Government claiming that such sum ought to be deducted, and the amount thereby reduced to 65,535 *l.* 4 *s.*, and Mr. Harrison, on behalf of the Elswick Ordnance Company, claiming that no such deduction ought to be made.

(signed) *James Fenton.*
Thos. E. Harrison.

Copy of War Office Letter to Treasury.

Sir, War Office, 31 March 1863.

Adverting to previous correspondence respecting the termination of the contract held by the Elswick Ordnance Company for the manufacture of Ordnance, &c., I am directed by Secretary Sir G. C. Lewis to forward you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, a copy of the award dated the 30th instant, made by the arbitrators, to whom the matter was referred, and to state that, in accordance with such award, Sir G. C. Lewis has authorised the payment to the firm named out of the Votes for 1862-63 of the sum of 65,535 *l.* 4 *s.*

I am, &c.
(signed) *Donglas Galton.*

The Assistant Secretary to the Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of the Treasury Reply to foregoing.

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 13 April 1863.

With reference to your letter of the 31st ult., enclosing copy of the award made by the arbitrators, to whom the question of the termination of the contract held by the Elswick Ordnance Company for the manufacture of Ordnance, &c., was referred, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of Secretary Sir George Lewis, that my Lords approve of the payment of 65,535 *l.* 4 *s.* which has been made to the firm, in accordance with such award.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Captain Galton,
&c. &c. &c.

(896.)

Sir, Audit Office, 15 July 1863.

With reference to your letter of June last (7500—1551), respecting a payment of 65,535 *l.* 4 *s.*, for compensation to the Elswick Iron Ordnance Company, wherein you state that "a warrant on the Paymaster General for the payment of the sum in question was "issued on the 31st March 1863, and that a letter of advice was written on that day to "the Elswick Ordnance Company, by direction of the late Secretary of State, Sir G. C. "Lewis, the arbitrators appointed to negociate in the matter of the amount to be paid to "that company as compensation having recommended a payment to that extent," I am directed by the Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts to observe, that from the papers connected with this case it appears that, although the letter referred to may have been dated on the 31st March 1863, it could not have been transmitted to the Elswick Ordnance

Ordnance Company until some considerable time after that date, inasmuch as the solicitor to the War Office, in communicating with that company on 7th April, in reply to a letter pressing for payment, states that, "as Sir George Lewis is advised that this document "(*i. e.* the award of Messrs. Fenton and Harrison) is bad both in form and substance, he "is not prepared to make any issue of public money upon the authority thereof." And it would also appear, from the papers, that the Elswick Ordnance Company were, up to the 29th April, urging their claims for payment; and that the agreement upon which the payment actually took place was only signed by the Secretary of State for War, the solicitor to the War Department, and the representatives of the Elswick Ordnance Company on the 29th April 1863.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners cannot but consider that the sum in question came in course of payment in the year 1863–64, and not in the year 1862–63, as recorded in the War Office books.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

(1263.)

Sir, Audit Office, 26 November 1863.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to refer to a letter from this office of the 17th June last respecting the mode of recording a payment for compensation to the Elswick Iron Ordnance Company on the termination of their contract, as a reply to that letter has not been received.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Macaulay*, Secretary.

Captain Galton,
War Office.

(1745.)

(No. 7500—1756.)

Sir, War Office, 28 November 1863.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant, drawing attention to one addressed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, to the Secretary of State, dated the 17th June last, respecting the mode of recording a payment for compensation to the Elswick Iron Company on the termination of their contract, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to enclose a copy of a communication which has been received from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury upon the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

C. Macaulay, Esq.
Secretary to the Board of Audit.

(Copy.)

(1156.)

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 29 August 1863.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 31st ult., enclosing copies of correspondence with the Audit Office relative to an entry on the 31st March last in the books of the War Office, of the sum of 65,534*l.* 4*s.* paid to the Elswick Ordnance Company as compensation on the termination of their contract, and their Lordships have directed me to acquaint you, for the information of Earl de Grey, that they are unwilling to sanction any deviation from the principle hitherto adopted in charging payments against the Votes, as the date of the order for payment regulates the year's account, to which payments both in the War Office and Admiralty are chargeable. The payments to the Elswick Company should, in the opinion of my Lords, be charged accordingly.

If the Commissioners of Audit object to this course, they will, my Lords presume, refer to this Board, as required by the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, stating the grounds of their objection.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

Captain Galton,
&c. &c. &c.

(405.)

My Lords, Audit Office, 11 December 1863.

L. 792, 17 June 1863.
No. 1033, June 1863.
L. 896, 15 July 1863.
L. 1263, 26 Nov. 1863.
No. 1745, 28 Nov. 1863.

We beg leave to transmit a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between this Board and the War Office on the subject of a payment for compensation to the Elswick Iron Ordnance Company on the termination of their contract.

Captain Galton's letter of the 28th ultimo, transmits a copy of one from Mr. Peel, of the 29th August last, wherein it is stated that your Lordships are "unwilling to sanction "any deviation from the principle hitherto adopted in charging payments against the "Votes, as the date of the order for payment regulates the year's account to which pay-"ments both in the War Office and Admiralty are chargeable." We have, however, to observe that the objection raised by us was not to the principle that the date of an order for payment should regulate the date of record, but to recording as a charge against a Vote, what was not an order for a final payment, but was substantially an order for an imprest to a War Office accountant.

Your Lordships will perceive from the correspondence that, on the 7th April 1863, Sir G. Lewis, having been advised that the award of Messrs. Fenton and Harrison was bad both in form and substance, was not prepared to make any issue of public money upon the authority thereof, and that it was not until the 29th April that the document under which this amount became payable, was signed.

We apprehend that the correct course would have been to have treated the amount issued to Mr. Clode in 1862–63 as an imprest, and to have charged the Vote for the Year 1863-64, with the payment when made to the Elswick Iron Ordnance Company, that being the year in which the sum came in course of payment as a final charge against the Vote.

By the mode of record adopted by the War Office, the Votes for the Year 1862-63 are charged with a sum which was neither payable nor paid to the Elswick Company until the Year 1863-64.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Henry Arbuthnot.

The Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury,
&c. &c. &c.

(1299.)

Sir, Audit Office, 9 December 1863.

Abstract Book, Military Accountants Abroad:
A. B., Folio 2. Journal, February 1863.
Military Accountants, New South Wales, June Quarter 1862.
A. B., Folio 7, Journal, June 1863.
Military Accountants, West Indies, September Quarter 1862.
A. B., Folio 8, Journal, July 1863.
Military Accountant, Malta, December Quarter 1862.

The attention of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts has been called to certain entries in the books of the War Office noted in the margin, from which it would appear that certain receipts and payments which are included in the Accounts of Military Accountants Abroad, have been excluded from the books, and that the net results alone of the transactions in question have been recorded.

In requesting that the Board may be informed whether there are any special grounds for adopting this course in the cases referred to, I am to call your attention to the Board's Report upon the Army Account for 1855–56, dated the 10th August 1857, No. 474; and to the Treasury Minute of the 17th June 1858, both of which are appended to the copy of the Army Account for 1856-57, presented to Parliament.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Macaulay.*

(1311.)

Sir, Audit Office, 12 December 1863.

The Commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, observe at page 194 of the Army Estimates for 1862–63, "a statement showing the amount included in the Army Estimates "1862–63, for military purposes" at certain colonies, and "showing also the probable "amount that will be repaid by the several colonies in the same account." It has, however, been brought under their notice that sums amounting to 11,198 *l.* 12 *s.* 7 *d.*, which, during the course of the year 1862-63, were paid over to the Army Accountant by the Colonial Governments of New South Wales and Victoria, have been set off against expenditure of a like amount. I am directed by the Commissioners to request that they may be favoured with a statement of the circumstances under which it has been considered correct that this amount should be treated as a credit in aid of Army funds, rather than as a credit to the Exchequer as an Extra Receipt.

Accountant, New South Wales.—Victoria.

	£.	s.	d.
June Quarter 1862 -	2,917	15	–
	72	2	8
	329	10	–
	3,349	7	8
September - ditto -	3,939	3	1
December - ditto -	3,910	1	10
£.	11,198	12	7

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Macaulay.*

Captain Galton, War Office.

(1849.)

(No. 7500—1780.)

Sir, War Office, Pall Mall, S. W., 23 December 1863.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, No. 1311, requesting to be furnished with a statement of the circumstances under which it has been considered correct to expunge certain items from the New South Wales and Victoria Accounts current, which appear to your Board to have reference to contributions for military purposes detailed at page 194, Army Estimates 1862–63, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon, to acquaint you that the sum of eleven thousand one hundred and ninety-eight pounds, £. 11,198. 12. 7.
twelve shillings, and seven pence, less three hundred and twenty-nine pounds, ten shillings, £. 329. 10.
represents a deposit in the hands of the military accountant by the Colonial Government for subsequent re-issue on its behalf, and consequently has no reference to Exchequer Extra Receipts.

The sum of three hundred and twenty-nine pounds, ten shillings above referred to, is £. 392. 10.
the value of certain articles of clothing issued from the public stores, and repaid by the Colony.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Commissioners of Audit. (signed) *Douglas Galton.*

(No. 13.)

Sir, War Office, 4 January 1864.

In reply to your letter, dated 9th instant, No. 1299, calling attention to certain entries in the books of this office as noted in the margin, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, that up to the present date no sums have been granted by Parliament for items of expenditure defrayed by the Colonial Governments beyond those prescribed contributions by Malta, Ceylon, Ionian States, and the Mauritius, and that those objected to merely represented cash deposits in the hands of the military accountants for subsequent issue as banking transactions.

Abstract Book, Military Accountants Abroad:
A. B., Folio 2, Journal, February 1863. Military Accountants, New South Wales, June Quarter 1862.
A. B., Folio 7, Journal, June 1863. Military Accountants, West Indies, September Quarter 1862.
A. B., Folio 8, Journal, July 1863. Military Accountant, Malta, December Quarter 1862.

I am also to add that had the Army Estimates contained a provision for the services questioned, a different course would have been taken with reference to the record thereof.

I have, &c.

C. Macaulay, Esq., (signed) *Douglas Galton.*
Secretary to the Commissioners of Audit.

(No. 57.)

Sir, Audit Office, 19 January 1864.

I am directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 23d December 1863, 7500—1780, and 4th instant, 7500—1778, in reply to mine of the 9th and 12th December 1863, respecting the omission from the books of the War Office of certain receipts and payments, included in the accounts of the military accountants; and to state that the Commissioners were not aware at the time these communications were made, that the amounts paid over to the army accountants at New South Wales and Victoria therein referred to, were in respect of services not provided for in the Army Estimates, as from a statement at page 194 of the Army Estimates for 1862-63, purporting to show the amount included in the Army Estimates 1862-63, "for military purposes at certain colonies, and also the probable amount "that will be repaid by the several colonies in the same account," the Commissioners were led to infer that the whole of the services in respect of which these contributions were received, were included in the Army Estimates.

I have, &c.

Captain Galton, R.E., War Office. (signed) *C. Macaulay,* Secretary.

(No. 974.)

Audit Office, Somerset House,
Sir, 31 July 1862.

The Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts have had their attention called to an entry in the War Office Journal for April 1862, page 46 (Paymaster General's Receipts, R. O. 7—22), whereby Vote to Law Charges, 1862-63 is credited with 1,123 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* in respect of certain costs gained in an action at law in Edinburgh. I am directed to state that it appears to them that Vote 6 is intended to provide for the gross expenditure on account of law charges, and that the money which may be received for costs in successful actions should not be taken in reduction of the expenditure chargeable to the Vote in question, but should be paid into the Exchequer as an extra receipt.

I have, &c.

Captain Galton, R. E., War Office. (signed) *F. A. Hawker.*

(No. 1257.)

(No. 7500—1105.)

Sir, War Office, 16 August 1862.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 31st ultimo, No. 974, and to acquaint you, in reply, that the costs therein referred to represented the balance due to this department on account of disbursements which had been charged against the Army Grants for the current and past years, and that the record of the sum of 1,123 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* was regulated by the precedent established in February 1860, when a receipt, amounting to 228 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*, on account of the same suit, was credited in like manner, without any observation on the part of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts.

I am to add that, under these circumstances, and as a sum of 743 *l.* 17 *s.* 3 *d.*, which is comprised in the amount above mentioned, was issued in the month of April last, the Secretary of State is of opinion that the sum now objected to, as well as all the other amounts recovered for this service, should be credited to the Vote, in the same manner as the 228 *l.* 16 *s.* 9 *d.* above mentioned.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Board of Audit. (signed) *Douglas Galton.*

(No. 1229.)

Audit Office, Somerset House,

Sir, 25 October 1862.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th August (7500—1105), in reply to one from this office of 31 July (No. 974), on the subject of a sum of 1,123 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, received on account of costs gained in an action at law, and to state that, as the Commissioners are unable to acquiesce in the view taken by the Secretary of State for War, as to the mode of crediting the sum in question, it will be necessary for them, with reference to the requirements of the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 5, to forward copies of the correspondence which has taken place on the subject to the Treasury, for such directions as their Lordships may please to give thereon. With reference to the observations contained in your letter; viz., "that the "record of the sum of 1,123 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* was regulated by the precedent established in "February 1860, when a receipt, amounting to 222 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*, on account of the same "suit credited in like manner without any observation on the part of the Commissioners "for Auditing the Public Accounts," I am to observe that the Commissioners of Audit had no opportunity of expressing an opinion on the entry referred to, inasmuch as it was not brought under their notice; and they cannot consider that an omission by their examiner at the War Office to call their attention to an erroneous entry, should preclude them from observing upon similar errors when brought under their consideration.

I have, &c.

Captain Galton, R. E., War Office. (signed) *F. A. Hawker.*

(No. 1581.)

(No. 7500—1221.)

Sir, War Office, 31 October 1862.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, relative to the sum of 1,123 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* received by this department on account of costs gained in an action at law, which amount has been passed to the credit of Vote No. 6, Law Charges, I am directed by Secretary Sir George Lewis to acquaint you that he quite concurs in the reference to the Treasury, alluded to in the first part of your letter, with a view of obtaining their Lordships' opinion as to the correctness or otherwise of the course pursued by this office.

I have, &c.

The Secretary to the Audit Office, Somerset House. (signed) *Ant. Whiffin.*

(No. 390.)

Audit Office, Somerset House,

My Lords, 6 November 1862.

WE have the honour to represent to your Lordships that during the examination of the Army Account we have thought it right to object to the mode in which a sum of 1,123 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* received by the War Office, on account of costs gained in an action at law

was

was recorded, and as the reply from that department does not appear to us to remove the objection. We have to transmit, with reference to the 5th section of the Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, copies of the correspondence on the subject for such directions as your Lordships may please to give thereon.

We have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Romilly.*
Henry Arbuthnot.

The Lords of the Treasury.

(No. 1765.)

(No. 16382.)

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 9 December 1862.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them your letter of the 6th ultimo, and its enclosures, respecting the mode in which a sum of 1,123 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, received by the War Office on account of costs gained in an action at law, is recorded in the accounts of that department, and their Lordships direct me to state that, on consideration, they are of opinion that costs recovered in an action at law may be regarded in the light of reimbursement of expenses previously incurred, and may, therefore, be carried to the account of the Vote from which the payments were advanced.

I have, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

The Commissioners of Audit,
Somerset House.

(No. 435.)

Audit Office, Somerset House,
19 December 1862.

My Lords,

WE have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Peel's letter of the 9th instant (16382), respecting the mode in which the War Office have recorded the costs gained in an action at law, and we think it right to trouble your Lordships with the following further observations on the subject. The charges in respect of which this sum credited to Votes of 1862–3 purports to be a reimbursement, were incurred prior to July 1860, when judgment for this sum was given, and were, we apprehend, already charged against Army Grants in prior years under Vote 6 (Law Costs). The Treasury Minute of 2d May 1848 states:—

"My Lords are of opinion that henceforward the great departments of public expen-
"diture should submit their annual estimates to Parliament without any deduction on account
"of Appropriations in Aid, and that the full sums required for Naval and Military Services
"should be voted. This course we presum eto have been followed with regard to the Army
"Estimates for the years in question, and therefore it would seem that, in accordance with
"your Lordships' directions, no further appropriations should be credited on account of the
"Army, Commissariat, Navy, and Ordnance Votes, but that the receipts in question should,
"commencing from the present time, be paid over quarterly to Her Majesty's Exchequer,
"to be appropriated as 'Ways and Means.'" In the present instance, according to the mode of record adopted, the War Office will, we presume, have the benefit of this amount twice over, once out of Army Grants when the expenditure was actually incurred, and again by the receipt of this amount credited to current year's Votes. If, however, your Lordships should remain of opinion that this sum ought properly to be carried to the credit of a Vote as an appropriation in aid, we submit that some modification of the Treasury Minute above referred to will be necessary, and that definite rules should be laid down for the guidance of the different departments in the preparation of their estimates with regard to such exceptional items, in order that the fact of the sums being voted net may be shown upon the estimates, and thus enable us to ascertain in what cases sums received as appropriations in aid may correctly be carried to the credit of the Vote instead of to the Exchequer.

We have, &c.
(signed) *E. Romilly.*
R. Vaughan Davies.

The Lords of the Treasury.

(No. 39.)

Gentlemen, Treasury Chambers, 9 January 1863.

WITH reference to your report of the 19th ultimo, further relative to the mode in which the War Office have recorded the costs recovered in an action at law, I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you that when my Lords came to the decision communicated to you by the letter from this department of the 9th ultimo, they were governed by the considerations that estimates for law expenses must necessarily be conjectural, and that the course of applying costs recovered in aid of the Vote has always been followed in the accounts of the solicitor to this Board.

My Lords, however, admit that the arguments advanced by you in favour of the adoption of an opposite course merit attention; but they are of opinion that the subject should be taken up as a whole in reference to credits of Votes both for the Army and Navy. Credits for law costs recovered are but a small portion of the credits dealt with by the departments affecting repayments for supplies and other receipts, and it is desirable to deal with the question on an uniform principle in order to avoid conflicting decisions.

I am, &c.
(signed) *F. Peel.*

The Commissioners of Audit.

(No. 17.)

Sir, Audit Office, 6 January 1864.

THE attention of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts have been called to certain Entries in the War Office Books, whereby the Votes for Wages have been credited with the following sums, viz.:—

Vote 8, 1862–63 - - - - -	£.	370	17 –
Vote 8, 1862-63 - - - - -		799	19 1
Vote 12, 1863–64 - - - - -		121	7 8

The sums are described as being "General Expenses" in respect of certain Fortifications, and in respect of a gun manufactured for Mr. Lynall Thomas. I am directed to request that the Commissioners may be informed of the particular nature of the services included under the head of "General Expenses."

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Macaulay,*
Secretary.

Captain Galton, R. E., War Office.

(No. 106.)

(No. 7500—1803.)

Sir, War Office, 25 January 1864.

IN acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst., No. 17, directing attention to entries in the Books of this Office, whereby the Votes for Wages have been credited with sums as per margin, described as "General Expenses" on certain Works, &c., and requesting information as to the particular nature of the services included therein, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to transmit a Statement giving a detail of the amounts in question.

	£.	s.	d.	
Vote 8, 1862-63 - - -	370	17	–	
,, 8 ,,	£. 799	19	1	921 6 9
,, 12, 1863-64 -	121	7	8	

I have, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

The Secretary to
The Commissioners of Audit.

STATEMENT showing the particular Nature of the SERVICES included under the Head of "General Expenses," in respect to certain Fortifications, and in respect of a Gun manufactured for a Mr. *Lynall Thomas.*

	1862-63.					
	Fortifications, 15 per Cent. on the Value of Labour and Materials.			Gun Manufactured for Mr. L. Thomas, 41·476 per Cent. on Wages only.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Percentage on semi-manufactured Articles - - - -	-		-	112	15	-
Current wants - - - - - - - - - -	39	8	4	—		
Salaries - - - - - - - - - -	46	9	-½	75	7	8
Pay of Square Masters, &c. - - - - - - -	49	19	5	—		
Artificers, and examining, selecting, and converting Stores, leading hands, &c. - - - - - - - - -	21	19	5½	—		
Time-keepers, Work-takers, and Writers - - - -	20	16	5	—		
Sick Pay - - - - - - - - - -	15	–	8½	19	5	4
Messengers, Warders, Gatekeepers - - - - -	8	9	3½	—		
Military Pay of Officers - - - - - - -	5	8	9	—		
Labourers employed upon the General Duties of the Department	53	7	8	—		
Gas, and Repairs to Gas Fittings - - - - - -	9	2	4	26	12	4
Water - - - - - - - - - - -	1	–	5	5	16	8
Police - - - - - - - - - - -	15	3	10	20	8	4

	1862-63.	
	Fortifications, 15 per Cent. on the Value of Labour and Materials.	Gun Manufactured for Mr L. Thomas, 41·476 per Cent. on Wages only.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Military Horses, Drivers, &c.	3 9 7	27 5 4
Divine Service	– 15 –	2 1 10
Medical Department	– 19 –	3 8 9
Library	– 2 2½	– 5 4
Schools	– 5 11½	2 8 1
Superannuation	12 9 4	13 10 9
Rates	1 1 6	7 15 6
Stationery	7 7 4½	15 11 9
Miscellaneous Services	9 7 6	—
Postage, Telegrams, &c.	- -	1 3 6
Receipt Stamps	-	– – 2
Travelling	-	3 10 2
Gratuities	-	1 19 8
Repairs to Buildings	17 19 3	52 – 5
Repairs to Machinery	1 1 8	—
Work performed by other Departments	-	– 19 10
Mr. Wyles' Gratuity	-	– 7 9
Difference of Wages	-	– 2 1
Repairs	-	664 5 10
Rental of Quarters	-	3 – 4
Local Expenditure	—	—
Excess in Value of Semi-manufactured Articles on hand the 1st April 1862	50 11 9½	—
£.	391 15 10	1,060 2 5
Deduct,—		
For Stores, &c. issued for Sale; Orders not relieved, consisting of Copper, Gun-metal, Turnings, &c., Waste Wood, and obsolete Work	20 18 10	138 15 8
£.	370 17 –	921 6 9

(No. 107.)

Sir, Audit Office, 29 January 1864.

I AM directed by the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts, with reference to the Account of Army Receipt and Expenditure for the year 1862-63, transmitted in your letter of the 26th instant (7512—115), to request that this Board may be furnished with a statement of the number and amount of the accounts relating to the year 1862-63, received in office, which had not been examined, or included in the account rendered for that year; also a statement of the number of accounts which had not been received in office when the account for the year 1862-63 was closed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *C. Macaulay*,
Secretary.

Captain Galton, R. E., War Office.

(No. 148.)

(No. 7512—116.)

Sir, War Office, February 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to transmit a statement of the number and amount of the accounts, relating to the year 1862-63, received in this office, which had not been examined or included in the account rendered for that year; also a statement of the number of accounts which had not been received in this office when the account for the year 1862-63 was closed.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

To the Secretary to the
Commissioners for Auditing Public Accounts.

STATEMENT of the Number and Amount of the ACCOUNTS relating to the year 1862-63 received in Office, which had not been examined or included in the Account rendered for that year.

	RECEIPTS.	DISBURSEMENTS.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Detachment Army Hospital Corps, Barbadoes, September Quarter 1862 - -	- 18 10	37 17 8
Ditto - ditto - December Quarter 1862	- 7 7	40 5 9
Ditto - ditto - March Quarter 1863 -	6 11 7	50 12 9

War Office, February 1864.

STATEMENT of the Number of ACCOUNTS which had not been received in Office when the Account for the year 1862-63 was closed.

ACCOUNT.	PERIOD.
Agents' Accounts, 105th Foot - - - - -	1862-63.
„ „ 106th „ - - - -	1862-63.
„ „ Recruiting Districts - -	1862-63.
Detachment Military Train, Japan.	
„ 67th Foot, Japan.	
2d Battalion, 18th Foot - - - - - -	March Quarter 1863.
Detachment, 2d West India Regiment, Cape Coast Castle.	February and March 1863.
Detachment, 2d West India Regiment, Lagos -	December Quarter, 1862.
„ „ „ Lagos -	March „ 1863.
Gold Coast Artillery - - - - - - -	March „ 1863.
Detachment Army Hospital Corps, Barbadoes -	June „ 1862.
„ „ „ King William's Town.	12 August 1861 to 31 March 1862.
„ „ „ Natal - -	September Quarter, 1861. December „ 1861. March „ 1862.
„ Commissariat Staff Corps, Auckland	March „ 1863.
2d Imolid Depôt - - - - - - -	March „ 1863.

War Office, February 1864.

TREASURY MINUTE on the foregoing Report of the Commissioners of Audit.

REFER to the War Office for any observations Lord De Grey may have to offer on the several questions raised in this Report.

(No. 7512—130.)

Sir, War Office, 20 April 1864.

IN reply to your letter of the 28th ult., enclosing a Report of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts on the account of Army Receipt and Expenditure for the year ended the 31st March 1863, together with copies of the correspondence connected with the observations thereon; at the same time requesting, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, to be furnished with any comments which Earl de Grey and Ripon may have to offer with reference thereto, I am directed by his Lordship to acquaint you, in respect to the following special items, viz.:

1. The suggested alteration in the amounts reported by the War Office as the expenditure for the year.

2. The reduction of the amount credited in the same document, under the head "Army Supplies—prior years."

3. The

3. The allotment of a larger sum to the Exchequer as Army Extra Receipts than that declared by the War Office books.

4. The provision in the Army Estimates for the charge for certain passages between England and Ireland and coastwise not being apparent, the head of service being solely "Movement of Troops at Home."

5. Payments made and receipts by the Military Accountant in New South Wales and Victoria from and for the Local Government, without being recorded in the books of the War Office:

1stly. That the additions and deductions adverted to in Items 1, 2, and 3, which the Board of Audit maintain should be made in the Parliamentary Account under consideration, do not appear admissible, for the reasons assigned in the various communications which have passed between the two departments; moreover, were any alteration permitted at this date, even supposing the Audit Office views to be correct, it would involve much perplexity, as the accounts for the year are closed, and the sum of 765,415*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* has been written off as available in aid of "Ways and Means."

The particulars of the proposed alteration are as follows, viz.:—

ADDITIONS:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Vote 8.—Wages:		
Percentage on the value of labour and materials supplied to the Defence Commission and for Fortifications - - -	*105 15 3	
Percentage on ditto, supplied to Mr. Lynall Thomas - - - - - - -	*799 19 1	
Percentage on the value of labour and materials not supplied to other departments or Governments, but to another service under the control of the War Office -	265 1 9	
		1,170 16 1
Vote 6.—Department of the Secretary of State for War, &c.: Law costs recovered from the City of Edinburgh - -		*1,963 13 7
Vote 9.—Clothing: Value of clothing issued for the force serving in India -		*65,910 8 7
Vote 14.—Barracks: Proceeds of the sale of the Battery House in the King's Road, Brighton - - - - - - - - -		*16,000 - -
Vote 11.—Warlike Stores: Amount of the stores supplied to the Indian Government - - - - - - - - - - -		*48,292 14 3
	£.	133,337 12 6

DEDUCTIONS.

	£. s. d.
Vote 11.—Warlike Stores: Payment to the Elswick Ordnance Company, per Agreement - - - - - - - - - -	65,535 4 -
Vote 12.—Fortifications: Percentage on wages and materials supplied by the Manufacturing Departments at Woolwich - - (*See* also Vote 8.)	265 1 9
£.	65,800 5 9

Army Supplies—Prior Years:

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Receipts by the Indian Government for the Supply of Stores:		
Vote 9 - - - - - - - -	£. 67,404 6 9	
Vote 11 - - - - - - - -	4,898 2 2	
		*72,302 8 11
Exchequer Extra Receipts: The Total of the various sums above stated, marked thus (*) -		205,374 19 8

2dly. That, upon reference to the Army Estimates for the year 1855–56, page 7, respecting the question (point 4) raised relative to the non-provision in the Estimates for 1862–63 of the cost of passages between England and Ireland and coastwise, it would have been seen that the head "Movement of Troops at Home" embraced the following items, viz.:—

Hire of Carriages on a March in the United Kingdom.
Allowances to Officers on a March by Route in the United Kingdom.
Marching Money of Men in the United Kingdom (including Allowance for Hot Meal in England).
Passage Money of Officers and Men from one Port to another in the United Kingdom, and Charges for Conveyance by Railways or Canals or Ferries.
Allowance to Officers detained at Ports of Embarkation.
Allowance to Women and Children not allowed to embark with Soldiers proceeding on service Abroad:

Which clearly supported the charge in the Account for Army Receipt and Expenditure for 1862–63.

3dly. That the Disbursements and Receipts by the Military Accountant in New South Wales and Victoria, not recorded in the Books of the War Office (point 5), were purposely omitted, the same representing transactions purely of a Colonial and Banking character, with which this Department had nothing to do; furthermore, detailed accounts have been received which fully corroborate this view.

I am also to observe that, as the other remarks contained in the Audit Office Report apply to the Parliamentary Account for 1861–62, and charges and credits of minor importance, no commentary appears needed on the part of the Secretary of State for War.

The Audit Office Report and Appendix Paper are herewith returned.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Douglas Galton.*

To the Assistant Secretary to the Treasury.

ARMY, &c.

1862-63.

COPY of an Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for Army and Militia Services, for the Year ended 31st March 1863.

(Pursuant to Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 92, s. 2.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *April* 1864.

228.

Under 4 *oz*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 March 1864;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the Weight and Cost of METALS used in making GUNS, during the Years 1860–1, 1861–2, and 1862–3:"

"Of the Numbers and Cost of GUNS produced, in Labour, Material, and Incidental Expenses:"

"Of the same for the SMALL ARMS DEPARTMENT, and the Number and Cost of the RIFLES turned out Annually:"

"Of the Weight and Cost of LEAD used in manufacturing BULLETS; the Number and Weight produced; also, the Number and Cost of BALL CARTRIDGES made, and Amount and Cost of GUNPOWDER consumed therein, during 1860–1, 1861–2, and 1862–3:"

"And, STATEMENT, showing the Quantities of the METALS of all natures Purchased for each Establishment during the above Years, with the Cost in detail."

War Office, 16 June 1864.

HARTINGTON.

I.—ROYAL GUN FACTORIES.

STATEMENT, showing the Quantities of METALS of all natures Purchased for the ROYAL GUN FACTORIES, during the Years 1860–1, 1861–2, and 1862–3, with their Cost.

METALS.	1860–1.		1861–2.		1862–3.		TOTALS.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Tons.	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.	*Tons.*	£.
Brass	1	103	1¼	125	–¼	22	2⅓	259
Copper	38¼	3,087	45½	4,900	23	2,582	106¾	11,469
Iron:								
Bar - Gun	2,500¾	48,619	1,937	39,038	2,100	63,000	6,537¾	150,657
Forgings	704½	20,367	1,094	33,382	999	31,102	2,797½	84,851
Swedish	- -	- -	- -	- -	380	12,873	380	12,873
Wrought, &c., Small	299½	2,779	160	1,922	124	1,619	583¼	6,320
Steel:								
Forgings	105¾	9,598	157½	11,525	71	5,418	334½	26,541
Small, of sorts	34¾	1,764	64¼	2,364	16	771	115	4,899
Lead	119¾	1,940	5	181	3¼	68	128	2,189
Tin	4¾	655	–¼	16	- -	- -	5	671
Zinc	–½	11	–¾	19	- -	- -	1¼	30
TOTALS	3,809¼	89,823	3,465⅓	93,472	3,716½	117,455	10,991⅓	300,750

Royal Gun Factories, May 1864.

F. A. Campbell, Colonel, R.A., Superintendent.

II.—ROYAL GUN FACTORIES.

STATEMENT of the Number of Guns produced, and Cost, in Labour, Material, and Incidental Expenses, during the Years 1860–61, 1861–62, and 1862–63, together with the Weight and Cost of Metals used in their Manufacture.

1. Nature of Gun.	2. Number made.	3. Labour.	4. Material.	5. Expenses.	6. Cost per Gun.*	7. Total.	Weight of Metal used.	Cost of Metal.	Miscellaneous Stores.
1860–61:		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
6-Pounder	46	38,691 11 11¾	33,727 18 8¼	12,991 9 4	82 – –	85,411 – –	851 3 2 14	21,279 10 7½	12,448 8 –¾
12-Pounder	263				81 – –				
20-Pounder	116				171 – –				
100-Pounder	81				500 – –				
1861–62:									
9-Pounder	66	1,653 4 4½	1,385 5 –	674 17 3	56 5 3	3,713 6 7½	51 11 1 3	1,289 2 1	96 2 11
12-Pounder	254	7,448 16 6¾	7,628 16 11¼	3,040 13 11¼	71 6 7¾	18,118 7 5¼	266 17 2 12	6,672 – 3¼	956 16 8
20-Pounder	201	7,579 4 7½	10,632 17 10½	3,093 18 7	106 – –	21,306 1 1	355 5 3 4	8,882 4 7¾	1,750 13 2¾
110-Pounder	495	43,408 1 5¾	114,526 5 11	17,719 13 5¼	354 17 1½	175,654 – 10	4,259 0 3 18	106,476 2 11¼	8,050 2 11½
	£.	60,089 7 –½	134,173 5 8¾	24,529 3 2½	– – –	218,791 15 11¾	4,932 15 2 9	123,319 9 11¼	10,853 15 9½
1862–63:									
6-Pounder	48	760 6 11	353 11 7	315 6 10	29 15 6	1,429 5 4	21 0 3 6	325 16 7	27 15 –
9-Pounder	128	2,893 13 11	2,828 11 2	1,200 4 1	54 1 8	6,922 9 2	132 15 0 14½	2,301 – 8½	527 10 5½
12-Pounder	3	26 1 1	161 18 1	10 16 2	66 5 1	198 15 4	7 7 2 0½	145 – 3	16 17 10
20-Pounder	2	87 16 8	82 3 10	36 8 8	103 4 7	206 9 2	4 7 0 5¼	70 11 4	11 12 6
40-Pounder Wedge	12	1,272 1 2	545 11 5	527 12 –	195 8 9	2,345 4 7	22 9 2 10	527 4 9	18 6 8
40-Pounder G. Pattern	243	12,733 1 6	25,371 5 –	5,281 – 7	178 10 10	43,385 7 1	1,086 1 2 3¾	21,453 3 –¼	3,918 1 11¾
110-Pounder Light	79	8,547 2 11	22,486 2 6	3,545 – 1	437 14 –	34,578 5 6	1,049 6 3 21½	22,030 9 –¼	455 13 5¾
110-Pounder Light Howitzer	121	9,319 16 8	24,927 14 6	3,865 13 4	314 19 8	38,113 4 6	1,065 15 2 23¾	21,893 2 6½	3,029 11 11½
300-Pounder Light	4	1,124 10 6	3,387 12 5	466 9 1	1,244 13 –	4,978 12 –	225 9 2 14	2,845 4 10	542 7 7
	£.	36,764 11 4	80,144 10 6	15,248 10 10	– – –	132,157 12 8	3,614 13 3 15	71,596 13 –½	8,547 17 5½

I certify that the figures shown in Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, are correct, according to the balance sheets of years 1861–62 and 1862–63, for Columns 1, 2, 6, and 7, for 1860–61.

Royal Gun Factories,
30th May 1864.

F. A. Campbell, Colonel, R.A.,
Superintendent.

* The cost, as stated in this column, includes all charges for departmental superintendence, &c., but is exclusive of any charge for depreciation of buildings and plant, or for interest on capital.

III.—ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY.

STATEMENT, showing the Number and Cost of ARMS (RIFLES), made at the ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, *Enfield*, during the Years 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63; and also of the Quantities of the METALS of all natures purchased for the Service of that Establishment during the above Years, with Cost thereof in detail.

ARMS made in 1860–61.

	Labour.	Material.	Incidental Expenses.	TOTAL.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
99,083 Rifles, pattern 1853 - - -	100,193 11 1	45,000 3 11	50,639 4 9	195,832 19 9

METALS purchased in 1860–61.

STEEL:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
0	0	0	15¾	at	93	4	per cwt.	-	-	13	1
6	1	3	19	at	75	–	„	-	457	3	11
1	6	2	1	at	72	–	„	-	95	8	7
1	12	1	27	at	71	–	„	-	115	6	10
0	9	3	21	at	69	–	„	-	34	5	8
10	0	3	9	at	67	–	„	-	672	15	7
2	1	2	18	at	65	–	„	-	135	7	11
25	8	3	6	at	63	–	„	-	1,602	14	7
1	9	1	9	at	60	–	„	-	87	19	9
131	7	0	17	at	56	–	„	-	7,356	–	6
2	10	1	4	at	42	–	„	-	105	12	–
182	9	0	6¾		-	-	-	£.	10,663	8	5

STEEL WIRE:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
0	0	0	10	at	336	–	per cwt.	-	1	10	–
0	0	0	0½	at	280	–	„	-	–	1	3
0	11	1	2	at	257	8 78/100	„	-	145	4	1
0	1	3	24	at	224	–	„	-	22	–	–
0	0	0	10½	at	186	8	„	-	–	17	6
0	0	0	10	at	168	–	„	-	–	15	–
0	0	0	6	at	149	4	„	-	–	8	–
0	0	1	5	at	56	–	„	-	–	16	6
0	13	3	12		-	-	-	£.	171	12	4

IRON (Barrel Moulds):

Nos.		s.	d.				£.	s.	d.
42,700	at	2	4	each	-	-	4,981	13	4

IRON (Bars):

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
591	19	1	11	at	26	–	per cwt.	-	15,391	3	–
17	14	3	12	at	18	–	„	-	319	7	5
0	3	1	7	at	15	6	„	-	2	11	4
0	3	0	10	at	9	6	„	-	1	9	4
610	0	2	12		-	-	-	£.	15,714	11	1

IRON WIRE:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
0	7	2	3½	at	112	–	per cwt.	-	42	3	6
0	0	0	0½	at	93	4	„	-	–	–	5
0	1	0	7	at	56	–	„	-	2	19	6
0	7	2	0	at	35	–	„	-	13	2	6
0	10	0	0	at	32	–	„	-	16	–	–
1	6	0	11		-	-	-	£.	74	5	11

COPPER:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs	lbs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
5	12	0	4½	at	114	6	per cwt.	-	641	8	7
0	0	0	8¾	at	1	6	per lb.	-	–	13	1
0	0	1	1⅜	at	1	2	„	-	–	14	3
5	12	1	14⅛		-	-	-	£.	642	15	11

COPPER WIRE:

	£.	s.	d.
3 lbs., at 4 *s.* 6 *d.* per lb. - - - -	–	13	6

TIN:

	£.	s.	d.
4 cwt., at 134 *s.* 6¾ *d.* per cwt. - - -	26	18	3

BRASS:

Tons.	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
0	1	1	0¾	at	1	2	per lb. - -	8	4	3

BRASS WIRE:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
0	0	1	26	at	130	8	per cwt.	-	3	3	–
0	2	0	0	at	112	–	„	-	11	4	–
0	4	0	0	at	93	–	„	-	18	12	–
0	6	1	26					£.	32	19	–

BRASS SOLDER:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
0	0	0	2	at	1	8	per lb. - -		–	3	4
0	0	0	1		-	-	- - -		–	1	–
0	0	0	3		-	-	- -	£.	–	4	4

III.—Royal Small Arms Factory—*continued.*

Arms made in 1861–62.

	Labour.			Material.			Incidental Expenses.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
85,431 Rifles, pattern 1853 - - -	80,714	9	11	37,415	4	5	42,593	8	–	160,723	2	4
4,220 Short Rifles - - - -	4,979	15	6	3,182	11	8	2,457	11	6	10,619	18	8
3,500 Cavalry Carbines - - -	3,027	7	1	1,052	–	10	1,578	16	5	5,658	4	4
£.	88,721	12	6	41,649	16	11	46,629	15	11	177,001	5	4

Metals purchased in 1861–62.

Steel:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
0	1	1	1½	at 93	4	per cwt. -	5	17	11
0	11	2	26	at 84	–	„ -	49	5	6
0	0	0	11½	at 70	–	„ -	–	7	2
1	5	3	22	at 69	–	„ -	89	10	3
0	9	2	9	at 67	–	„ -	32	1	10
0	15	0	13	at 63	–	„ -	47	12	3
5	19	2	27	at 60	–	„ -	359	4	5
119	19	1	5	at 56	–	„ -	6,718	–	6
1	11	0	16	at 55	–	„ -	85	12	10
0	2	0	3	at 45	–	„ -	4	11	2
1	10	1	8	at 42	–	„ -	63	13	6
132	6	1	2	- - - - -			£. 7,455	17	4

Steel Wire:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
0	0	0	11 6/16	at 448	–	per cwt. -	2	5	6
0	0	0	20¾	at 280	–	„ -	2	11	10
0	3	0	0	at 261	4	„ -	39	4	–
0	1	2	2	at 224	–	„ -	17	–	–
0	4	3	6 2/16	- - - -			£. 61	1	4

Sword Blades:

Nos.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
3,152 at	3	4	each - - - -	525	6	8
1,680 at	2	6½	„ - - - -	213	10	–
800 at	2	6	„ - - - -	100	–	–
2 at	3	–	„ - - - -	–	6	–
5,634	-	-	- - - - -	£. 839	2	8

Iron:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
0	12	2	5	at 30	7 3/100	per cwt. -	19	4	–
0	15	3	2	at 30	6	„ -	24	–	11
777	14	0	20	at 26	–	„ -	20,220	8	7
0	2	1	14	at 22	–	„ -	2	12	3
0	4	3	19	at 20	–	„ -	4	18	4
11	13	2	20	at 18	–	„ -	210	6	2
0	4	1	9	at 13	6	„ -	2	18	6
5	5	0	0	at 11	–	„ -	57	15	–
25	0	0	0	at 3	3 3/10	„ -	81	17	6
8	0	0	0	at 3	2 4/10	„ -	25	12	–
829	12	3	5	- - -			£. 20,649	13	3

Iron Wire:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
0	9	3	2 3/16	at 112	–	per cwt. -	54	14	2
0	0	0	17	at 65	4	„ -	–	9	11
0	0	0	6½	at 56	–	„ -	–	3	3
0	0	2	14	at 46	8	„ -	1	9	2
0	10	2	1	at 37	4	„ -	19	12	4
0	9	2	0	at 35	–	„ -	16	12	6
0	0	1	24	at 32	8	„ -	–	15	2
0	12	2	0	at 32	–	„ -	20	–	–
0	4	2	19¾	at 28	–	„ -	6	10	11
0	0	2	0	at 26	–	„ -	–	13	0
0	1	0	0	at 25	–	„ -	1	5	–
0	1	0	0	at 23	4	„ -	1	3	4
2	10	3	0 7/16	- - - -			£. 123	8	9

Copper:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
0	0	1	3	at 130	8	per cwt. -	1	16	2
0	1	1	7 7/16	at 126	1 21/100	„ -	8	6	–
50	11	2	0 9/16	at 96	10 164/1000	„ -	4,898	1	2
50	13	0	11	- - - -			£. 4,908	3	4

Tin:

	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
18 cwt. at	117	2 1/10	per cwt. - - -	76	3	3
900 sheets at	–	4 173/1000	per sheet - -	15	12	11
				£. 91	16	2

Brass Sheet:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
0	0	0	14 6/16	at 130	8	per cwt -	–	16	9
12	3	0	26¼	at 116	8	„ -	1,418	17	4
0	3	3	26	at 98	8 54/100	„ -	19	13	1
12	7	1	10 10/16	- - -			£. 1,439	7	2

Brass Wire:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
0	3	2	0	at 130	8	per cwt. -	22	17	4
0	6	3	18 7/16	at 112	–	„ -	38	14	5
0	5	0	0	at 110	–	„ -	27	10	–
1	1	1	6	at 107	4	„ -	14	6	7
1	16	2	24 7/16	- - -			£. 203	8	4

III.—Royal Small Arms Factory—*continued.*

Brass Spelter:

Tons.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
0	0	1	4	at 168	–	per cwt.	2	8	–
0	1	0	0	at 149	4	„	7	9	4
0	1	1	25½	at 105	–	„	7	15	2
0	2	3	1½				£. 17	12	6

Lead:

Tons.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
5	10	1	3	at 20	6 $\frac{79}{100}$	per cwt.	113	7	11

Zinc:

Tons.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
15	0	0	0	at 19	1 $\frac{8}{10}$	per cwt.	287	5	–
10	6	2	0	at 18	8 $\frac{4}{10}$	„	193	1	7
0	0	0	13	at –	3*d.*	per lb.	–	3	3
25	6	2	13				£. 480	9	10

Arms made in 1862-63.

	Labour.			Material.			Incidental Expenses.			Total.		
	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*	£.	*s.*	*d.*
71,590 Rifles, pattern 1853	66,089	10	1	29,999	3	10	36,376	11	3	132,465	5	2
13,780 Rifles, short	17,474	3	9	7,747	16	1	9,668	5	9	34,890	5	7
1,000 Rifles, Whitworth	1,355	15	10	511	10	–	782	14	2	2,650	–	–
1,000 Carbines, Artillery	1,296	4	2	452	10	10	647	11	9	2,396	6	9
13,000 Carbines, Cavalry	11,078	14	2	3,907	11	8	6,814	16	10	21,801	2	8
£.	97,294	8	–	42,618	12	5	54,289	19	9	194,203	–	2

Metals purchased in 1862–63.

Steel:

Tons	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
0	1	0	4½	at 93	4	per cwt.	4	17	1
10	4	0	11	at 65	–	„	663	6	4
29	5	0	27	at 60	–	„	1,755	14	5
206	18	1	20	at 56	–	„	11,587	12	–
0	1	3	16	at 50	–	„	4	14	7
0	1	2	12	at 48	–	„	3	17	1
9	16	3	20	at 45	–	„	443	1	9
0	1	3	13	at 28	–	„	2	12	3
256	11	0	11½				£. 14,465	15	6

Sword Bayonet Blades:

Nos.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
2,109 at	3	4	each	351	10	–
2,899 at	2	6½	„	368	8	3
1,200 at	2	6	„	150	–	–
6,208				£. 869	18	3

Gun Barrels:

Nos.	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
12 at	6	6	each	3	18	–

Steel Wire:

Tons.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
0	2	1	7⅛	at 301	4 $\frac{74}{100}$	per cwt.	39	11	–
0	0	0	10¼	at 308	–	„	1	8	2
0	2	2	17	at 262	– $\frac{29}{100}$	„	34	14	10
0	0	0	0½	at 261	4	„	–	1	2
0	21	2	26	at 242	9 $\frac{51}{100}$	„	263	16	5
0	3	1	0	at 239	6 $\frac{15}{100}$	„	38	18	5
0	0	0	4	at 210	–	„	–	7	6
0	0	0	14	at 186	8	„	1	3	4
0	0	2	3⅜	at 168	–	„	4	9	–
0	10	0	0	at 149	4	„	74	13	4
0	0	0	10	at 137	8	„	–	12	3
0	3	0	0	at 125	4	„	18	16	–
0	5	0	0	at 121	4	„	30	6	8
0	0	2	1	at 88	8	„	2	5	1
0	1	2	4	at 51	4	„	3	18	10
2	10	3	13⅜				£. 515	2	–

Iron:

Tons.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
6	0	0	0	at 3	9 $\frac{9}{10}$	per cwt.	22	19	–
550	11	0	27	at 26	–	„	14,314	12	3
0	6	0	26	at 22	–	„	6	17	1
0	2	2	6	at 18	8	„	2	7	8
11	18	2	3	at 18	–	„	214	13	5
0	19	2	20	at 12	6	„	12	6	–
0	16	3	17	at 11	6	„	9	14	4
0	19	2	6	at 10	6	„	10	5	3
571	14	2	21				£. 14,593	15	–

Iron Wire:

Tons.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
0	7	1	0	at 112	–	per cwt.	40	12	–
0	1	0	0	at 84	–	„	4	4	–
0	0	0	19⅞	at 65	4	„	–	11	7
0	1	3	26	at 60	8	„	6	–	3
0	9	0	21	at 40	–	„	18	7	6
0	6	0	0	at 35	–	„	10	10	–
0	8	0	0	at 33	–	„	13	4	–
0	1	1	23½	at 32	8	„	2	7	8
0	8	1	8	at 32	–	„	13	6	3
0	8	3	2½	at 28	–	„	12	5	7
0	2	0	17	at 26	–	„	2	15	11
0	0	1	2	at 25	8	„	–	6	10
0	2	2	4	at 25	–	„	3	3	4
0	1	0	14	at 23	4	„	1	6	3
0	1	0	14	at 21	–	„	1	3	7
2	19	1	11⅞				£. 130	4	9

Copper:

Tons.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	*s.*	*d.*		£.	*s.*	*d.*
0	6	0	5	at 103	4 $\frac{27}{100}$	per cwt.	31	4	9
0	2	2	11	at 98	–	„	12	14	7
0	0	0	4½	at 1	4	per lb.	–	5	8
0	0	0	15 $\frac{15}{16}$	at 1	3	„	1	–	–
0	8	3	8 $\frac{3}{16}$				£. 45	5	–

Copper Wire:

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
6⅞ lbs. at 1 *s.* 3 *d.* per lb.	–	8	7

III.—Royal Small Arms Factory—*continued.*

Tin:

	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
16 cwt. at	111	5 $\frac{62}{100}$	per cwt.	- -	89	3	6
1,850 sheets at	–	3 $\frac{18}{100}$	per sheet	- -	24	10	10
				£.	113	14	4

Brass:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
0	0	0	3	at	158	8	per cwt.	-	–	4	3
0	0	2	18$\frac{7}{8}$	at	107	4	,,	-	3	11	9
0	10	3	23	at	107	–	,,	-	58	12	2
0	2	1	21$\frac{3}{4}$	at	98	–	,,	-	11	19	6
0	14	0	10$\frac{5}{8}$	-	-	-	-	£.	74	7	8

Brass Wire:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
0	0	0	12	at	112	–	per cwt.	-	–	12	–
0	0	0	18$\frac{7}{8}$	at	102	8	,,	-	–	17	3
0	1	1	2$\frac{1}{4}$	at	98	–	,,	-	6	4	5
0	0	3	7$\frac{3}{4}$	at	97	6	,,	-	3	19	10
0	0	0	1	at	per lb.	-	-	-	–	3	6
0	2	1	13$\frac{7}{8}$	-	-	-	-	£.	11	17	–

Brass Spelter:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
0	2	2	7	at	102	8	per cwt.	-	13	3	1
0	2	0	0	at	95	8	,,	-	9	11	4
0	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	£.	22	14	5

Zinc:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
0	0	0	18$\frac{1}{2}$	at	24	–	per cwt.	-	–	4	–
5	0	0	0	at	19	$\frac{66}{100}$	,,	-	95	5	6
5	0	0	0	at	18	10 $\frac{2}{15}$	,,	-	94	5	–
10	0	0	18$\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	-	£.	189	14	6

Platinum (Wire):

Oz.	dwts.	grs.		s.	d.			£.	s.	d.
0	6	12	at	30	–	per oz.	- -	–	9	9
64	13	0	at	24	6	,,	- -	79	3	11
145	8	0	at	24	$\frac{20}{100}$	,,	- -	174	12	1
210	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	£. 254	5	9

SUMMARY.

Arms made in 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1862-63.

		£.	s.	d.
256,104	Rifles, pattern 1853 - - - - - - - -	515,387	15	11
18,000	Rifles, short - - - - - - - - -	47,867	12	3
1,000	Rifles, Whitworth - - - - - - - -	2,785	10	1
1,000	Carbines, Artillery - - - - - - - -	2,523	8	9
16,500	Carbines, Cavalry - - - - - - - -	28,936	10	1
292,604	- - - - - - - - - - -	£. 597,500	17	1

Metals purchased in 1860-61 (for Details, *see* page 3).

Steel:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.
183	2	3	18$\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	10,835	–	9

Iron:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.		
611	6	2	23		15,788	17	–		
(Bl. moulds)			No. 42,700		4,981	13	4		
								20,770	10	4

Copper:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.
5	12	1	17$\frac{5}{8}$	- - -	644	9	5
				Carried forward - - -	£. 32,250	–	6

	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward - - -	32,250	–	6

Tin:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.
0	4	0	0	- - -	26	18	3

Brass:

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		£.	s.	d.
0	7	3	1$\frac{3}{4}$	- - -	41	7	7
				Total - - -	£. 32,318	6	4

III.—Royal Small Arms Factory—*continued.*

Metals purchased in 1861-62 (for Details, *see* pages 4 and 5).

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Steel:										
	132	11	0	$8\frac{2}{16}$	7,516	18	8			
(Sword blades) No. 5,634					839	2	8			
								8,356	1	4
Iron:										
	832	3	2	$5\frac{7}{16}$	-	-	-	20,773	2	–
Copper:										
	50	13	0	11	-	-	-	4,908	3	4
Tin:										
	0	13	0	0						
No. 900 sheets	-				-	-	-	91	16	2
Carried forward	-	-	-		£.			34,129	2	10

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	-				34,129	2	10
Brass:							
	14	6	3	$8\frac{9}{16}$	-	-	-	1,660	8	–
Lead:							
	5	10	1	3	-	-	-	113	7	11
Zinc:							
	25	6	2	13	-	-	-	480	9	10
Total	-	-	-		£.			36,383	8	7

Metals purchased in 1862-63 (for Details, *see* pages 5 and 6).

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Steel:										
	259	1	3	$25\frac{1}{8}$	14,980	17	6			
(Sword blades) No. 6,208					869	18	3			
								15,850	15	9
Iron:										
	574	14	0	$4\frac{7}{8}$	14,723	19	9			
(Gun barrels) No. 12					3	18	–			
								14,727	17	9
Copper:										
	0	8	3	$15\frac{1}{16}$	-	-	-	45	13	7
Carried forward	-	-	-		£.			30,624	7	1

	Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	-					30,624	7	1
Tin:										
					£.	s.	d.			
16 cwt.	-	-			89	3	6			
1,850 sheets	-	-			24	10	10			
								113	14	4
Brass:										
	1	1	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	108	19	9
Zinc:										
	10	0	0	$18\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	189	14	6
Platinum (Wire):										
	Ozs.	dwts.	grs.							
	210	7	12		-	-	-	254	5	9
Total	-	-	-		£.			31,291	1	5

Note.—Where fractional quantities appear in prices, the metals to which they relate were purchased subject to an allowance for discount, or a charge for delivery. In these cases the net cost of the articles is given, the price per cwt. being worked out as nearly as was considered necessary.

The Incidental Expenses include the salaries of the officers of the establishment, the cost of clerical labour, the wages of foremen, viewers, and miscellaneous artificers, all being non-producers; the working, maintenance, repair, and renewal of machinery and tools, the lighting, warming, and repair of buildings, the cost of the various stores involved in these services, as well as those, which in the general manufacture cannot be charged directly, such as coals, oils, coke, mill bands, &c., &c.; also the outlay in respect of schools, chaplain, medical services, and police, together with every description of indirect expenditure, excepting allowances for the depreciation of plant, and interest on capital.

Royal Small Arms Factory,
Enfield, 2 May 1864.

H. T. Arbuthnot, Brevet Major, R.A.,
Assistant Superintendent, for Superintendent.

III.—Royal Small Arms Factory—*continued.*

STATEMENT of the Cost of Arms made at Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield, inclusive of the Allowances for Depreciation on Buildings and Machinery (each, 5 per Cent. per Annum). Extracted from the Annual Balance Sheets.

Arms made in 1860-61.

	Labour.	Material.	Incidental Expenses.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
99,083 Rifles, pattern 1853 - - -	100,193 11 1	45,000 3 11	61,030 4 9	206,223 19 9

Arms made in 1861-62.

	Labour.	Material.	Incidental Expenses.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
85,431 Rifles, pattern 1853 - - -	80,714 9 11	37,415 4 5	51,837 9 6	169,967 3 10
4,220 Short rifles - - - -	4,979 15 6	3,182 11 8	3,068 7 9	11,230 14 11
3,500 Cavalry carbines - - -	3,027 7 1	1,052 - 10	1,904 5 1	5,983 13 -
£.	88,721 12 6	41,649 16 11	56,810 2 4	187,181 11 9

Arms made in 1862-63.

	Labour.	Material.	Incidental Expenses.	Total.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
71,590 Rifles, pattern 1853 - - -	66,089 10 1	29,999 3 10	43,107 18 5	139,196 12 4
13,780 Short rifles - - - -	17,474 3 9	7,747 16 1	11,414 17 6	36,636 17 4
1,000 Whitworth rifles - - -	1,355 15 10	511 10 -	918 4 3	2,785 10 1
1,000 Artillery carbines - - -	1,296 4 2	452 10 10	774 13 9	2,523 8 9
13,000 Cavalry carbines - - -	11,078 14 2	3,907 11 8	7,966 11 3	22,952 17 1
£.	97,294 8 -	42,618 12 5	64,182 5 2	204,095 5 7

IV.—ROYAL LABORATORY.

STATEMENT of the Manufacture of Bullets and Small Arm Cartridges during the Years 1860-61, 1861-62, 1862-63, showing the Weight and Value of Lead expended in the Manufacture of Bullets, the Number and Weight of Bullets produced, the Number and Total Cost of Small Arm Cartridges produced; also, the Weight and Value of Powder expended upon Small Arms Cartridges.

	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.
Bullets:	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Number produced	118,489,021	100,520,468	28,373,797
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Weight of bullets	3,654	2,695	910
Weight of lead ashes	120	65	14
Total	3,774	2,760	924
	£.	£.	£.
Cost of lead, &c.	82,025	56,089	19,356
	Tons.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Weight of lead, &c.	3,856	2,862	940
Cartridges, Small Arm:	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*
Number made — Ball	61,729,673	58,608,112	20,347,169
Number made — Blank	17,799,850	16,565,681	10,072,702
	£.	£.	£.
Cost*	129,527	124,673	44,372
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Powder used in the manufacture of the above small arm cartridges	853,895	805,580	319,934
	£.	£.	£.
Cost* of ditto	35,131	33,686	12,904

*This is irrespective of any charge for depreciation of buildings and plant, or for interest on capital sunk.

Royal Laboratory, 7 April 1864.

E. M. Boxer,
Superintendent, Royal Laboratories.

V.—ROYAL LABORATORY.

STATEMENT, showing the Quantities of the METALS of all Natures Purchased for the ROYAL LABORATORY, during the Years 1860-61, 1861-62, and 1862-63, with the Costs in Detail.

	1860-61.					1861-62.					1862-63.				
	Quantity.			Rate.	Value.	Quantity.			Rate.	Value.	Quantity.			Rate.	Value.
	Cwts.	*qrs.*	*lbs.*		£. *s.* *d.*	*Cwt.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*		£. *s.* *d.*	*Cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*		£. *s.* *d.*
Antimony	1,400	0	0	50 *l.* per ton, discount 2½ %	3,410 15 1	-	-	-	- - - - -	- -	200	0	0	41 *l.* per ton, discount 2½ %	399 15 -
Brass	27	1	13½	10⅜ *d.* per lb., dis. 2½ % -	133 17 5	2,743	1	18	10 *d.* per lb., discount 3 % -	12,404 18 10	581	3	18¼	9¾ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	2,568 5 6
Sheet	2,211	1	26	10½ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	10,501 7 11	2,069	3	23	10¼ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	9,624 14 11	1,454	2	27¼	9¼ *d.* per lb., dis. 2½ % -	6,123 14 5
Copper:															
Ingot	861	3	9	104 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 % -	4,347 1 4	986	1	9	98 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 % -	4,688 - 7	700	2	12	95 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 % -	3,228 - 10
	883	0	14	97 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 %, including 27 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* for delivery - - -	4,182 5 2	394	0	14	102 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 % -	1,949 14 9	—			—	—
	622	1	19	99 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 %, 19 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.* for delivery -	3,008 - -	—			—	—	—			—	—
Sheet	890	0	24	1 *s.* per lb., dis. 3 % - -	4,835 13 -	5,433	0	15	11 *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	27,055 15 -	481	2	17⅓	120 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 % -	2,803 4 11
	271	3	18	11½ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	1,415 9 6	300	2	7	1 *s.* 1 *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	1,768 14 3	385	3	7	105 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 % -	1,964 15 -
	20	2	7	1 *s.* -¼ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	114 - 6	178	1	14	1 *s.* per lb., dis. 3 % - -	968 18 9	124	3	3¾	102 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per ton, dis. 3%	621 6 8
	2,053	0	2	11¼ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	10,455 - -	580	2	0	1 *s.* -½ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	3,284 13 3	2,281	3	7	10½ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	10,892 19 9
	-	-	-	- - - - -	- -	406	0	15	11¼ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	2,068 4 10	1,592	2	18	10⅜ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	8,668 12 11
	-	-	-	- - - - -	- -	-	-	-	- - - - -	- -	199	3	22	11½ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	1,171 - 1
	-	-	-	- - - - -	- -	-	-	-	- - - - -	- -	2,638	1	19	10¼ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	12,241 16 7
	-	-	-	- - - - -	- -	-	-	-	- - - - -	- -	21	2	26	1 *s.* per lb., dis. 3 % - -	118 1 -
Rod	5	0	0	1 *s.* 1½ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	30 11 1	—			—	—	—			—	—
Bolt	4	2	4	1 *s.* -¼ *d.* per lb., dis. 3 % -	25 3 -	—			—	—	—			—	—
	Tons.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*		*Tons.*	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*		*Tons.*	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*	
Iron:															
Bar, Bolt, Square, Flat, &c.	93	16	2	4	6 *l.* 10 *s.* to 11 *l.* 5 *s.* per ton, dis. 3 % - -	26	12	2	9	8 *l.* 10 *s.* to 11 *l.* 10 *s.* per ton, dis. 3 % - -	234 16 3	0	10	0	0	11 *s.* per cwt., dis. 3 % -	5 6 8
	5	5	0	5	17 *l.* 10 *s.* per ton, dis. 2½ %	0	10	1	6	19 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt., dis. 3 %	9 15 11	70	18	3	11	8 *l.* 5 *s.* to 13 *l.* per ton, dis. 3%	616 14 6
	12	5	2	21	4 *l.* to 6 *l.* 10 *s.* per ton -	7	8	2	11	18 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt., dis. 2½ % - -	153 19 -	23	1	3	18	9 *l.* 10 *s.* per ton, dis. 3 % -	212 16 6
	-	-	-		- - - - -	1	14	1	3	18 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt., dis. 2½ %	183 19 6	4	2	0	6	18 *l.* 5 *s.* per ton, dis. 1½ %	73 15 4
	-	-	-		- - - - -	8	19	1	19	17 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt., dis. 2½ %		51	0	3	16	6 *l.* 5 *s.* to 12 *l.* 5 *s.* per ton, dis. 3 % - - -	453 - 10
	-	-	-		- - - - -	2	0	0	0	13 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 % -	25 4 5	14	0	0	13	8 *l.* 15 *s.* per ton, dis. 3 % -	114 12 8
	-	-	-		- - - - -	94	1	1	26	7 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* to 9 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 % - - -	800 2 3	1	11	2	4	18 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 % -	27 10 7
	-	-	-		- - - - -	28	9	1	11	6 *l.* 10 *s.* to 13 *l.* per ton, dis. 3 % - - -	273 5 2	1	0	2	0	8 *l.* 10 *s.* per ton, dis. 3 % -	8 9 -
	-	-	-		- - - - -	3	0	0	0	13 *l.* 10 *s.* per ton, dis. 3 %	39 5 8	—				—	—
	-	-	-		- - - - -	29	6	3	14	4 *l.* 10 *s.* to 7 *l.* 10 *s.* per ton	135 7 8	—				—	—
	-	-	-		- - - - -	72	8	1	0	4 *l.* to 9 *l.* per ton - -	332 2 10	—				—	—

| | | |

V.—Royal Laboratory—*continued.*

	1860-61.			1861-62.			1862-63.		
	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.	Quantity.	Rate.	Value.
	Cwts. qrs. lbs.		£. s. d.	*Cwts. qrs. lbs.*		£. s. d.	*Cwts. qrs. lbs.*		£. s. d.
Steel	18 0 16	2 *l.* 5 *s.* per cwt.	40 16 5	99 3 16	3 *l.* – *s.* 8 *d.* per cwt.	303 – 2	49 1 22	63 *l.* per ton	155 15 2
	303 2 1	1 *l.* 15 *s.* 9 *d.* per cwt.	542 10 2	29 3 19	1 *l.* 18 *s.* per cwt.	56 16 11	17 2 11	56 *l.* per ton	49 5 6
	10 0 2	1 *l.* 15 *s.* per cwt.	18 10 7	183 0 4	From 2 *l.* to 2 *l.* 8 *s.* per cwt.	386 8 5	27 1 7	50 *l.* per ton	68 5 8
	204 2 0	2 *l.* per cwt.	409 – –	127 1 6	2 *l.* per cwt.	254 12 –	1 2 17	48 *l.* per ton	6 7 3
	27 0 0	2 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per cwt.	57 7 6	– – –	– – – – –	– –	47 2 24	60 *l.* per ton	143 2 10
	20 0 0	2 *l.* 10 *s.* per cwt.	50 – –	– – –	– – – – –	– –	20 2 24	3 *l.* – *s.* 8 *d.* per cwt.	62 16 8
	43 1 14¼	2 *l.* 2 *s.* per cwt.	91 1 11	– – –	– – – – –	– –	0 0 19	1 *s.* 6 *d.* per lb.	1 8 6
	19 0 7	1 *l.* 11 *s.* per cwt.	29 9 10	– – –	– – – – –	– –	33 2 24	1 *s.* per lb.	188 16 –
Tin: Block	200 0 0	135 *l.* per ton, dis. 2½ %	1,316 5 –	200 1 13	119 *l.* per ton, dis. 2½ %	1,162 7 6	1,001 3 24	112 *l.* per ton, dis. 2½ %	5,470 14 6
				2,015 2 1	115 *l.* per ton, dis. 2½ %	11,299 8 11			
				800 0 0	118 *l.* per ton, dis. 2½ %	4,602 – –			
							Sheets.		
				143,551 lbs.	4 *d.* per lb., dis. 3 %	2,320 14 11	3,000	1 *l.* 9 *s.* 6 *d.* p' box, dis. 3 %	369 16 3
				– – –	– – – – –	– –	6,000	1 *l.* 15 *s.* 6 *d.* p' box, dis. 3 %	
				100 boxes	1 *l.* 8 *s.* per box, dis. 3 %	135 16 –	20,160	2 *l.* 5 *s.* 6 *d.* p' box, dis. 3 %	
Plate or Sheet	50 boxes	2 *l.* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per box, dis. 3 %	103 1 3	2 boxes	1 *l.* 7 *s.* per box, dis. 3 %	– –	2,240	2 *l.* 11 *s.* 6 *d.* p' box, dis. 3 %	
				55 boxes	2 *l.* 5 *s.* per box, dis. 3 %	172 2 6	99,458 lbs.	4 *d.* per lb., dis. 3 %	1,607 18 2
				20 boxes	2 *l.* 11 *s.* per box, dis. 3 %		50 boxes	1 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* p' box, dis. 3 %	69 2 3
				1,210 lbs.	4½ *d.* per lb. dis. 3 %	22 – 2	50 boxes	1 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.* p' box, dis. 3 %	83 13 3
				– – –	– – – – –	– –	50 boxes	2 *l.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* p' box, dis. 3 %	107 18 3
Zinc:				*Cwts. qrs. lbs.*			*Cwts. qrs. lbs.*		
Sheet	464 3 0	26 *l.* per ton, dis. 2½ %	589 1 5	870 0 21	23 *l.* 10 *s.* per ton, dis. 2½ %	996 18 2	462 0 4	23 *l.* per ton, dis. 2½ %	518 1 –
	656 3 20	25 *l.* per ton, dis. 2½ %	800 13 –	200 1 1	24 *l.* per ton, dis. 2½ %	234 6 –			
Cake	– – –	– – – – –	– –	600 0 0	16 *l.* 5 *s.* per ton, delivery 9 *l.*	496 10 –	—	—	—
				997 2 8	19 *l.* per ton, delivery 16 *l.* 5 *s.*	963 18 –	—	—	—
Spelter	– – –	– – – – –	– –	– – –	– – – – –	– –	98 2 0	17 *l.* 10 *s.* per ton, lighterage, 1 *l.* 14 *s.* 6 *d.*	87 18 3
							700 0 0	17 *l.* 15 *s.* per ton net	621 5 –
							300 0 0	18 *l.* 10 *s.* per ton, lighterage, 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 6 *d.*	279 3 6
							600 0 0	18 *l.* per ton	540 – –
							493 1 19	17 *l.* 15 *s.* per ton, lighterage, 6 *s.* per ton	445 6 2

Royal Laboratory, Woolwich,
7 April 1864.

E. M. Boxer, R. A., Superintendent.

RETURNS of the Weight and Cost of METALS used in making GUNS during the Years 1860–1, 1861–2, and 1862–3; of the Number and Cost of GUNS produced, in Labour, Materials, and incidental Expenses; of the same for the SMALL ARMS DEPARTMENT, and the Number and Cost of the RIFLES turned out Annually; of the Weight and Cost of Lead used in manufacturing BULLETS; the Number and Weight produced; &c.

(Colonel Sykes.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
17 *June* 1864.

ARMY (BREECH LOADERS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 25 July 1864;—*for*,

"COPY of REPORT of the COMMITTEE upon BREECH LOADERS for the ARMY."

War Office, 28 July 1864. } DE GREY AND RIPON.

PROCEEDINGS of the COMMITTEE appointed by the Secretary of State for War, with the concurrence of the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, to Report upon the advisability of Arming the Infantry, either in whole or in part, with BREECH-LOADING ARMS.

FIRST MEETING.

The Committee met at the War Office on Monday, 27th June 1864.

Present:

Major General Russell, C.B., President.

Colonel The Earl of Longford, K.C.B.	Colonel J. M. Adye, C.B., R.A.
Colonel J. Clark Kennedy, C.B.	Colonel C. P. Walker, C.B.
Colonel W. Parke, C.B.	

A letter of instructions from the Secretary of State for War was read. (*See* Appendix A.)

Lieutenant Colonel Gallwey, R.E., and Captain Alderson, R.A., attend and inform the Committee that, during their recent visit to the Federal States, they found different opinions prevailing there, amongst the military authorities, as to the value of breech-loading small-arms for troops. Instances were given of well-disciplined bodies of men having used such arms with remarkable effect; but they are not recommended for universal adoption.

A memorandum by these officers, showing the results of their observations, is read. (*See* Appendix B.)

This states that the Federal infantry are almost wholly armed with muzzle-loaders; that favourable reports were, however, given of the breech-loaders when used by selected bodies of troops—the Spencer Repeating Rifle, for instance, which holds seven or eight charges, and does not require capping, having done good service at Oluslee and Pocotaligo; but, nevertheless, that even Brigadier General Seymour, who commanded the Federals in the former action, advocated the use of breech-loaders for only flank companies or other picked bodies of men. The ammunition generally used for these guns is stated to be the copper cartridge, which has a ring of fulminate in the base, and does not require capping.

The following reports and communications are read:

From Colonel Warden, 19th Foot, dated 31st October 1862, in favour of the Westley-Richards' Rifles, tried in that corps; the only objection to them being, that the cartridges dirty the hand through the excess of grease. Colonel Warden recommends that the breech-loading principle be adopted or tried on a larger scale.

Two letters, dated 14th July and 9th September 1859, from Colonel Steele of

the Coldstream Guards, also in favour of the Westley-Richards' Colonel Steele sees no reason why they should not be adopted for the whole Army.

From the Adjutant General, enclosing reports from the 25th Foot (2d Battalion), 32d Foot (1st Battalion), 60th Foot, and 84th Foot, in favour of the breech-loaders tried in those corps.

Printed copy of the report of the Secretary of War, United States, dated 3d December 1860, in which the adoption of breech-loading is strongly advocated.

Second Meeting.

The Committee met again on Thursday, 30th June 1864.

Present:

Major General Russell, C. B., President.

Colonel The Earl of Longford, K.C.B.	Colonel Parke, C.B.
Colonel Steele, C.B.	Colonel Adye, C.B., R.A.
Colonel J. Clark Kennedy, C.B.	Colonel Walker, C.B.

Brevet Colonel Dixon, R.A., Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Factories, Enfield, examined:

Considers breech-loading practicably objectionable; the prime cardinal difficulty, however, being connected with the ammunition.

Objects, on account of the difficulty of storing, to any ammunition which, as with Mont-Storm's breech-loader, carries its own means of combustion.

Objects to the Westley Richards, because the excess of grease in the cartridge will also cause difficulties of storing.

Where the arm is not, as it is in the infantry, in constant requisition, breech-loading is simple and effective. It is especially adapted for cavalry, as there is no possibility of the bullet dropping out or moving from its place.

Considers the resistance in breech-loaders greater than in muzzle-loaders, and the loss of power consequently greater.

Colonel Dixon, in fine, while recognising theoretical advantages in the general use of breech-loaders, is not, to the present date, and taking into account also the question of ammunition, acquainted with any gun, on that system, which he can recommend for general arming.

Major Young, R.A., examined:

During his foreign tour, in 1861, was present at the autumn manœuvres of the Prussian troops on the Rhine. All were armed with the needle-gun.

Was told by Austrian officers that the arm had been discarded from their service; and that the Prussians themselves would also discard it were they not so entirely committed to its use.

The chief objection urged against it referred only to the mechanism of the needle arrangement.

Is of opinion that breech-loaders are not adapted for general service, but only for trained men and for special occasions; and that they are a temptation to young soldiers to fire away all their ammunition.

Mr. Burton, an American gentleman, examined:

States that, when procurable, breech-loaders are used by the Confederate cavalry, the only objections noticed being an escape of gas, and their want of simplicity.

Was sent to New York by the Confederate authorities to procure machinery for making breech-loaders, with which it was proposed to arm their infantry also; was arrested there, and liberated on parole.

States that they are the favourite weapons in the Federal cavalry; and that the general impression in the United States is that the system will be universally adopted; this is his opinion also.

Read

Read extracts from the pamphlet "Verordnungen über die grösseren Truppenübungen," of 29th June 1861, received from Berlin through Major General Hamilton, referring to the new tactics of the Prussian army consequent on the introduction of the needle-gun.

Also a letter, dated 31st October 1861, from Major General Hamilton, stating that, in time of war, 120 rounds per man are issued to the Prussian infantry, of which 40 rounds are carried in the pouch, 40 in the knapsack, and 40 in the regimental ammunition waggon.

Compared an extract from the War Office Report, 54 | Milit. Train | 2179, dated 28th March 1862, on the "Supply of Stores, &c., for an Army in the Field," * showing the number of rounds issued to each foot-soldier in the British Army (60 in the pouch and 60 in 1st Reserve).

Read a report from Colonel Walker, C.B., a Member of the Committee, dated 28th June 1864 (*see* Appendix C.), stating that when in Schleswig, in March last, he received most satisfactory accounts of the needle-gun, its rapidity of firing and facility of loading; and that it was easily kept in order, even when the muzzle-loaders of the Austrians became almost unserviceable through the wet and snowy weather, to which both armies were exposed without any cover whatever.

That the Austrians themselves admitted this disparity, and also complained of the difficulty of capping when their hands were benumbed with cold.

Read extracts from a report of Mr. G. Lovell, Inspector of Small Arms at the Tower, dated 19th October 1849, on the Prussian needle-gun, then recently introduced.

Mr. Lovell refers to the assurances he received of the effective service rendered by this weapon during the war with Denmark, and the several *émeutes* in Germany; the advantages claimed for it being that it has little or no recoil, can be fired 12 times a minute, and can be fired and loaded by the soldier even when lying down or presenting his bayonet to the enemy. Attention is called, however, to the danger and difficulty of transporting and storing the ammunition, which has the priming inclosed in the powder.

Third Meeting.

The Committee met again on Tuesday, 5th July 1864.

Present:

Major General Russell, C.B., President.

Colonel The Earl of Longford, C.B.	Colonel Adye, C.B., R.A.
Colonel Clark Kennedy, C.B.	Colonel Walker, C.B.
Colonel Parke, C.B.	

Read a letter from Colonel Steele, regretting that, owing to indisposition, he is unable to attend the meetings of the Committee.

Major General Hamilton, C.B. (late Military Attaché to the British Embassy at Berlin, and now Vice-President of the Council of Military Education), examined:—

Has not been in Prussia since the present war began, but has received from friends there the most satisfactory accounts of the needle-gun. The arm has been much improved there during the 16 years since its introduction, and is now the only rifle used by the Prussian infantry.

Does not know why it has not been adopted in the other German States.

Never heard of any accident caused by the ammunition containing its own ignition, or of any escape of powder from the gun.

Each regiment, as in the old system, has its own special spring-waggons for the ammunition. Never heard of any difficulty in keeping up supplies in the field.

Owns that the mechanism of the needle-gun may sometimes prove defective, but is of opinion that our infantry should all be armed with some rifle or other on the breech-loading system. The soldier would then be always ready to attack, whereas at present he may be charged when in the very act of loading.

Major General Hamilton then read extracts from his letter of 6th June 1862, enclosing

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* § IV., 34, page 8.

enclosing the pamphlet before adverted to, on the new Prussian Field Regulations of 29th June 1861.

In this work the Prussian soldier is confidently assured of the superiority of the needle-gun over the Minié. He is informed that it fires three times more rapidly; that 300 men armed with it are equal to a battalion of 900 armed with the Minié, and that, as they would present a smaller target, their casualties would consequently be fewer; in fact, that Captain Minié himself would admit the necessity, under such circumstances, of using his rifle only for the bayonet. Owing, too, to their being able to load and fire the needle-gun when lying down, the men, it is alleged, have it always in their power to place themselves in some measure under cover, even in the open plain.

General Hamilton then explained the diagrams annexed to these Regulations, showing the efficiency of the needle-gun, by means of lines, to represent the number of men placed *hors de combat*; and read a portion of another despatch of his, dated also 6th June 1862, on the manœuvres that took place on the Rhine in 1861.

Brevet Colonel Sir T. Troubridge, C.B., Deputy Adjutant General, Horse Guards, attended to explain the "Regulator." He proposes to apply to Westley-Richards' breech-loader, to prevent the too rapid expenditure of ammunition in action. Read Report thereon from the Ordnance Select Committee, No. 81 | R | 541, dated 18th April 1864, in which its adoption is not considered advisable.

Captain Harrison, R.A., Secretary to the Special Committee on Iron, examined:

Attended, during his professional tour in 1861, the Prussian manœuvres on the Rhine.

Was not favourably impressed with the needle-gun; considers it an inducement to undue expenditure of ammunition.

The Prussians, who are so committed to it, all praised it; but he found that it had been condemned in all the other German States. The Saxons had gone to great expense to try it, but were forced to give it up, owing to its waste of ammunition.

Fourth Meeting.

The Committee met for the last time on Monday, 11th July 1864.

Present:

Major-General Russell, C. B., President.

Colonel The Earl of Longford, K. C. B.	Colonel Adye, C. B., R. A.
Colonel Clark Kennedy, C. B.	Colonel Walker, C. B.
Colonel Parke, C. B.	

Colonel Claremont, C.B., Military Attaché to the British Embassy in Paris, attended, and informed the Committee—

That the question of adopting breech-loading arms has been under consideration in the French army. Some distinguished officers have been pressing the question upon the Emperor; but others object to them. Orders have been given for the issue of a certain number on trial; but no exact results are reported.

The usual objection, of a too-rapid expenditure of ammunition, has been seriously considered; and no doubt the enormous expense of altering or replacing the whole infantry matériel will delay proceedings in that country.

The French, in fine, are willing to concede the theoretical advantages of breech-loading, but urge practical objections to the system, on the score of expense and the difficulty of keeping up the supply of ammunition in the field.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tower, Coldstream Guards, attended, and informed the committee that he was present at the attack on Dybbol. The firing with the needle-gun was very rapid; but he never heard any complaints of the ammunition running short. Was not present, however, at any operations in the field.

The guns never become unserviceable, even though left for a long time in the wet and damp; they are, however, very clumsy, and not very accurate. The sword

sword which the Prussian soldier carries, instead of a bayonet, is fixed in the ground to serve as a rest for the gun. Each man also carries two pouches, one on each side, containing 40 rounds each.

Found the men thoroughly satisfied with the gun; they boasted that they could fire as many as seven rounds per minute from it. He never heard of any accident occuring through the ammunition containing its own ignition, or of any other objection whatever.

Is of opinion that the British Army should be wholly armed with breech-loaders; two great advantages being that both ramrods and capping will then be done away with.

Read extracts from a report of Major Milman, R. A. (who was sent on a professional tour last year), wherein it is stated that the Austrians, while objecting generally to the needle-gun, acknowledge its simplicity, and the advantage of its not requiring separate means of ignition.

Major Milman also enumerates five kinds of breech-loading arms in use in foreign armies, viz.:—

1. The Prussian needle-gun.
2. The Norwegian rifle, forming the armament of the Swedish army.
3. The Swedish rifle, which forms the armament of the Swedish navy.
4. The French wall-piece.
5. The Belgian cavalry carbine.

The following REPORT was then drawn up, and signed by all the Committee, Colonel Steele included:—

"To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War.

"The Committeee nominated by the Secretary of State for War, to consider the advisability of arming the Infantry of the Army, either in whole or in part, with Breech-loading Arms, having assembled at the War Office on the 27th June, 30th June, 5th July, and 11th July 1864, having read and considered documents submitted to them, and having heard the *vivâ voce* statements of the following officers:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Gallwey, R. E.;	Major-General Hamilton, C. B.;
Captain Alderson, R. A.;	Brevet-Colonel Sir T. Troubridge, C. B.;
Colonel Dixon, R. A.;	Captain Harrison, R. A.;
Major Young, R. A.;	Colonel Claremont, C. B.;
Mr. Burton, an American gentleman,	Lieutenant Colonel Tower,

beg to report their opinion in favour of arming the Infantry wholly with breech-loading arms.

"The Committee observe, that it will be necessary to establish an efficient scheme for the transport of the first reserve of ammunition, to accompany troops on all ground, as an essential part of the system.

"An abstract of the proceedings is annexed.

Signed by Major-General *Russell.*
The Earl of *Longford.*
Colonel *Clark Kennedy.*
Colonel *Parke.*
Colonel *Adye.*
Colonel *Steele.*
Colonel *Walker.*"

APPENDIX A.

Sir, War Office, 13 June 1864.

I HAVE the honour, by direction of the Earl de Grey and Ripon, to inform you that his Lordship has had under his consideration the question of arming the infantry with breech-loading rifles; and that, while it appears to Lord de Grey that there are obvious advantages in the employment of breech-loaders for certain purposes and in certain circumstances of war, practical objections of an important character, and entitled to serious consideration, have been urged against the general adoption of an arm of that description.

These objections relate chiefly to the danger that troops thus armed might fire away their ammunition too rapidly, and thus increase the difficulty of supplying them with ammunition during action, and render necessary the employment of a larger amount of transport than would otherwise be required.

In these circumstances, he is of opinion that it would be desirable to appoint a Committee of Practical Officers to inquire into the subject, and to report whether it would be advisable to arm the Infantry, either in whole or in part, with breech-loading arms.

Lord de Grey proposes, with the concurrence of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, that the Committee should be composed of the following officers :—

Major-General Russell, C.B.	Colonel W. Parke, C.B.
Colonel Steele, C.B.	Colonel J. M. Adye, C.B., R.A.
Colonel The Earl of Longford, K.C.B.	Colonel C. P. Walker, C.B.
Colonel J. Clark Kennedy, C.B.	

I have, &c.

The Military Secretary, Horse Guards. (signed) *Edward Lugard.*

Appendix B.

Armament of Troops—Federal States of North America.

The small-arm armament of the Federal armies is composed of—

65 different kinds of muzzle-loading rifle muskets.
7 different kinds of breech-loading rifle muskets.

Of the above, 19 of the muzzle-loading rifles and seven of the breech-loading are considered first-class.

There are also 23 descriptions of rifled carbines, of which 17 are breech-loaders.

Endeavours are now being made by the Ordnance Department to ascertain the number of each description of arm in actual use. It is believed, however, that by far the larger portion of the infantry are armed with muzzle-loaders.

As regads the comparative efficiency of breech-loaders, we are unable to speak from personal observation, as the United States Secretary for War refused us permission to accompany the army on active service.

The several General and Staff Officers, from whom we sought information on the subject, seemed to hold the opinion that breech-loading arms, in the hands of selected bodies of troops, would be productive of good results.

Brigadier General Terry said, that at the battle of Oluslee, in Florida, where the Federals were defeated with great loss and obliged to retreat, his old regiment, the 7th Connecticut, were armed with the Spencer Repeating Rifle, and were engaged in front during the whole of the action; and that, in consequence of the rapid and uninterrupted fire which they kept up, the fire of the enemy in their immediate front was effectually subdued, and their own loss trifling.

Colonel Hall, a Staff Officer present at the same action, gives the same evidence.

The Spencer Rifle holds seven or eight charges (not requiring capping), which can be fired in quick succession.

Brigadier General Seymour, who has seen a great deal of service, and who commanded the troops at Oluslee, while acknowledging the good service done by the Spencer breech-loader in that action, is averse to breech-loaders as a general weapon for infantry. He advocates the arming of flank companies or other picked bodies with special arms; but for the main body of the infantry he would prefer a simple smooth-bore musket. This latter preference arises probably from the general nature of the country, which, being densely wooded, only admits of actions being fought at close quarters.

General Terry also told us that at the affair of Pocotaligo, where he was in command, his troops were suffering considerably from the fire of the enemy; he rode up to a regiment whose flank companies were armed with Sharp's breech-loaders, and ordered the Colonel to push forward those companies into the best cover they could find, and open fire on the enemy. The men, knowing that this was done to test the value of their arms, answered with a cheer, and advanced in skirmishing order, covering themselves as best they could. In a short time the enemy's fire was subdued.

As far as we could ascertain, the ammunition most generally used for breech-loaders was the copper cartridge, which has a small ring of fulminate in its base, by which means capping is rendered unnecessary.

We did not hear that any accident had occurred in the transport of this species of ammunition.

(signed) *T. L. Galwey,*
Lieut.-Colonel, Royal Engineers.

(signed) *H. I. Alderson,*
Captain, Royal Artillery.

Appendix C.

Shorncliffe, 28 June 1864.

During a short tour in Schleswig in March of this year, I had several opportunities of hearing the terms in which the Prussians spoke of the perfect success attending the first trial on active service of the needle-gun.

I had already, in the previous autumn, both seen and heard a good deal of this gun, which has now been for 12 or 14 years in use in Prussia, and is the sole arm of the Prussian infantry at the present day.

All to whom I spoke on the subject, both officers and soldiers, were perfectly satisfied with the result of the trial, and loudly praised the rapidity of fire and facility of loading.

The skirmishers could not say enough of it: while they fired three shots to one from the Danes, they loaded in perfect security, the breech-loading arrangement being so thoroughly suited to the requirements of a man lying down, or in any position affording cover.

I had also opportunities of hearing comparisons drawn by Austrians between their muzzle-loading and the Prussian breech-loading arm.

The early part of the campaign of 1864 was fought in weather the severity of which has seldom been exceeded, and by armies totally unprovided with tents.

Furious storms of wind and rain alternated with snow and a degree of frost which acted with injurious effect both on the condition of the troops and the effectiveness of their arms.

The Austrians complained of two disadvantages—first, that their arms were often useless from long exposure to snow or wet; secondly, of the difficulty of capping when their hands were benumbed, which speaks not merely in favour of a beech-loading arm, but still more strongly of an ammunition which carries its own explosive power.

The Prussians were profuse in their praise of the weapon itself.

While the muzzle-loading arms of their allies were rendered almost useless by the continued wet and snowy weather, their breech-loaders were always in good order, and were kept clean and ready for service without trouble.

(signed) *Beauchamp Walker*, Colonel,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

(True Copies.)

(signed) *D. Russell*, Major-General.

War Office, 14 July 1864.
L. L. Guibara,
Secretary.

ARMY (BREECH LOADERS).

COPY of REPORT of the COMMITTEE upon BREECH LOADERS for the ARMY.

(*Colonel North.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
29 *July* 1864.

578.

Under 1 *oz.*

ARMY (CHAPLAINS, &c.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 4 March 1864;—*for*,

"DETAILED ACCOUNTS of the VOTE No. 5, of £. 46,097 for 1863–4, and of £. 45,433 for 1864–5, distinguishing the Religious Denomination of the respective CHAPLAINS, &c.:"

"And, of the SUM of £. 1,488 for 1863–4, and of the SUM of £. 1,358 for 1864–5 of VOTE No. 6, for CHAPLAINS, &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 330, of Session 1862).

War Office, 21 April 1864.

HARTINGTON.

(*Sir William Verner.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 26 *April* 1864.

— No. 1. —

DETAIL of the Sum of £. 22,281, Pay of COMMISSIONED CHAPLAINS to the Forces, 1863-64, and of the Sum of £. 21,413, Pay of COMMISSIONED CHAPLAINS to the Forces, 1864-65; distinguishing Protestants and Roman Catholics.

1863-64.						1864-65.					
PROTESTANTS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			PROTESTANTS:	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
1 at -	411 - -	411 - -				1 at -	410 12 6	410 12 6			
2 at -	393 - -	786 - -				1 at -	392 7 6	392 7 6			
2 at -	365 - -	730 - -				3 at -	365 - -	1,095 - -			
2 at -	354 - -	708 - -				1 at -	350 - -	350 - -			
10 at -	319 7 6	3,193 15 -				1 at -	342 - -	342 - -			
4 at -	300 - -	1,200 - -				9 at -	319 7 6	2,874 7 6			
10 at -	292 - -	2,920 - -				1 at -	300 - -	300 - -			
7 at -	250 - -	1,750 - -				9 at -	292 - -	2,628 - -			
12 at -	228 2 6	2,737 10 -				7 at -	250 - -	1,750 - -			
19 at -	182 10 -	3,467 10 -				15 at -	228 2 6	3,421 17 6			
Increases for length of service - - -		362 7 6				1 at -	211 10 -	211 10 -			
						20 at -	182 10 -	3,650 - -			
						Increases for length of service - - -		200 7 6			
			18,266 2 6						17,626 2 6		
ROMAN CATHOLICS:						ROMAN CATHOLICS:					
1 at -	319 7 6	319 7 6				1 at -	319 7 6	319 7 6			
1 at -	273 15 -	273 15 -				1 at -	273 15 -	273 15 -			
6 at -	228 2 6	1,368 15 -				10 at -	228 2 6	2,281 5 -			
10 at -	182 10 -	1,825 - -				5 at -	182 10 -	912 10 -			
1 at -	133 - -	133 - -									
Increase for length of service - - -		95 - -									
			4,014 17 6						3,786 17 6		
TOTAL - - - £.			22,281 - -			TOTAL - - - £.			21,413 - -		

— No. 2. —

DETAIL of the SUM of £. 3,213 for 1863-64, and of the SUM of £. 3,226 for 1864-65, being the Amounts Estimated under the head of "DIVINE SERVICE," for Chapel Clerks, &c., Servants, and Contingencies.

	1863-64.			1864-65.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Chapel clerks, &c., at home - - - - - - -	463	-	-	436	-	-
Ditto - - - abroad - - - - - - -	265	-	-	238	-	-
Contingencies, including servants' allowance, travelling expenses, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -	2,485	-	-	2,552	-	-
TOTALS - - - £.	3,213	-	-	3,226	-	-

— No. 3. —

DETAIL of the SUM of £.20,479, for 1863–64, and of the SUM of £.20,299, for 1864–65 for ALLOWANCES to OFFICIATING CLERGYMEN to the Troops at Home and in the Colonies; and Detail of the SUM of £.124 for 1863–64, and of the SUM of £.495 for 1864–65 for Rent of Buildings for DIVINE SERVICE, and Payments for Accommodation in Parochial and other Churches.

STATIONS.	1863–64.		1864–65.	
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
GREAT BRITAIN:				
Aberdeen	125	20	130	20
Alderney	122	60	120	65
Ashton-under-Lyne	28	22	25	22
Ayr	95	40	95	45
Alnwick	–	10	5	5
Barnet	5	5	5	3
Bath	5	–	5	–
Barnard Castle	20	14	10	5
Brighton	130	70	140	70
Burnley	20	15	45	15
Bury	20	20	40	15
Birmingham	80	–	80	–
Bedford	5	–	3	–
Bodmin	5	–	–	–
Bala	10	–	10	–
Beverley	15	–	10	–
Brecon	–	–	9	3
Berwick	5	5	–	3
Coventry	60	–	70	–
Canterbury	80	90	80	80
Colchester	40	–	–	–
Christchurch	35	10	–	–
Castletown	15	–	15	–
Croydon	70	–	70	–
Chichester	20	85	30	15
Chester	–	20	50	20
Carlisle	25	35	–	–
Cirencester	5	–	5	–
Chelmsford	5	–	5	–
Chatham	50	–	30	–
Dover	–	150	130	130
Durham	–	–	3	–
Dundee	40	–	–	–
Dumfries	–	–	25	5
Derby	20	5	7	3
Dalkeith	–	–	10	–
Dorchester	60	5	65	–
Doncaster	–	–	10	–
Devonport	130	30	180	20
Deptford	5	–	–	–
Dale Point	15	–	–	–
Edinburgh	450	40	400	70
Eastbourne	35	–	15	–
Exeter	40	20	20	5
Freshwater, I. of Wight	35	–	35	–
Fleetwood	–	–	120	50
Fort George	120	10	7	3
Fort Augustus	10	–	–	–
Glasgow	90	110	80	100
Gravesend	–	–	40	–
Guernsey	120	30	120	40
Guildford	5	–	7	3
Gosport	30	30	150	–
Greenlaw	5	–	35	25
High Wycombe	25	–	10	–
Hounslow	–	80	90	60
Hythe	70	–	70	30
Hamilton	35	8	60	20
Hertford	20	–	10	–
Hereford	15	–	10	–
Horfield (Bristol)	80	–	80	–

STATIONS.	1863–64.		1864–65.	
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*				
Hurst Castle	35	–	35	–
Huntingdon	–	–	3	–
Haslar	100	–	–	–
Hartlepool	–	–	5	–
Halifax	–	10	–	5
Ipswich	10	5	60	30
Jersey	160	150	200	150
Kensington	20	–	30	–
Kingston	5	–	5	–
Knellar Hall	–	–	80	–
Knaresborough	10	5	10	10
Little Hampton	30	–	10	–
Landguard Fort	60	–	60	–
Leith	76	20	90	15
Leeds	25	20	40	–
Lichfield	–	–	–	3
Liverpool	70	10	55	5
Leamington	–	5	3	3
Lincoln	–	–	–	3
Lewes	15	–	10	–
Lanark	5	5	7	3
Monmouth	–	5	–	3
Maidstone	25	20	95	30
Manchester	230	90	150	90
Mold	20	–	10	–
Marchwood	20	–	15	–
Macclesfield	–	5	3	3
Maker Heights	35	20	–	–
Newcastle-on-Tyne	100	75	60	30
Newport	5	5	–	–
Norwich	70	–	50	25
Newcastle-under-Lyne	5	–	3	–
Newark	10	–	10	–
Netley	–	–	60	90
Northampton	15	–	35	15
Preston	40	80	100	10
Portland	35	–	40	–
Perth	50	–	70	15
Pembroke	60	80	45	110
Penally	50	–	30	–
Pontefract	–	–	3	3
Portsmouth	80	26	75	–
Parkhurst	50	80	50	100
Purfleet	–	–	40	–
Paisley	35	25	40	30
Richmond (Surrey)	5	–	–	–
Richmond (Yorks)	10	5	7	5
Romney	8	–	–	–
Shrewsbury	–	–	3	–
Stirling	190	30	120	40
Sunderland	50	20	50	50
Shoeburyness	–	70	–	80
Sheffield	–	40	–	90
Sheerness	–	120	–	100
Stafford	–	–	3	3
Scarborough	10	–	25	–
St. James's, London	–	–	–	20
Sandown, I. of Wight	5	–	30	–
Tynemouth	40	20	40	25
Turnham Green	10	5	7	3
Tilbury Fort	20	15	60	60

STATIONS.	1863-64.		1864-65.	
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.*				
Tower	20	30	150	60
Winchester	50	90	30	70
Windsor	120	–	120	–
Walmer	26	50	30	50
Warwick	–	–	–	3
Worcester	20	–	20	–
Whitehaven	15	5	15	5
Weymouth	35	40	40	15
Warrington	–	5	3	3
Warley	50	70	30	60
Weedon	–	–	15	27
York	120	15	–	20
Yarmouth	220	50	10	10
IRELAND:				
Armagh	20	15	10	15
Athlone	120	120	30	120
Belfast	200	–	210	–
Ballincolig	90	40	90	30
Birr	20	80	30	80
Buttevant	140	90	100	80
Belturbet	10	–	25	–
Bandon	5	–	7	5
Cavan	5	–	6	10
Camden Fort	40	20	40	–
Cork	25	100	40	120
Carlisle Fort	50	20	50	20
Clonmel	50	35	50	15
Cahir	100	20	100	20
Castlebar	–	20	–	10
Carrickfergus	15	5	10	5
Clare Castle	–	10	–	15
Charles Fort	30	–	70	–
Carlow	–	10	5	10
Clogheen	25	–	30	–
Charlemont	–	–	6	4
Drogheda	5	–	–	–
Duncannon Fort	50	20	50	40
Dublin	502	26	100	550
Dundalk	100	25	110	40
Enniskillen	50	25	80	35
Fethard	–	–	25	–
Fermoy	190	–	200	130
Galway	–	–	–	10
Kilkenny	40	30	40	60
Kinsale	15	60	5	60
Letterkenny	5	5	3	7
Limerick	140	90	155	100
IRELAND—*continued.*				
Lifford	–	–	10	5
Longford	45	25	40	25
Londonderry	30	20	30	15
Mullingar	15	25	–	20
Monaghan	–	–	10	10
Newbridge	–	100	–	85
Newtownards	10	5	5	3
Naas	–	15	3	10
Navan	–	–	3	5
Newry	25	10	80	50
Omagh	3	3	15	15
Queenstown	15	20	–	20
Spike Island	90	40	90	40
Tralee	–	15	–	–
Templemore	–	–	140	120
Waterford	55	60	25	50
Westport	–	15	–	10
Youghal	40	25	15	15
COLONIES:				
Africa, West Coast:				
Gambia	80	–	50	–
Gold Coast	70	–	70	–
Sierra Leone	75	–	75	–
Lagos	96	–	–	–
Anstralian Colonies:				
Tasmania	25	15	–	–
Victoria and New South Wales.	140	75	80	100
Bahamas	150	–	150	–
Bermuda	170	–	241	–
Canada	2,960	1,485	1,170	620
Ceylon	50	–	50	–
Cape	1,040	209	1,313	205
China	–	–	–	540
Falkland Islands	–	–	25	–
Gibraltar	120	–	120	–
Honduras	128	–	128	–
Ionian Islands	70	266	–	–
Jamaica	368	100	380	130
Malta	90	237	90	237
Mauritius	30	–	30	–
Newfoundland	75	60	75	57
Nova Scotia	223	40	190	30
New Zealand	200	100	600	600
Natal	235	–	210	–
Windward and Leeward Islands.	243	50	400	200

SUMMARY.

	1863-64..		1864-65.	
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
GREAT BRITAIN	5,130	2,460	5,371	2,530
IRELAND	2,370	1,244	2,143	2,089
COLONIES	6,638	2,637	5,447	2,719
TOTAL £.	14,138	6,341	12,961	7,338

Rents of Buildings for Divine Service, and Payments for Accommodation in Parochial and other Churches:—

1863-64	£. 124 – –
1864-65	495 – –

— No. 4. —

DETAIL of the SUM of £. 1,488 for 1863–64, and of the SUM of £. 1,358 for 1864–65 of Vote No. 6, for CHAPLAINS and OFFICIATING CHAPLAINS of the Establishment of MILITARY PRISONS.

STATIONS.	1863–64.		1864–65.	
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
Aldershot	200	- -	200	—
Athlone	- -	- -	100	—
Barbadoes	20	—	—	—
Bermuda	73	—	—	—
Cork	100	80	100	35
Fort Clarence	200	- -	200	—
Gosport	200	- -	200	—
Greenlaw	150	25	150	25
Halifax, N. S.	73	- -	73	—
Quebec	73	—	—	—
Southwark	- -	- -	- -	35
Weedon	200	94	200	40
TOTAL £.	1,289	199	1,223	135

William Brown,
Accountant General, War Office.

ARMY (CHAPLAINS, &c.)

DETAILED ACCOUNTS of the VOTE No. 5, of £. 46,097 for 1863–4, and of £. 45,433 for 1864-5, distinguishing the Religious Denomination of the respective Chaplains, &c.; and, of the SUM of £. 1,488 for 1863–4, and of the SUM of £. 1,358 for 1864–5 of VOTE No. 6, for CHAPLAINS, &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 330, of Session 1862).

(*Sir William Verner.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
26 *April* 1864.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 24 July 1863;—*for*,

"RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE as the CHARGE of CHELSEA HOSPITAL in each Year from 1842; the Number of IN-PENSIONERS; and, the AMOUNT voted in SUPPLY in each Year, in the following form:—

YEAR.	Pay of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, or other Military Officers Employed on the duties of the Hospital.	Pay of other Officers and Servants, &c., excepting Secretary and Secretary's Departments.	Secretary and Secretary's Department.	Number of Pensioners.	Pay of Pensioners.	Clothing, Provisions, &c.	Other Miscellaneus and Contingent Expenses not included in the preceding Columns.	Repairs, &c. (if not done by the Hospital Authorities by whom done).	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Money Voted in each Year in Estimates."

War Office,
4 February 1864.

HARTINGTON.

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE as the CHARGE of CHELSEA HOSPITAL in each Year from 1842; the Number of IN-PENSIONERS; and, the AMOUNT voted in SUPPLY in each Year.

YEAR.	Pay of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, or other Military Officers Employed on the Duties of the Hospital.	Pay of other Officers and Servants, &c., excepting Secretary and Secretary's Department.	Secretary and Secretary's Department.	Number of Pensioners.	Pay of Pensioners.	Clothing, Provisions, &c.	Other Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenses not included in the preceding Columns.	Repairs, &c. (if not done by the Hospital Authorities by whom done).	TOTAL EXPENDITURE.	Money Voted in each Year in Estimates.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1842-43	3,780 8 5	2,221 – 8	8,040 10 7	542 *	1,454 4 4	9,943 13 9	4,052 17 8	The Repairs, &c. are performed by, and under the orders of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works.	29,492 15 5	30,377 6 6
1843-44	3,653 – 10	2,143 14 5	8,059 3 4	–	1,461 8 3	9,174 – 4	4,142 15 4		28,634 2 6	30,939 17 6
1844-45	3,832 9 8	2,184 14 7	7,852 9 4	–	1,461 10 6	8,802 9 5	3,620 12 7		27,754 6 1	29,530 1 6
1845-46	3,886 11 9	2,212 1 9	5,246 5 3	–	1,434 10 3	7,678 7 1	3,352 17 2		23,810 13 3	28,270 1 6
1846-47	3,737 – 2	2,235 3 1	3,947 9 2	–	1,452 16 9	9,587 10 2	2,464 16 –		23,424 15 4	24,981 8 2
1847-48	3,743 2 6	1,940 6 –	3,768 15 –	–	1,476 19 –	10,751 5 –	2,368 14 1		24,049 1 7	25,080 15 6
1848-49	3,785 1 10	2,157 17 7	4,044 12 9	–	1,447 10 11	9,475 8 7	2,756 5 –		23,666 16 8	24,489 16 6
1849-50	3,735 13 11	2,267 4 9	2,826 14 9	–	1,442 15 7	8,791 13 11	2,753 18 6		21,818 1 5	22,235 13 2
1850-51	3,765 11 4	2,295 7 11	3,059 6 9	–	1,427 10 1	7,051 5 –	2,623 12 10		20,222 13 11	21,755 4 –
1851-52	3,809 6 4	2,098 1 –	3,092 14 9	–	1,479 14 11	8,070 – 11	2,285 2 2		20,835 – 1	21,456 4 –
1852-53	3,805 – 11	2,080 14 11	3,204 12 7	–	1,447 10 1	8,397 11 11	2,363 16 3		21,299 6 8	21,408 15 11
1853-54	3,818 1 1	2,016 7 –	3,219 5 2	–	1,447 10 4	9,409 2 9	2,266 10 8		22,176 17 –	24,286 1 10
1854-55	3,711 12 5	2,212 4 3	3,273 12 11	–	1,477 5 7	10,095 18 5	3,008 12 1		23,779 5 8	24,785 9 11
1855-56	3,640 15 4	1,825 1 1	3,890 7 7	–	1,510 1 10	11,090 6 10	2,760 7 1		24,716 19 9	25,598 4 3
1856-57	3,509 15 –	1,899 8 –	4,822 2 8	–	1,515 7 –	10,804 18 2	2,453 9 1		25,004 19 11	25,651 19 9
1857-58	3,517 6 7	2,013 18 4	4,617 15 10	–	1,502 12 2	11,642 4 2	1,097 15 6		24,391 12 7	25,303 16 –
1858-59	3,447 2 6	1,979 6 5	4,696 13 –	–	1,494 13 5	11,661 13 3	1,036 19 10		24,316 8 5	24,541 – –
1859-60	3,530 11 1	2,341 1 3	4,656 19 3	–	1,517 8 5	9,909 13 10	879 12 9		22,835 6 7	24,412 9 3
1860-61	3,589 15 –	2,110 16 9	4,691 1 10	–	1,503 3 –	11,008 12 7	844 7 8		23,747 16 10	25,687 14 9
1861-62	3,617 10 –	2,198 17 3	4,707 1 3	–	1,524 15 7	13,564 11 7	898 9 8		26,511 5 4	27,537 14 9
1862-63	3,573 3 –	2,200 11 4	4,430 18 3	–	1,546 15 2	14,251 17 7	893 11 1		26,896 16 5	27,285 14 –

* This is the full establishment. Vacancies occurring from deaths, or otherwise, are filled up at the end of each quarter.

War Office, 4 February 1864.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

RETURN showing the EXPENDITURE as the CHARGE of CHELSEA HOSPITAL in each Year from 1842; the Number of IN-PENSIONERS; and the AMOUNT voted in SUPPLY in each Year.

(*Mr. Hankey.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
5 *February* 1864.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 May 1864;—*for*,

"RETURN of the Number of REGIMENTS in the BRITISH SERVICE, whether ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, GUARDS, INFANTRY of the LINE, MILITIA, or any other description of Force, whose EQUIPMENT is supplied by CONTRACTORS; stating the Price of each Article of Clothing, Accoutrement, or Necessaries to be paid to such Contractors; the Time generally fixed for delivering in such Contracts, and the Time relative to the Date of Delivery at which Payment is to be made:"

"Similar RETURN of REGIMENTS Supplied, either wholly or in part, by GOVERNMENT MANUFACTORIES, stating the Sum which each Article costs the Country:"

"RETURNS of the Number and Salaries of all OFFICERS, CLERKS, STOREKEEPERS, WORKMEN, and other Persons employed in the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT:"

"Of the Amount of all SUMS paid for the Purchase of Land, the Erection of and Repair of BUILDINGS and MACHINERY, or for the Hire of BUILDINGS, and the SUMS paid for the RAW MATERIAL and CARRIAGE of GOODS, Manufactured and Unmanufactured, since the formation of CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS:"

"And, of the Annual Charge for PLANT, together with that for the above enumerated Charges, together with Interest, Insurance, or any other Expense incurred in our MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS for the ARMY (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 134, of Session 1861)."

War Office, 26 July 1864.

HARTINGTON.

(*General Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 27 *July* 1864.

RETURN of the Number of REGIMENTS in the BRITISH SERVICE of which the Equipment was supplied by Contractors and from the Government Factories respectively, for the Year 1864–5.

CLOTHING:

From Contractors, for

Infantry of the Line	49 battalions.
Colonial Corps	2 „

From the Government Factories, for

Royal Horse Artillery	2 brigades.
Royal Artillery	18 „
Royal Engineers	4,311 men.
Military Train	6 battalions.
Foot Guards	7 „
Malta Fencible Artillery	1 regiment.
Infantry of the Line	45 regiments.
Militia Artillery	29 „
Militia Infantry, Permanent Staff	3,148 men.
Enrolled Volunteer Militia	Clothed every five years.

NECESSARIES:

All are supplied under contract, except cloth jackets, overalls, and trowsers.

ACCOUTREMENTS:

All supplied under contract.

Contracts provide for the delivery of articles at fixed times from the dates of the contracts.

Contracts for clothing are made so that the articles contracted for may be ready for issue on the 1st April.

As a rule, payment to the contractor is made not more than 30 days after the articles contracted for have passed inspection.

RETURN showing the Cost of each Article of CLOTHING, NECESSARIES or ACCOUTREMENTS, for the Years 1863–4 and 1864–5, as made at the Clothing Factories, and the Prices paid to Contractors for such Articles.

ARTICLE.			Price. Clothing Factory * £. s. d.	Price. Contract. £. s. d.
CLOTHING:				
Head dress	Bonnets: Highlanders	Staff	- -	2 10 9¾
		Other ranks	- -	2 9 7½
	Busbies: Royal Horse Artillery	Staff	- -	- 12 2
		Other ranks	- -	- 10 11
	Cavalry, Hussars	Staff	- -	3 9 -
	Ditto - ditto	Other ranks	- -	- 12 -
	Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers	Serjeant	- -	- 11 11¼
		Private	- -	- 10 7
	Caps: Cavalry, Lancers	Staff	- -	5 1 4½
	Ditto - ditto	Serjeant	- -	1 3 1
	Ditto - ditto	Private	- -	- 14 9½
	Chacos: Cavalry, Light Dragoons	Staff	- -	3 3 -
	Ditto - ditto	Serjeant	- -	- 14 -
	Ditto - ditto	Private	- -	- 10 -
			Cloth.	Cork.
	Infantry	Staff	- 9 10	- 13 7
	Ditto	Serjeant	- 4 -½	- 6 7
	Ditto	Private	- 4 -½	- 6 7
	Ditto	Band	- 4 -½	- 6 7
	Ditto	Drummer and Bugler.	- 4 -½	- 6 7
	Ditto, 71st Highlanders	Staff	- 17 7	—
		Other ranks	- 5 10½	—
	Ditto, 74th Highlanders	Staff	- 17 7	—
		Other ranks	- 5 10½	—
	Helmets: Heavy Cavalry	Staff	- -	1 17 3¼
	Ditto	Other ranks	- -	1 5 -¼
Jackets	Royal Horse Artillery	Staff Serjeant	5 4 10¼	—
		Serjeant	4 8 6¾	—
		Trumpeter	- 18 8	—
		Rank and file	- 18 4½	—
Overalls	Royal Horse Artillery	Staff Serjeant	1 15 -½	—
		Serjeant	1 1 2	—
		Trumpeter	- 13 9¾	—
		Rank and file	- 13 9¾	—
	Military Train	Staff Serjeants	1 10 2	—
		Serjeants and rank and file.	- 15 1	—
Trowsers	Royal Artillery	Staff Serjeant	1 7 5¾	—
		Serjeant	- 16 9	—
		Musician	- 16 9	—
		Trumpeter	- 12 10½	—
		Rank and file	- 12 10½	—
	Royal Engineers	Staff Serjeant	1 1 4½	—
		Serjeant	- 17 1½	—
		Rank and file	- 10 3	—
		Musician	1 2 7	—
		Bugler	- 10 3	—
	Military Train	Staff Serjeants	1 1 5¼	—
		Serjeants and rank and file.	- 12 11	—
	Foot Guards	Staff Serjeant	1 1 -	—
		Serjeant	- 16 -	—
		Band	- 16 -	—
		Drummer	- 11 -	—
		Private	- 11 -	—

* In this price is included an allowance per article to cover the expense of the clothing factories; viz., salaries, gas, rent, water, and other departmental items, but not the interest of money sunk upon plant and machinery.

RETURN showing the Cost of each Article of Clothing, Necessaries, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLE.			Price. Clothing Factory. £. s. d.	Contract. £. s. d.
Clothing—*continued.*				
Trowsers	Infantry of the Line	Serjeant	– 11 1	—
		Band	– 11 1	—
		Drummer	– 8 9½	—
		Private	– 8 9½	—
	Militia Artillery	Staff Serjeants	1 7 5¾	—
		Serjeants and Band	– 16 9	—
		Trumpeters and Privates	– 12 10½	—
	Infantry Militia	Serjeant	– 11 1	—
		Band	– 11 1	—
		Drummer	– 8 9½	—
		Private	– 8 9½	—
Tunics	Royal Artillery	Staff Serjeant	3 6 9	—
		Serjeant	2 4 5	—
		Musician	3 10 7½	—
		Trumpeter	– 19 9½	—
		Rank and file	– 18 9½	—
	Royal Engineers	Staff Serjeant	4 2 4¾	—
		Serjeant	2 11 9⅓	—
		Rank and file	– 19 –⅔	—
		Musician	3 5 4	—
		Bugler	– 19 –½	—
	Military Train	Staff Serjeants	1 19 4½	—
		Serjeants	1 1 3½	—
		Rank and file	– 16 6¾	—
	Foot Guards	Staff Serjeant (dress)	8 5 – (average)	—
		(undress	3 – –	—
		Serjeant	3 3 –	—
		Band	5 – –	—
		Drummer	1 17 –	—
		Private	1 3 –	—
	*Infantry of the Line	Serjeant	1 – 8¼	1 – 1
		Band	– 19 6	– 19 1
		Drummer	1 2 4⅔	1 1 4⅓
		Private	– 17 3 7/16	– 16 6
	Militia Artillery	Staff Serjeants	3 6 2	—
		Serjeants	2 2 10¾	—
		Band	1 18 5	—
		Trumpeter	– 18 7¼	—
		Privates	– 18 7¼	—
	Militia	Serjeant	– 18 7½	—
		Band	– 17 4	—
		Drummer	1 – 5½	—
		Private	– 16 1	—
Waistcoats	Foot Guards	Serjeant	– 15 6	—
		Band	– 15 6	—
		Drummer	– 6 6	—
		Private	– 6 6	—
	Military Train	Serjeants and rank and file.	– 3 8½	—
NECESSARIES:				
Bags	Brush		– – 5¼	
	Canvas		– – 11¾	
	Shaving		– – 1½	
	Stable		– – 5½	
Blacking	Tin of		– – 2	

* *Note.*—The contract rates here given are based upon a contract entered into for two years, extending over 1863-4, 1864-5. The factory rates are those for the year 1863-4; those for 1864-5 being for staff serjeants 1 *l.* 0 *s.* 7½ *d.*; serjeants, 19 *s.* 5⅝ *d.*; drummers, 1 *l.* 2 *s.* 1⅝ *d.*; rank and file, 15 *s.* 7⅝ *d.*

RETURN showing the Cost of each Article of Clothing, Necessaries, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLE.		Price. Clothing Factory. £. s. d.	Price. Contract. £. s. d.
Necessaries—*continued.*			
Boots	- - - - - - - - - -	- -	- 9 2
	Ancle - - - - - - - - -	- -	- 10 -½
	Wellington - - - - - - - -	- -	- 14 4½
	Cossack - - - - - - - -	- -	- 10 -½
Bottle	For oil - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 5½
Braces	- - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 10
Brass ball box	- - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 1¾
Brass paste	Box of - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 1½
Brushes	Brass: Cavalry, Foot Guards, Infantry, and Militia - - - - - - -	- -	- - 7¼
	Brass or button - - - - - - -	- -	- - 7¼
	Brass ball - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 7¾
	Clothes - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 11
	Hair - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 11½
	Lace - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 5
	Shaving - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 3½
	Shoe: Cavalry, Foot Guards, Infantry, and Militia - - - - - - - -	- -	- 1 2¾
	Shoe { Blacking, Royal Artill. & Royal Engineers	- -	- - 4½
	Shoe { Hard - - - ditto - - ditto -	- -	- - 9
	Shoe { Polishing - - ditto - - ditto -	- -	- - 9½
Button	Brass - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 1½
Cans, oil	- - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 5⅛
Canteens	- - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 9¼
Canteen covers	- - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 5¼
Caps	Forage: Cavalry - - - - - - -	- -	- 1 8¼
	Royal Artillery - - - -	- 1 9¼	—
	Royal Engineers - - - -	- 1 9¼	—
	Foot Guards - - - - -	- -	- 2 10½
	Infantry and Militia - - - -	- -	- 1 5½
	Military Train - - - -	- 1 9	—
Cases	Plume - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 2¼
Combs	Hair - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 2¼
Drawers	Cotton - - - - - - - - -	- -	- 4 7
Girdles	- - - - - - - - - -	- -	- 1 8
Garters and rosettes	- - - - - - - - - -	- -	- 1 3¾
Gaiters	(pair) - - - - - - - - -	- -	- 1 3
Gauntlets	- - - - - - - - - -	- -	- 6 1
Gloves	Leather - - - - - - - -	- -	- 2 6
Holdalls	- - - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 5
Holders	Button - - - - - - - -	- -	- - 1½
Hose	Tartan - - - - - - - -	- -	- 2 5⅛
Jackets	Cloth: Royal Artillery, mounted - - -	- 14 2	—
	dismounted - -	- 13 6	—
	Fatigue: Royal Artillery, mounted - - -	- 15 -	—
	dismounted - -	- 13 9	—
	Royal Engineers - - - -	- 14 10½	—
	Foot Guards - - - - -	- 6 10	—
	Infantry - - - - - -	- 10 4½	—
	Militia - - - - - -	- 10 2	—
	Stable - - - - - - - -	- 16 -¾	—

RETURN showing the Cost of each Article of Clothing, Necessaries, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLE.		Price. Clothing Factory. £. s. d.	Price. Contract. £. s. d.
Necessaries—*continued.*			
Knapsack		- -	- 7 9
Knife, fork, and spoon		- -	- - 7¼
Knife	Pocket	- -	- - 7
Knife	Table, and fork	- -	- - 4½
Mess tin and cover	Foot Guards, Infantry, and Militia	- -	- 1 2½
	Cavalry	- -	- 1 7½
Mitts	(per pair)	- -	- - 9¼
Numeral	Brass, for forage cap	- -	- - -½
Overalls	(per pair), with strappings and booting, Cavalry	- -	1 1 9½
	Mounted men, Royal Artillery	- 19 8	—
Pipeclay	Piece	- -	- - -½
Purse and belt		- -	- 8 10½
Razor and cases		- -	- - 4½
Rubbers	Horse	- -	- - 9¾
Scissors	(pair)	- -	- - 6
Shoes	(pair)	- -	- 8 4½
Shirts	Cotton: Cavalry, Foot Guards, Infantry, and Militia	- -	- 3 2
	Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers	- 3 2	- 3 2
	Flannel: Cavalry	- 3 7½	- 4 6
	Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers	- -	- 3 8
Soap		- -	- - -¾
Soap case		- -	- - 1½
Socks	Cavalry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Foot Guards, Infantry, and Militia	- -	- - 10¾
	Highland Regiment	- -	- 1 1
Sponge		- -	- - 9
Spoon		- -	- - 2¾
Stick, button		- -	- - 1½
Stock		- -	- - 6¼
Stockings		- -	- 1 8
Straps	Canteen	- -	- - 4¾
	Great coats	- -	- 1 8
	Trowsers	- -	- - 2½
Towels		- -	- - 9¼
Trews	(pair)	- -	- 14 3½
Trowsers	(pair): Royal Artillery	- 12 10½	—
	Fatigue: Royal Engineers	- 10 3	—
	Highland Regiments	- 13 6	—
	Linen (stable): Cavalry	- -	- 4 11
	Summer (blue serge): Foot Guards, Infantry, and Militia	- -	- 7 7
Valise		- -	- 10 -½
Waistcoat	Flannel: Cavalry	- -	- 3 5
	Royal Engineers	- -	- 2 -½
Waterproof bag		- -	- 5 6

RETURN showing the Cost of each Article of Clothing, Necessaries, &c.—*continued.*

ARTICLE.				Price. Clothing Factory	Price. Contract.
ACCOUTREMENTS:					£. s. d.
Aprons	Leg	Infantry, &c.	Bugler, Drummer, and Fifer.	- -	- 4 1
Bags	Ball	ditto	Corporal and Private	- -	- 2 -½
		Rifle Corps		- -	- 1 3
Belts	Waist	Cavalry		- -	- 3 5
	Pouch	ditto		- -	- 2 3¾
	Waist	Royal Horse Artillery		- -	- 4 1
	Ditto	Royal Artillery	Staff Serjeant	- -	- 9 6
	Pouch	ditto	ditto	- -	- 3 6
	Ditto	ditto	Serjeant	- -	- 2 9
	Waist	ditto	ditto	- -	- 1 11
	Ditto	ditto	Rank and File	- -	- 1 10
	Pouch	ditto	ditto	- -	- 2 8
	Waist	ditto	Bugler	- -	- 1 10
	Ditto (Sling)	Infantry, &c.	Staff Serjeant	- -	- 3 6
	Ditto	ditto	Serjeant	- -	- 1 7½
	Pouch	ditto	ditto	- -	- 2 1½
	Waist	ditto	Bugler, Drummer, and Fifer.	- -	- 1 7
	Ditto	ditto	Corporal and Private	- -	- 1 7
	Pouch	ditto	ditto	- -	- 2 6
	Waist (Sling)	Rifle Corps	Staff Serjeant	- -	- 5 7½
	Ditto	ditto	Serjeant	- -	- 1 9½
	Pouch	ditto	ditto	- -	- 1 6
	Waist	ditto	Bugler	- -	- 1 9½
	Ditto	ditto	Rank and File	- -	- 1 9½
	Pouch	ditto	ditto	- -	- 1 6
Drum-carriages	Infantry, &c.			- -	- 3 5¼
Frogs	Sliding	Royal Artillery	Serjeant	- -	- 1 1
	Ditto	ditto	Rank and File and Bugler.	- -	- - 11½
	Ditto	Rifle Corps	Serjeant and Bugler	- -	- - 10½
	Ditto	ditto	Rank and File	- -	- - 10½
Plates, whistles, and chains.	Rifle Corps		Staff Serjeant	- -	- 3 11½
	Ditto		Serjeant	- -	- 3 2½
Pouches	Cavalry			- -	- 2 7
	Royal Artillery		Staff Serjeant	- -	- 11 9
	Ditto		Serjeant	- -	- 4 -
	Ditto		Rank and File	- -	- 3 9
	Infantry		Serjeant	- -	- 3 6
	Ditto		Corporal and Private	- -	- 6 9
	Rifle Corps		Serjeant	- -	- 3 6
	Ditto		Rank and File	- -	- 5 2
	Cap	Cavalry		- -	- - 9
	Ditto	Royal Artillery	Serjeant	- -	- - 10½
	Ditto	ditto	Rank and File	- -	
	Ditto	Infantry	Corporal and Private	- -	- - 7¾
Sabretaches	Cavalry		Non-commissioned Officers	- -	- 5 4
Slings	Carbine, Cavalry			- -	- - 9
	Ditto	Royal Artillery		- -	- - 9¼
	Musket, Infantry			- -	- 1 -½
	Ditto	Rifle Corps		- -	- - 8¾
Sword-knots	Cavalry			- -	- - 6¼
	Royal Horse Artillery			- -	- - 7¾
	Royal Artillery			- -	- 1 1
	Infantry, &c.		Staff Serjeant	- -	- - 10½
	Rifle Corps		ditto	- -	- 1 -

RETURN of OFFICERS and others employed in the WAR OFFICE upon Duties connected with ARMY CLOTHING, for the Year 1864.

RANK.	SALARY.
	£. s. d.
Director of Clothing	840 – –
1 Clerk, 1st class, 2d section	620 – –
2 Clerks, 2d class	810 – –
11 Clerks, 3d class	1,550 – –
1 Temporary Clerk	150 – –
3 Messengers	283 – –
£.	4,253 – –

N. B.—This establishment is employed also in superintending the provision of clothing for the European troops in India, the Indian Government paying into the Exchequer, on account of that and other expenses, five per cent. upon the cost of the clothing supplied. It also provides for the following services, not defrayed out of Army Funds :—

1. The Clothing for the European Troops in India.
2. The Clothing for Convict Services.
3. The Clothing for the Irish Constabulary.
4. Clothing Materials for Volunteers, on repayment.
5. Necessaries to the Army and Militia, on repayment.
6. The inspection of all Clothing for the Metropolitan Police, General Post Office, and Custom House.

RETURN showing the PAY and SALARIES of all OFFICERS, CLERKS, STOREKEEPERS, WORKMEN, and other PERSONS employed in the CLOTHING FACTORIES, 1864.

PIMLICO.

OFFICE.	SALARY.
	£. s. d.
1 Superintendent	500 – –
1 Assistant Superintendent	302 19 2
6 Clerks and Writers	421 10 9
16 Foremen and Viewers	1,448 4 –
2 Forewomen	130 – –
98 Cutters, Trimmers, &c.	5,857 16 –
18 Porters	791 14 –
8 Boys	234 – –
£.	9,686 3 11

WOOLWICH.

	Regimental Pay.	Extra Allowance.	Total per Annum.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1 Quartermaster and Commissary	173 7 6	45 12 6	219 – –
2 Staff Serjeants and 1 Serjeant, as Foremen of Stores	272 4 7	127 2 3	399 6 10
6 Serjeants, 1 Corporal, and 1 Bombardier, as Clerks	399 4 4½	196 3 9	595 8 1½
1 Serjeant, 2 Corporals, and 1 Gunner, as Clothing Inspectors	160 16 6¾	125 4 –	286 – 6¾
19 Gunners and 3 Sappers, as Storemen	540 5 6½	352 2 6	892 8 –¼
1 Sapper, as Carpenter	23 11 5½	23 9 6	47 – 11½
1 Corporal and 1 Sapper, as Machinists	64 12 8½	54 15 6	119 8 2½
1 Serjeant, 2 Corporals, and 26 Gunners, as Cutters, &c.	780 3 9	774 13 6	1,554 17 3
2 Forewomen	– –	112 3 2	112 3 2
2 Boys, as Trimmers and Messengers	– –	44 6 10	44 6 10
£.	2,414 6 5½	1,855 13 6	4,269 19 11½

In addition to the above establishments, a number of cutters and tailors, constantly varying, according to the work in hand, are employed.

RETURN of the NUMBER and SALARIES of all OFFICERS, CLERKS, STOREKEEPERS, WORKMEN, and other Persons employed in the MILITARY STORE DEPARTMENT, *Pimlico*, 1864.

No.	Description of Appointment.	Amount of Salary.		
		£.	*s.*	*d.*
1	Inspector	500	–	–
1	Storekeeper	500	–	–
1	Accountant	415	–	–
2	Assistant Inspectors	710	–	–
1	Issuing Officer	360	–	–
1	Receipt and Provision Officer	190	–	–
1	Contract and Ledger Officer	190	–	–
1	Shipping Officer	164	–	–
2	Storeholders	275	–	–
4	Sub-Inspectors	900	–	–
23	Pensioner, Soldier, and other Clerks	1,979	10	6
41	Foremen, Master Artificers, and Viewers	3,795	10	5
14	Artificers, Packers, and Patternkeepers	898	1	9½
139	Labourers, Officekeepers, &c.	6,350	7	6
	Extra Viewers, Labourers, and Military working parties	3,973	4	10
	£.	21,200	15	–½

RETURN of the Amount of all SUMS paid for the Purchase of LAND, the Erection of and Repair of BUILDINGS and MACHINERY, or for the Hire of BUILDINGS; and the Sums paid for the RAW MATERIAL and CARRIAGE of GOODS, Manufactured and Unmanufactured, since the formation of Clothing Establishments.

For the purchase of land	Nil.
For the erection of and repair of buildings and machinery	£. 100,116
Sums paid for raw material and carriage of goods, manufactured and unmanufactured	1,771,914
For hire of building (Proportion of 2,108 *l.* per annum for entire buildings at Pimlico, chargeable to the Clothing Factory.)	10,663

RETURN as regards the Clothing Establishments, of the Annual Charge for Plant, together with that for the above-enumerated Charges, together with Interest, Insurance, and other Expenses (applicable to the Factories only) £. 22,135

ARMY, &c. (CLOTHING).

RETURNS of the Number of REGIMENTS in the BRITISH SERVICE, whether ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, GUARDS, INFANTRY of the LINE, MILITIA, or other description of Force, whose EQUIPMENT is supplied by CONTRACTORS, stating the Price of each Article; of the REGIMENTS supplied wholly or in part by GOVERNMENT MANUFACTORIES, stating the Sum which each Article costs the Country; of the Number and Salaries of all OFFICERS, CLERKS, STOREKEEPERS, WORKMEN, and other Persons employed in the CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, &c. (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 134, of Session 1861).

(*General Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *July* 1864.

546.

Under 2 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 2 June 1864;—*for*,

"RETURN of the Amount Paid for WAGES in the ARMY CLOTHING FACTORIES of *Woolwich* and *Pimlico* respectively, for the Year ending the 31st day of March 1864."

War Office, 15 June 1864.

HARTINGTON.

RETURN of the Amount paid for WAGES in the ARMY CLOTHING FACTORIES of *Pimlico* and *Woolwich* respectively, for the Year ending the 31st March 1864.

PIMLICO.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Inspection Branch, Wages	7,864	18	–½			
Store - ditto - ditto	7,152	6	6			
Amount paid out of the 17,962 *l.* voted for Wages			£.	15,017	4	6½
Factory Branch, Wages	9,188	2	6			
Ditto - ditto, Piece work	34,894	15	5			
Amount paid out of the 560,221 *l.* voted for "Supplies"			£.	44,082	17	11
TOTAL Amount			£.	59,100	2	5½

WOOLWICH.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Factory, Wages	1,671	5	4½			
Ditto, Piece work	15,310	18	–½			
Amount paid out of the 560,221 *l.* voted for "Supplies"			£.	16,982	3	5
TOTAL Amount			£.	16,982	3	5

George Webster, Accountant.

War Office, 15 June 1864.

William Brown, Accountant General.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORIES (WOOLWICH AND PIMLICO).

RETURN of the Amount Paid for Wages in the Army Clothing Factories of *Woolwich* and *Pimlico* respectively, for the Year ending the 31st March 1864.

(*Mr. Cobden.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *June* 1864.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 May 1864;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of Batteries of ROYAL ARTILLERY, Companies of ROYAL ENGINEERS, and Regiments or Battalions of FOOT GUARDS, MILITARY TRAIN, INFANTRY, and COLONIAL CORPS borne on the Strength of the IMPERIAL ARMY serving in *British North America*, *New Zealand*, and the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*.

War Office, 30 May 1864. } HARTINGTON.

RETURN of the Number of Batteries of ROYAL ARTILLERY, Companies of ROYAL ENGINEERS, and Regiments or Battalions of FOOT GUARDS, MILITARY TRAIN, INFANTRY and COLONIAL CORPS borne on the Strength of the IMPERIAL ARMY serving in *British North America*, *New Zealand*, and the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*.

STATIONS.	Royal Artillery.	Royal Engineers.	Military Train.	Foot Guards.	Infantry.	Colonial Corps.
	Number of Batteries.	Number of Companies.	Number of Regiments or Battalions.			
British North America:						
Canada	12	1	1*	2*	8	1
Nova Scotia, &c.	5	2	-	-	3	
Bermuda	2	2	-	-	1	—
New Zealand	2½	1	1	-	10	—
Cape of Good Hope	1	2	-	-	4	1
TOTAL	22½	8	2	2	26	2

* The Military Train and Foot Guards are under orders to return home.

Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards, 26 May 1864. } *J. York Scarlett*, Adjutant General.

ARMY (BRITISH NORTH AMERICA).

RETURN of the Number of Batteries of Royal Artillery, Companies of Royal Engineers, and Regiments or Battalions of Foot Guards, Military Train, Infantry, and Colonial Corps borne on the Strength of the Imperial Army serving in *British North America*, *New Zealand*, and the Colony of the *Cape of Good Hope*.

(*Mr. Arthur Mills.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
31 *May* 1864.

COLONEL CRAWLEY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 February 1864;—*for*,

A "COPY of the PROCEEDINGS of the late COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of Colonel CRAWLEY."

War Office,
3 March 1864.

HARTINGTON.

(*Mr. Fortescue.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *March* 1864.

PROCEEDINGS

OF A

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL

Assembled at Aldershot on 17*th Nov.* 1863,

FOR THE

TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CRAWLEY,

6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons.

8899. Wt. 12,222.

By virtue of a Warrant under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, bearing date 25th April 1863, empowering me to convene, or cause to be assembled, from time to time, General Courts-martial for the Trial and Punishment of any Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or Soldier belonging to Her Majesty's Forces under my Command, I do hereby constitute and appoint you President of a General Court-martial to be assembled at Aldershot on the 12th day of November 1863, for hearing and examining into, according to the powers and directions contained in the Mutiny Act and the Articles of War, all such matters as may then and there be brought before you:—And for so doing this shall be a sufficient Warrant and Authority to you and all others concerned.

Given at the Horse Guards, this 6th day of November 1863.

GEORGE.

By Order of His Royal Highness the
Field Marshal Commanding in Chief,

J. Yorke Scarlett.

To Lieut.-General
Sir George Aug. Wetherall, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

By the Right Honourable Thomas Emerson Headlam, M.P., Judge Advocate General of Her Majesty's Forces.

To Colonel James Kennard Pipon, Inspector-General of Militia.

By virtue of the power and authority to me given by Her Majesty, I do hereby appoint you the said Colonel James Kennard Pipon to act as Deputy Judge Advocate at a General Court-martial to be holden for the trial of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas R. Crawley, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

Given under my hand and seal this Sixth day of November in the Twenty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

Thos. E. Headlam.

Memorandum.

No. 3134. Horse Guards, S.W.,
9th November 1863.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief directs that the General Court-martial, of which Lieut.-General Sir George Wetherall is appointed President, shall assemble at Aldershot on Tuesday the 17th instant, for the trial of Lieut.-Colonel Crawley of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

J. Yorke Scarlett, A. G.

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Proceedings of a General Court-martial assembled at Aldershot on the 17th of November 1863, by Order of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, bearing date the 9th of November 1863.

PRESIDENT:

Lieutenant-General Sir George Augustus Wetherall, K.C.B.

MEMBERS:

Major-General John Lawrenson.
Major-General David Russell, C.B.
Major-General Randal Rumley.
Major-General Edward Cooper Hodge, C.B.
Colonel Gloucester Gambier, C.B., Royal Artillery.
Colonel Robert Wardlaw, 1st Dragoons.
Colonel the Honourable George Talbot Devereux, Royal Artillery.
Colonel Thomas George Alexander Oakes, 12th Lancers.
Lieut.-Colonel Charles Sawyer, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Lieut.-Colonel William Wynne Lodder, 59th Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel John Neptune Sargent, C.B., 3d Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel Soame Gambier Jenyns, C.B., 13th Hussars.
Lieut.-Colonel Hugh Maurice Jones, 73d Regiment.
Lieut.-Colonel Francis Douglas Grey, 37th Regiment.

Officiating Judge Advocate:

Colonel James Kennard Pipon, Unattached.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas R. Crawley, of the 6th Dragoons, is brought Prisoner before the Court.

The order for the assembly of the Court and the warrants appointing the President and officiating Judge Advocate, and the names of the President and other members of the Court having been read over in the hearing of the prisoner, the following question is put to him.

Question from the Court.—Lieut.-Col. Crawley have you any objection to be tried by the President, or by any of the members of the Court?

Answer.—None.

The President and members and the Officiating Judge Advocate being duly sworn, the prisoner Lieut.-Col. Thomas R. Crawley, 6th Dragoons, is arraigned upon the following charges:

First Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Mhow during the month of May, A.D. 1862, when Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined in close arrest, caused the orders under which he was so confined to be carried into effect with unnecessary and undue severity, whereby the said Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were subjected to great and grievous hardships and sufferings.

Second Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Mhow, on or about the 7th day of June, A.D. 1862, in the course of an address made by him before the General Court-martial which was then being held for the trial of Paymaster T. Smales, 6th Iniskilling Dragoons, expressed himself in the following language, or in words to the like effect, "Close arrest necessarily implies "a sentry over a prisoner, but it does not necessitate "his being placed over a prisoner's wife or family, "and I can assure the Court that no person could "be more shocked than I was when I learned, from "the evidence of Sergeant-Major Lilley that his "wife had been incommoded or annoyed by the pre- "caution taken for his safe custody. It was Lieut. "and Adjutant Fitzsimon's fault if any such thing "occurred, for it was his duty as adjutant to have "seen the post assigned to the sentry, and to have "taken care that no such improper interference with "the privacy of the Sergeant-Major's wife could "have taken place. As it was, immediately I "became acquainted with the statement of Sergeant- "Major Lilley, I sent off orders to have the sentry "removed to a part where he could perform his "duty equally well without annoying or interfering "with Mrs. Lilley;" thereby representing that the said Lieut. and Adjutant Fitzsimon was in fault for what had occurred, whereas, in truth and in fact, the said Lieut.-Col. Crawley then well knew that the said Lieut. and Adjutant Fitzsimon had acted in the said matter by the express order and direction of him the said Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas R. Crawley, 6th Dragoons, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges which you have now heard read?

In answer to this question, Lieut.-Col. Crawley protests against the charges in a written statement, which he reads to the Court:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court,

I humbly submit myself to the judgment of the Court whether I ought to be called upon to plead to the charges as they are at present framed.

I protest against these charges on two grounds.

(1.) Because the charges are so limited in their nature that they do not admit of my going into the substantial merits of the whole case with respect to the grievous imputations which have been made upon my character and conduct as an officer and a gentleman; and while I am charged with certain acts, I am

at the same time precluded from showing the circumstances out of which those acts arose, and the condition of things which constituted the true justification of my conduct.

(2.) As to the first charge, I have an objection to offer of a different character.

The first charge, whilst it does not deny but explicitly admits that the order for the close arrest under which Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined was proper and justifiable, does not allege in what the unnecessary and undue severity of which I am accused is supposed to consist; I am therefore left in ignorance of the particular acts with which I am charged, and am much embarrassed in knowing with what evidence I ought to be prepared to meet them. In this respect I am advised that the framing of the first charge differs altogether from the course pursued in any other tribunal, criminal or civil. In a criminal proceeding the prisoner is informed, by the indictment and the depositions, of the details of the case he is called upon to meet; in a civil cause the court will always take care that the defendant shall be supplied with the particulars of the charges brought against him.

It has been laid down on the highest authority that vagueness in the charges is as objectionable in proceedings before military as before civil tribunals.

I have applied to the prosecutors to be allowed to inspect and have copies of the depositions of the witnesses taken in India, which would have informed me of the particulars to which the first charge is pointed. This request has, however, been refused.

I beg leave to read to the Court the correspondence which has passed between me and the authorities on the subject.

From Lieut.-Col. Crawley to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards.

5, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East,
Sir, London, 14th October 1863.

I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to bring to the notice of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief the following statement with reference to the charges which, as I am officially informed, are to be preferred against me at my approaching trial.

Nearly two years have now elapsed since I first became the subject of attack from the press in India, and for upwards of a twelvemonth past my character as a gentleman and my conduct as a commanding officer have been assailed and impugned by the press at home in a manner which I believe to be almost unprecedented. I have been branded as a murderer and a tyrant, threatened with an indictment for manslaughter as well as with proceedings in the civil courts of this country, and warned that on my arrival in England I should be hooted and pelted by the mob, and that the fate of Governor Wall awaited me; in fact, I believe that within living memory, the character of no man has suffered more from public indignation and execration than has mine. I admit, however, that the statements of interested and unscrupulous parties, which have been too hastily believed, may have justified the expression of public feeling against me. If I were really guilty of the accusations which have been brought against me, I should justly deserve the measure of punishment with which I have been threatened.

I have the consolation of knowing that before I left India the more respectable portion of the Indian press had honourably and candidly admitted that it was grossly misled by the misrepresentations of parties hostile to me, and that in making this acknowledgment it has done me all the justice in its power.

I did hope that the court-martial by which I am about to be tried would have afforded me the opportunity of meeting, not only the very limited and narrow charges on which it is at present proposed to try me, but of satisfying my countrymen how unjustly my character and conduct have been assailed.

I have hitherto, in deference to the well recognized rule of both the naval and military services, which on matters of duty and discipline enjoins that no officer shall enter into a controversy with the public press, persistently abstained from, in any manner, noticing the attacks to which I have been subjected; consequently I have heretofore been unable to offer any explanation of my conduct or to vindicate my character in any way whatever.

Under these circumstances, the perusal of the charges on which I am to be arraigned has produced in me a feeling of cruel disappointment, inasmuch as I am satisfied that the present charges will not enable me to give that account of my conduct which the justice of the case so imperatively demands. Independently, too, of my own wishes, I was led to believe, from the tenour of the debates in both Houses of Parliament, that an inquiry of the very fullest description would, on my return to England, be made; and it is my earnest entreaty that such inquiry shall now be ordered.

I therefore confidently appeal to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to cause the charges to be so extended as to afford me the opportunity of publicly meeting, not only the limited accusations on which I am informed I am to be tried, but also of refuting the allegations affecting me with reference to the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, the admission into hospital of Sergeant-Major Wakefield as a "raving maniac," and all the infamous slanders so pertinaciously circulated respecting me.

I have, &c.
T. R. Crawley,
Lieut.-Colonel, 6th Dragoons.

From the Adjutant-General to the Forces to Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

Horse, Guards, S.W.
Sir, 17th October, 1863.

With reference to your letter of the 14th instant concluding with the following words:

"I therefore confidently appeal to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to cause the charges to be so extended as to afford me the opportunity of publicly meeting, not only the limited accusations on which I am informed that I am to be tried, but also of refuting the allegations affecting me with reference to the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, the admission into hospital of Sergeant-Major Wakefield as a 'raving maniac,' and all the infamous slanders so pertinaciously circulated respecting me."

I am desired by His Royal Highness to inform you that he does not propose to make any alteration in, or addition to, the charges which have been already notified to you as the charges upon which you will be arraigned at the court-martial about to be held for your trial.

I have, &c.
J. Yorke Scarlett, A.G.

P.S.—I am desired to take this opportunity of asking on what date, after the 4th proximo, you will be prepared to meet the said charges.
J. Yorke Scarlett, A.G.

From Lieut.-Col. Crawley to the Adjutant General.

Sir, 5, Suffolk Street, 23d October 1863.

I have had the honour to receive your letter of the 17th instant, acquainting me that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief does not propose to make any alteration in or addition to the charges already notified to me as those upon which I am to be arraigned at the court-martial about to be held for my trial.

In reply I must express my exceeding great regret at this intimation, but I am very hopeful that His Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to reconsider the matter, for the reasons which I shall lay before him, as I am quite sure it is his wish that substantial justice shall be done to all the parties implicated in these transactions, and that the general public shall be satisfied by means of the pending inquiry that nothing is held back, either on the part of the prosecution or of the defence, which is essential to be made known for their clear and impartial judgment.

I am advised by my solicitor, who has carefully studied and considered all the documents submitted to him, together with the charges as they are now framed, with a view to preparing my defence, that the first charge is too vague in its nature to enable him satisfactorily to meet it. He informs me that in civil actions in like cases of supposed injury the judge would compel the prosecuting party to state in writing, as nearly as he could, the specific injuries complained of, and the dates when they were committed; and as he believes there is no different law or practice prevailing in courts-martial, he thinks that upon a proper application the same privilege will be now granted to me by His Royal Highness.

Again, my solicitor advises me that it is essential to my complete defence and justification before the public the charges should be further enlarged to enable me to put in evidence all the official correspondence concerning the

cause and particulars of the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley and his two companions, because this correspondence discloses every material circumstance connected with that procedure, and will, as he advises me, prove to the public that I only discharged my duty in the steps I took on that occasion.

I feel persuaded that the advice my solicitor has given to me is based upon his long experience, and as I have the fullest reliance on his judgment and in his desire to see substantial justice done both to me and to all who are concerned in the pending court-martial, I submit his matured suggestions with confidence to His Royal Highness, and venture to believe they will be graciously accepted.

I am most anxious that the court-martial should be proceeded with as soon as possible, and after I shall have received your reply to this application I shall be able to name on what date after the 4th proximo I shall be prepared to meet the charges, in accordance with the request contained in the postcript to your letter of 17th instant.

I have, &c.,
T. R. Crawley,
Lieut.-Colonel, 6th Dragoons.

From the Adjutant General to Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

Horse Guards, S.W.,
Sir, 31st October, 1863.

Having had the honour to lay before the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief your letter of the 23d instant, I am directed to acquaint you in reply, that His Royal Highness does not find therein any sufficient cause for deviating from the decision communicated to you in my letter of the 17th instant; and I am to add, with reference to your suggestion that the specific injuries complained of and the dates when they were committed should be stated in writing, that His Royal Highness is informed by his responsible legal adviser in matters of this nature that he sees no sufficient reason why that should be done.

I have, &c.,
J. Yorke Scarlett, A.G.

Lieut.-Col. Crawley to the Adjutant-General.

South Camp, Aldershot,
Sir, 5th November 1863.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated 31st ultimo, in reply to my letter of 23d idem, informing me that His Royal Highness does not find therein any sufficient cause for deviating from the decision communicated to me in your letter of 17th October, and with reference to my suggestion that the specific injuries complained of and the dates when they were committed should be stated in writing, His Royal Highness is informed by his responsible legal adviser that he sees no reason why that should be done.

I hope I shall be pardoned by His Royal Highness for expressing how much I lament his final decision on this point, as I cannot but feel that I shall have no opportunity on my trial to repel or to refute the terrible calumnies with which I have been assailed, nor to give that full and straightforward explanation of my conduct which is essential to its being properly understood by the public; and it will still be open to the unscrupulous men who have traduced me to persevere, as I understand is their declared intention, in their efforts to injure me in public estimation.

I bow, however, with all humility to His Royal Highness' decision, and have merely to add that I shall be prepared for the assembly of the court-martial on any day that may be named.

With these remarks I humbly submit myself to the judgment of the Court.

T. R. Crawley, Lt.-Col.,
Club House, Aldershot, 6th Iniskilling Dragoons.
17th Nov. 1863.

To this statement Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., Deputy Adjutant General at Head Quarters, who appears as prosecutor on the trial, makes the following reply:

"This is not a plea to the jurisdiction of the "Court, but a statement that the prisoner wishes "to be tried on some other charges than those on "which he has been arraigned, but these matters "have all been considered by the authorities who "have ordered this Court to be convened, and it has "been decided that the prisoner is to be arraigned "on the charges which have been submitted to this "Court, and which the Judge Advocate General has "decided are sufficient in law."

The Court is here closed for the purpose of considering the objections to the charges raised by Lieut.-Col. Crawley, and the answer made to those objections by the prosecutor, and it is of opinion that no sufficient reasons have been alleged in bar of trial; the Court is re-opened and Lieut.-Col. Crawley is informed of its decision; Lieut.-Col. Crawley states that it was not his wish to put in a protest in bar of trial, but simply to object to the charges as they are framed.

The following question is again put,—

Lieut.-Col. Crawley, are you guilty or not guilty of the charges preferred against you?—Not guilty.

Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B., the prosecutor, reads the statement, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

I appear before you with the Deputy Judge Advocate General on the part of the prosecution; and I think it my duty, both towards the Court and the prisoner, to state at the outset, with as much precision and clearness as I can, what are the issues which we consider to be raised by the charges on which the prisoner is arraigned, and to give the general outline and bearing of the evidence by which those issues will be supported.

The charges are two in number. The first charge alleges in substance that Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were subjected to great and grievous hardships and sufferings by reason of the unnecessary and undue severity with which the order for the close arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley was carried into effect, and that for this unnecessary and undue severity the prisoner was alone responsible.

To substantiate this charge it will be necessary to prove the following matters:

First, that Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were subjected to great and grievous hardships and sufferings;

Secondly, that those hardships and sufferings were caused by the unnecessary and undue severity with which the order for the close arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley was carried into effect; and

Thirdly, that for this unnecessary and undue severity the prisoner must be deemed responsible.

That part of the issue which is comprised in the words "great and grievous hardships and sufferings" involves several considerations, and will be supported by several distinct kinds of proof. Your attention will first be directed to what may be termed the mere physical incidents of the case. And with reference to these there will be produced before you models of the buildings in which the sergeant-major was confined; and you will be enabled to judge how far the place of confinement, the position of the sentry, and the other local incidents of the confinement, tended to produce the hardships and sufferings in question.

Secondly, your attention will be directed to the constitution and habits of the sergeant-major, and to the state of his wife's health at the time, in order that you may judge how such a man so circumstanced was likely to be affected by such a confinement.

Thirdly, you will have brought before you medical evidence of the actual consequences of the confinement; this will comprise generally the evidence respecting the hardships and sufferings sustained by Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife, and will enable you to determine whether those hardships and sufferings were great and grievous.

The next consideration will be, whether those hardships and sufferings were caused by the unnecessary and undue severity with which the order for the close arrest was carried into effect.

With reference to this part of the case, the models of the buildings and the position of the sentry will have a direct and obvious bearing, and you will be enabled readily to determine, whether, even assuming

it to have been right that the close arrest was to be strictly enforced for the length of time during which it was enforced, it was necessary, or even reasonable or proper, that the sentry should have been placed where he was placed ; and if not, whether the placing him in such a position did not show undue and unnecessary severity on the part of the authority, whomsoever you find him to be, who caused the sentry to be so placed.

With regard to the length of time during which the confinement lasted, it is important that I should show at the outset, with as much precision as the matter admits, the mode and degree in which I consider it to have a bearing on the case ; and I think it my duty to let it be distinctly understood that I do not consider blame to be imputable to the prisoner for the duration of the confinement, except in the exact manner and to the precise extent which I am now about to indicate.

It is to be borne in mind that the prisoner received an order from the Commander-in-chief at Bombay to keep Sergeant-Major Lilley in close arrest till the trial of Paymaster Smales was finally adjourned, and for the purposes of this trial that order may be regarded as legal. Therefore, for the mere circumstance of keeping the sergeant-major in close arrest so long as the order was in force, Lieut.-Col. Crawley cannot be held responsible. But the length of time during which the imprisonment actually lasted, and the indefinite duration which was assigned to it by the order, appear to me to become matters for your consideration, and to have a bearing on the first charge on which the prisoner stands arraigned, when it is remembered that, as the confinement (by the strange terms of the order) was to be uncertain in its duration, it ought to have been made by the officer intrusted with its execution as little grievous as possible from its very commencement ; and as the course of events seemed to be rendering the confinement one of a more protracted character than could have been intended to be assigned to it by the Commander-in-chief, it will be for you to consider whether some steps ought not to have been taken, either to ascertain whether any definite limit was intended to be assigned to it, or to represent to the authority who gave the order that the duration of the confinement seemed to be becoming greater than he could have intended it to be.

I therefore propose to submit for your consideration, whether, both in what the prisoner did do in the matter, and in what he failed to do in the matter, in respect to the duration of the confinement, undue severity was not shown towards Sergeant-Major Lilley. The evidence that will be brought before you in support of the allegation that the order for the close arrest was carried into effect with undue severity will have at the same time furnished proof that will enable you to determine the third point which I mentioned to you as requiring proof, viz., whether for the undue severity with which the close arrest was carried into effect the prisoner is to be deemed responsible. On this point I will not take up your time by going into details of evidence, for you will hear clear statements about it from several witnesses.

There is one more matter for your consideration, with reference to the first charge, on which I wish to make a few observations.

I have said that one branch of the evidence that will be submitted to you in support of that part of the issue that relates to the words "grievous hardships and sufferings" would be evidence of the actual consequences of the confinement upon the sergeant-major in respect of his health.

I think it my duty to state with precision what I consider to be the bearing of that evidence, and what limits seem properly assignable to it, so as to confine it strictly to the issue.

It will be proved to you that in the opinion of the medical gentlemen who made a post-mortem examination of the body the death was not traceable to any excess in drinking brandy or other spirituous liquors of any kind, but to heat apoplexy caused by the confinement, and that the annoyances to which Lilley was subjected during his confinement contributed to the breaking down of his health, and that had he not been in confinement there were no medical reasons to suppose that he would not have been in perfect health at the time when he died. Their opinion, therefore (which you will learn from their own mouths) is that the annoyances to which he was subjected, combined with the length of the confinement, were the sole known and assignable causes of his death. In this view of the case it is manifest that those annoyances in some degree contributed to cause his death, and that they did so, by in some degree tending to break down his health, and so to accelerate his end. That is a matter which will be submitted for your consideration, and it will be for you to determine whether so far the evidence of the medical gentlemen is not of weight as bearing on that part of the issue which is comprised in the words "great and grievous hardships and sufferings." For hardships and sufferings that in any appreciable degree contributed to kill a very strong man in so short a space of time seem to be fitly characterized as great and grievous.

The evidence of the medical gentlemen will therefore be laid before you, not as showing that the prisoner is chargeable with having caused the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, but only as evidence that so far as that death is in any degree (be that degree what it may) attributable to the hardships and sufferings he sustained, so far is it evidence that those hardships and sufferings were great and grievous.

The circumstance that the length of the confinement itself might have been far more instrumental in causing the death than the hardships and sufferings to which he was subjected during the confinement, becomes in this point of view, and to that exact extent, immaterial to the issue which you have to determine. For if it be granted that the death was mainly attributable to the length of the confinement, it still leaves as much operation to the hardships and sufferings as you may think the evidence warrants you in assigning to those causes, and therefore just to that extent, and no more, will the hardships and sufferings be proved to have been great and grievous.

I believe, that so far as regards the first charge, I have now shown sufficiently the nature and limits of the issues which I propose to support in evidence.

With regard to the second charge, the issue thereby raised is shortly this,—whether the prisoner's statement that "it was Lieutenant and Adjutant "Fitzsimon's fault if Sergeant-Major Lilley's wife "had been incommoded or annoyed by the precau-"tion taken for the sergeant-major's safe custody" is correct; and if it be not correct, whether at the time when the prisoner made the statement he knew that Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon had acted in the matter by his (the prisoner's) express order and direction.

It may be of service here to call your attention to one or two dates. The prisoner made this statement to the court-martial on the 7th June 1862. Sergeant-Major Lilley gave his evidence to that Court on the 7th May 1862, so that the inconvenience and annoyance to his wife then spoken of by the sergeant-major must have occurred some time between the 26th April, on which day he was placed in arrest, and the 7th May.

It will be proved to you that up to the time of Lilley's giving his evidence the prisoner's orders about the position of the sentry had been most positive and precise, and issued in a manner that made it unlikely that they would not be attended to.

That these orders were given by the prisoner himself in the Orderly Room to Lieutenant Fitzsimon, in the presence and hearing of several witnesses, a very few days before the 7th May, notwithstanding objection being raised to them by Lieutenant and

Adjutant Fitzsimon himself and Sergeant-Major Cotton at the time of their being given, on the ground that they would, if enforced, cause inconvenience to Mrs. Lilley and annoyance to her husband. If this be proved to the satisfaction of the Court, it will be for you to consider whether Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon could have been to blame for what took place with regard to the posting of the sentries, and whether the prisoner on the 7th June, when he made this statement could have really thought that Lieutenant Fitzsimon was to blame for it.

I think it right in conclusion to state, that so far as the prisoner is concerned the legality of the order for the confinement of Sergeant-Major Lilley will not be called in question.

I shall now proceed to call my witnesses.

A. Horsford, Lieut.-Col.

J. Scollick, Esq.

1st Witness for Prosecution.

Jonathan Scollick, Chief Clerk in the Judge Advocate General's Office, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1. Are you the chief clerk in the Judge Advocate General's office ?—I am.

2. Do you produce a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial held at Mhow for the trial of Paymaster Smales ?—I do.

3. Was a certified copy of that court-martial made by the order of the House of Commons ?—A certified copy was made.

4. Do you produce a copy of that court-martial that was printed by the order of the House of Commons ?—I do.

Asks the Court to admit that printed copy instead of the original proceedings, as it is inconvenient to leave them here, and they cannot be appended to the proceedings of this court-martial.

The Court consents to receive the printed copy.

The prisoner consents to receive the printed copy subject to inaccuracies.

The prisoner has no question to put, and this witness withdraws.

Major J. H. Champion.

2d Witness for Prosecution.

Major James Hyde Champion of the Bombay Staff (Assistant Adjutant-General to the Mhow Division of the Bombay Army), appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

5. Are you a major of the Bombay Staff Corps and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Mhow Division ?—I am.

6. Are those models produced before the Court correct models of the two bungalows in which Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined ?—The first one is to the best of my belief correct, but the building was pulled down before the model was complete, it is the model of similar quarters now in existence in Mhow; the second is a correct model of the quarters in which the sergeant-major lived.

The prisoner applies for permission to postpone his cross-examination of this witness until to-morrow.

The prosecutor makes no objection, but hopes that in the other stages of the proceedings the cross-examination may follow at once on the examination-in-chief.

The Court has no objection.

This witness withdraws.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

3d Witness for Prosecution.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Joseph Fitzsimon (6th Dragoons), appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

7. Were you adjutant of the 6th Dragoons on the 26th April 1862, at Mhow ?—I was.

8. Had you any communication with Lieut.-Col. Crawley on that day on the subject of the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley ?—I had.

9. State what occurred.—On the 26th April 1862, I was sent for to Lieut.-Col. Crawley's house at Mhow. Colonel Crawley on that occasion asked me if I knew whether there was a conspiracy going on against him. I said I was not aware of it. He said I did not do my duty as adjutant; I should know every thing. He told me that Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley, Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield, and Troop Sergeant-Major Duval were in conspiracy against him. He ordered me to place them under arrest, which I did. I asked him if sentries were to be placed over them. He told me that he would let me know later, as he first wished to speak to the general about it. Subsequently he gave me a written order to place sentries over them.

Lieut. and Adj T. J. Fitzsimon.

10. Is this the order you received from Lieut.-Col. Crawley ?—Yes.

The order is read as follows :

Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley, Troop Sergeant-Major Duval, and Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield to be placed in close arrest, with a sentry over the quarters occupied by each of them, with orders to allow no person whatever to hold communication, verbal or written, with the prisoners until further orders. Sergeant-Major Cotton will perform the duties of regimental sergeant-major during the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley or until further orders.

T. R. Crawley,
Lieut.-Colonel, Commanding
Mhow, 26th April 1862. 6th Dragoons.

11. What did you do on receiving that order ?—I went to acting Regimental Sergeant-Major Cotton, gave him the order, and told him to have sentries posted accordingly. I did not march the sentries to their posts, but after they were posted I inspected them, and made them give over their orders.

12. Where was the first sentry you visited ?—In the verandah outside the bungalow.

13. Had you any subsequent communication with Colonel Crawley about the mode in which the sentries were to be placed ?—I had.

14. State what occurred?—A few days subsequently Lieut.-Col. Crawley said to me, in the regimental orderly room, Persons have had intercourse with the prisoners; and he asked me if I knew what close arrest meant; he said that close arrest meant a sentry was not to lose sight of his prisoner night or day, and he gave me orders that the sentry should be placed inside, so that he should not lose sight of his prisoner night or day.

15. Did anything else pass about Sergeant-Major Lilley ?—Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major Cotton made a remark to Colonel Crawley that Lilley was a married man. Colonel Crawley answered to the following effect,—officer or soldier, married or single, I do not care, or I do not care a damn, (I believe that word was used) the duty shall be done. He ordered acting Sergeant-Major Cotton to go and see it done. I also remarked, to the best of my recollection, on that occassion, that Mrs. Lilley was sick, and that her husband was obliged to rub liniment on her chest every day.

16. Do you remember who was present on that occasion ?—Major Swindley, Captain Weir, Quartermaster Wooden, and I think acting Regimental Sergeant-Major Cotton; I am not certain about him, but if he was not there, he was in the room just outside.

17. What did you do after receiving these orders from Lieut.-Col. Crawley?—I submitted a written order for the posting of sentries to Lieut.-Col. Crawley for his approval; he added one or two words to it in his own handwriting, I then gave the order to acting Regimental Sergeant Major Cotton, that he might place the sentries accordingly.

18. Have you got those orders, or a copy of them ?—I have not.

19. I believe you were invalided about that time, and Cornet Snell became acting adjutant; on what day was that ?—On the 4th or 5th of May.

20. On what day did you resume your duties as adjutant ?—On the 16th May, I think.

21. When did you cease to do do duty as adjutant?—I was suspended, I think, on 22d May.

22. How long have you known Sergeant Major Lilley ?—Since the year 1859.

23. What character did he bear for sobriety?—The highest character.

24. Did you ever see him intoxicated ?—I have never seen him intoxicated.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

25. Had he ever been reduced?—He was always Sergeant-Major whilst I knew him.

26. Was his name entered in the defaulter book?—I think never.

27. Did you ever visit the sentries who were posted over Sergeant-Major Lilley?—I never visited the sentries over Lilley as orderly officer.

28. Did you ever receive orders to remove sentries from inside Lilley's quarters?—Never.

29. Do you recollect any orders being given about Sergeant-Major Lilley having exercise?—Yes.

30. Do you recollect the date?—I cannot state the date, but the order was given some time after the arrest.

The prisoner here objects to the nature of the questions.

31. After the publication of the proceedings of the Mhow Court-martial, did you take any steps with reference to the statement made about you by Lieut.-Col. Crawley; if so, state what you did, and when?—On my return from leave at Lucknow I wrote a letter addressed to the acting adjutant of the regiment for the information of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, the commander-in-chief in India; this letter I wrote in consequence of the remarks made by his excellency regarding me in the court-martial at Mhow, and also in consequence of certain remarks made by Colonel Crawley in his reply at that court-martial. On the day after I forwarded that letter Colonel Crawley sent for me to his house, made several remarks on my letter, and gave it back to me, saying, if I wished, he would forward it, or I might make any changes in it. I took the letter back, and after consideration I sent the letter again, requesting it might be forwarded. I also made changes in it.

The letter is read as follows:

From Lieutenant T. J. Fitzsimon, 6th Dragoons, to Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Davis, 6th Dragoons.

Sir, Mhow, 3d November 1862.

I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to lay the following explanation relative to the remarks of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose on my conduct, and with reference to the statements made by Lieut.-Col. Crawley in his reply on the court-martial of Mr. Smales, late Paymaster 6th Dragoons, before the commanding officer, and beg that he may be good enough to transmit the same for the favourable consideration of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, commander-in-chief in India.

1. I have most respectfully to state, that I extremely regret that his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose should consider my testimony before the Court most unsatisfactory and evasive. I beg to remark that the period of time which had elapsed since the event occurred to which my evidence referred rendered it impossible for me to state on oath, except to the best of my belief and recollection, all the events as they happened, and doubtless many circumstances were not so clearly impressed on my memory as they might have been, had not my time and mind been so deeply occupied by the official duties of my position as regimental adjutant.

2. His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose has remarked reprehensibly on my conduct with regard to the carelessness and neglect of duty, as adjutant, displayed by me in posting the sentries on the quarters of the late Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and Troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval, when placed in close arrest.

I respectfully beg to state that I simply carried out the orders of Lieut.-Col. Crawley, my commanding officer, in all that I did in this matter. I was ordered, in the first instance, to place Serjeant-Majors Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval in close arrest, which I did, and had sentries posted outside the doors of their quarters. Sometime after Lieut.-Col. Crawley, in the orderly room, said that persons held correspondence with the prisoners, and told me to place the sentries inside, with strict orders that they were not to let the prisoners out of their sight night or day.

When I received the above order several persons were present, one of whom remarked that Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley was a married man Lieut.-Col. Crawley said he did not care, and distinctly gave me the order to place the sentries so that they should not lose sight of the prisoners night or day. The officers who were present in the orderly room at the time can doubtless remember the circumstance.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

3. I have, lastly, respectfully to observe, that Lieut.-Col. Crawley in his reply on the court-martial observes that I was so blind that "I could not distinguish any person at five yards distance, so as to be sure of his identity."

I most respectfully beg to assure his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose that I am not blind; and three medical officers, who have examined my eyes, testify that there is no abnormal appearance which might lead any person to suppose that I was blind.

I most respectfully beg to state that I have taken the liberty to bring this matter before his Excellency, not through any feeling of disrespect or animus towards Lieut.-Col. Crawley, my commanding officer, but simply to remove the unfavourable impression of a supposed physical defect, so ruinous to my future military prospects.

4. I should have had the honour to bring the above statements earlier to the notice of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, but I had not read the remarks of his Excellency, nor the reply of Lieut.-Col. Crawley, until my arrival at the head quarters of the regiment a few days ago, having been on leave of absence since last June.

I have, &c.

T. J. Fitzsimon,
Lieutenant, 6th Dragoons.

True copy of a true copy.
J. H. Champion, Major,
Assistant Adjutant General, M.D.A.

About fifteen days after writing that letter Colonel Crawley again sent for me, and read out a letter from Major Champion, who wrote it, as I am under an impression, by order of Major-General Farrell. The purport of that letter was,——

Prisoner here asks for the production of the letter.

The Prosecutor says it shall be produced, if possible.

Prisoner objects to purport of letter being stated.

32. State what happened after you heard that letter?—I applied to have my letter withdrawn, as Major-General Farrell stated if it were forwarded it would be an act of insubordination on my part.

Prosecutor here produces a letter, and asks witness:

33. Do you believe that the letter produced is the letter that was read to you?—I believe it is.

34. (*Question from prisoner.*) What is the document now placed in witness's hand?—A letter from Major Champion, dated 12th November 1862, above alluded to.

The letter is handed into Court.

The Court does not consider it necessary to receive this letter, as it has reference to Lieut. Fitzsimon and not to the case before it.

To this the prosecutor remarks, that it is proposed to put in these letters in order to show on what ground Lieut. Fitzsimon did not at that time press his present complaint against Lieut.-Colonel Crawley, but if the Court does not wish to receive the letters the prosecutor will not press their being admitted.

The Court is here closed for the purpose of considering the remarks of the prosecutor.

The Court decides on receiving the letter.

The Court is re-opened.

The letter is read:

From the Assistant Adjutant-General M.D.A. to the Officer Commanding 6th Dragoons.

Head Quarters M.D.A., Mhow, 12th November 1862.

Sir,

The Major-General Commanding M.D.A. has instructed me to state that he wishes Lieutenant Fitzsimon to be made acquainted with his views on the appeal he has submitted to you. I am therefore to request that you will have the goodness to inform Lieutenant Fitzsimon that the major-general views his conduct, in appealing against the reprimand he justly received from the president and members of the general court-martial, and from his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, to be a very insubordinate course, and highly dangerous to his own prospects.

2. The major-general gathers from your own letter, No. 429, that you have already pointed this out to him, and endeavoured to open his eyes to the perversion he labours under; but to make sure of this, and in order that he may have full opportunity of judging what the opinion of superior authority must be on his ill-judged appeal, you are permitted to give him the opportunity of withdrawing it after he has persued your letter, No. 429. And should he, after so doing, fail to percieve that he is likely to bring on himself professional ruin, the major-general will then

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

forward his appeal with his remarks on the same for the consideration of the commander-in-chief.

3. In carrying out these instructions you should call him to your quarters, and give him the papers and allow him to consider them undisturbed, but he is not to be permitted to take these papers to his own quarters.

The major-general's advice to Lieutenant Fitzsimon is, thankfully to withdraw what he has written.

I have, &c.

J. H. CHAMPION, Major,
Assistant Adjutant General, M.D.A.

True copy.
J. H. Champion, Major,
Assistant Adjutant General, M.D.A.

At half-past ten o'clock the Court adjourns for half an hour.

At two o'clock the Court re-assembles.

The examination of Lieutenant Fitzsimon is continued.

35. What did you do on being recommended to withdraw your letter?—I wrote a conditional letter of withdrawal, of which I produce a copy.

The letter is read to the Court.

From Lieutenant T. J. Fitzsimon, 6th Dragoons, to Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Davies, 6th Dragoons.

Sir, Mhow, 19th November 1862.

As Major-General Farrell informed me through my commanding officer that it would be an act of insubordination on my part to forward my statement for the information of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, I have the honour to request that I may be allowed to withdraw the same.

I have, &c.
T. J. FITZSIMON,
Lieutenant 6th Dragoons.

36. What then happened?—I was again sent for to Colonel Crawley's house. Colonel Crawley read out to me a letter from Major Champion, in which it was stated I was to assign no reason for withdrawing my letter.

Prisoner here asks for Major Champion's letter to be read.

Witness states it was an extract of what he thought was a private letter to Colonel Crawley.

The extract is read.

Statement by Major Champion, Assistant Adjutant General M.D.A.

Mhow, 11th July 1863.

Major-General Farrell received an appeal from Lieutenant Fitzsimon relative to the censure passed on him by Sir Hugh Rose a day or two prior to the 12th November 1862.

I was desired to ask Lieutenant Fitzsimon to wait on the major-general at his orderly room on the morning of the 12th November. I and Lieutenant Gayer, A.D.C. were present, and Colonel Crawley was not present. The major-general spoke to Lieutenant Fitzsimon about his appeal; he did so in the kindest manner. I well remember that he alluded to the case of Captain Robertson, 4th Dragoon Guards, and said "You must quite understand your acts in this matter are to be purely voluntary. If on consideration you wish to withdraw your appeal, do so; if you wish it to go on, I will forward it for you, and if it results to do you harm, I cannot help it. I have told you what my opinion is, and I have been 45 years in the service; so take that opinion, as it is meant, for your good;" or words to like effect.

The general desired me then to draw up an official letter to be given to Lieutenant Fitzsimon, through Colonel Crawley, with all the papers, viz., his appeal and Colonel Crawley's letter, No. 429, commenting thereon. I submitted letter 1541 to the general, he amended it slightly, and it was copied out, and sent by me to Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

Colonel Crawley found that illness on the 13th prevented Lieutentant Fitzsimon coming to his quarters, and it was not till the forenoon of 17th November that Lieutenant Fitzsimon, at Colonel Crawley's house, had the undisturbed perusal of the papers, and after that he withdrew. On the 19th he wrote a letter "withdrawing," as the general considered his appeal to be insubordinate; that letter was returned to him, through his commanding officer, with the following demi-official letter, written by order and approved of by General Farrell.

Mhow, 21st November.

My dear Colonel Crawley,

The General does not consider this letter (from Lieutenant Fitzsimon) to be a properly worded one. It might be inferred that Lieutenant Fitzsimon writes under intimidation, whereas the General, in his mature judgement, and from a feeling of kindness to a young officer he thought likely to run himself into trouble, allowed him to have the benefit of reading your counter report and so much of the General's own opinion as he thought fit to state in the (official) letter, No. 1541, of 12th November.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

You are therefore to send for Lieutenant Fitzsimon, and desire him to state in writing simply "if he desires to avail himself of the General's kind permission to withdraw."

Lieutenant Fitzsimon is to make his decision on his own free judgment, so that any allusion in his letter to other reasons cannot be permitted by you.

Yours very sincerely,
(Signed) J. H. CHAMPION, Major.

(True copy in my possession.)

I then received on the 22d or 23d November the following letter. I showed it to the General, who told me to return the appeal to Colonel Crawley, and to let the matter rest.

From Lieutenant Fitzsimon, 6th Dragoons, to Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Davies, 6th Dragoons.

Sir, Mhow, 22d November 1862.

With reference to the assistant adjutant general's letter read to me on the 17th instant, I have the honour to request that I may be allowed to withdraw the statement I forwarded through my commanding officer for the favourable consideration of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. T. FITZSIMON,
Lieut. 6th Dragoons.

(True copy of original letter in my office records.)

The above is on my honour a correct statement of facts, and has been sent by me to General Farrell, and shown to Colonels Crawley and Prior, by me,

J. H. CHAMPION, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General M.D.A.

37. Is this the original of your second letter of withdrawal?—It is.

The letter is read as follows:

From Lieutenant T. J. Fitzsimon, 6th Dragoons, to Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Davies, 6th Dragoons.

Sir, Mhow, 22nd November 1862.

With reference to the assistant adjutant general's letter read to me on the 17th instant, I have the honour to request that I may be allowed to withdraw the statement I forwarded through my commanding officer for the favourable consideration of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose.

I have, &c.
T. J. FITZSIMON,
Lieutenant, 6th Dragoons.

T. R. Crawley, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 6th Dragoons.

38. What is your present position in the regiment?—My present position is lieutenant and adjutant of the regiment, but not doing duty.

The prisoner defers until to-morrow cross-examining this witness.

39. (*Question from the Court.*) In what year did what you have stated happen?—In 1862.

Witness wishes to add that what he has stated as the conversation between him and Colonel Crawley may not be word for word correct, but the substance is.

The prisoner admits all the letters.

The witness withdraws.

Patrick Blake.

Private PATRICK BLAKE, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

4th Witness for Prosecution.

40. When were you corporal of the guard on Sergeant-Major Lilley?—On the 1st May 1862.

41. On that occasion where did you post the sentry?—Outside the sergeant-major's door.

42. What happened to you in consequence?—I was confined.

43. On what crime were you confined?—For neglect of duty.

44. In what way?—For not posting the sentry inside.

45. Were orders given to you to post him inside?—I did not receive any orders.

46. After your having been placed in arrest what occurred?—I was tried by regimental court-martial,

Patrick Blake.

47. Do you remember the charge on which you were tried?—Neglect of duty.

The prisoner defers until to-morrow cross-examining this witness.

The witness withdraws.

E. G. Syms, Esq.

5th Witness for Prosecution.

Edward Griffiths Syms, confidential Clerk at the Adjutant General's Office, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn, states that he produces before the Court the original proceedings of the regimental court-martial, held at Mhow on the 5th May 1862, on Private Blake.

The proceedings are read.

Proceedings of a regimental court-martial assembled at Mhow on the 5th day of May 1862, by order of Lieut.-Col. T. R. Crawley, Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons, bearing date 4th day of May 1862.

President:

Captain F. G. S. Curtis, 6th Dragoons.

Members:

Lieutenant R. Davies, 6th Dragoons.
Lieutenant H. Stevenson, 6th Dragoons.
Lieutenant A. F. Stewart, 6th Dragoons.
Cornet S. Davies, 6th Dragoons.

No. 317, Private and Lance-Corporal Patrick Blake, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons is brought a prisoner before the Court.

The order for convening the Court having been produced and read, and the names of the president and other officers appointed to serve upon the Court having also been read over in the hearing of the prisoner, the following question is put by the president to the prisoner:—

Question. Patrick Blake, you have heard read over the names of the president and other officers appointed to sit on your court-martial.

Have you any objection to be tried by the President or by any of the officers appointed for this duty?

Answer. None.

The president and members being duly sworn, the prisoner, No. 317 Private and Lance-Corporal Patrick Blake of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, is arraigned upon the following charge:—

Charge. For having, at Mhow, on or about the 1st day of May 1862, when corporal of the guard, neglected to post the sentries over certain prisoners according to the regimental orders delivered to him.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

Question from the Court. Patrick Blake, are you guilty or not guilty of the crime laid to your charge?

Answer. Not guilty.

1st witness for the prosecution. No. 47, Sergeant E. Mills, 6th Dragoons, being duly sworn, and the charges read to him, informs the Court as follows:—

I was sergeant of the main guard on 1st May 1862 at Mhow. I had an extra guard of nine men under Lance-Corporal Patrick Blake. I read out the regimental order to them in presence of the whole of the guard. I warned the corporal to be very particular in posting his sentries,—at six, eight, and ten o'clock. I ordered him to give the sentries orders that no one was to be allowed to enter the bungalows where the prisoners were except the native servants, who were to be searched going in and coming out; and if there was any written document it was immediately to be brought to me. About 20 minutes to 12 o'clock, p.m., I called on Private Gurgen to accompany me as an escort, and on visiting Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield I found the sentry properly posted inside, and on visiting the sentry over Troop Sergeant-Major Duvall I found him outside. I asked him the reason of his being outside, and he said that Corporal Blake had posted him outside because there was no light inside. On visiting the sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley I found the sentry outside, when he said he had been posted outside by Corporal Blake, as there was no light inside. I came back to the guard, and asked the corporal why they were not posted inside; when he told me there was no light, and that they were better outside. I told him I must report him to Sergeant-Major Cotton for neglect of duty, who ordered him to be placed in arrest. I did so.

Question by prisoner. Did you read out from the regimental order as to where the sentry was to be posted, whether outside or inside?

Answer. No. I gave him the order verbally,—that the sentry was to be posted inside.

The prisoner declines cross-examining any further.

2d evidence for the prosecution. No. 51, Private William Quinn, of the 6th Dragoons, being duly sworn, and the charge read, informs the Court as follows:— *E. G. Syms, Esq.*

I was on the main guard and home line guard on 1st May 1862 at Mhow. The sergeant of the guard took me round between 11 and 12 p.m. to visit the sentries. When we came to Sergeant Duvall's quarters I saw the sentry walking outside the verandah. We then went on to Sergeant-Major Lilley's, and I saw the sentry walking outside the doorway.

3d evidence for the prosecution. No. 1271, Private Thomas Newton of the 6th Dragoons, being duly sworn, and the charge read to him, informs the Court as follows:—

I was posted as sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley on the night of May 1st 1862 at Mhow at 10 p.m., with strict orders to watch the prisoner and not lose sight of him. I was posted outside the bungalow.

Question by prisoner. When Sergeant Mills paraded the relief at 10 o'clock did you hear him give any order as to where the sentry was to be placed?

Answer. I did not at 10 o'clock. I heard him say so when he read the orders out at 6 p.m., when the guard mounted.

The prisoner declines cross-examining this witness any further.

4th evidence for the prosecution. No. 1380, Private Charles Golding of the 6th Dragoons, being duly sworn, and the charge read to him, informs the Court as follows:—

I was on guard on 1st May 1862 at Mhow. I was posted as sentry at 10 o'clock outside Sergeant-Major Duvall's bungalow. I was there when the sergeant came round to visit the sentries. I was posted as sentry by Corporal Blake.

Question by prisoner. When Sergeant Mills paraded the relief at 10 o'clock did you hear him give me any order regarding the posting of the sentries?

Answer. I do not recollect his giving any order at that hour.

Question by prisoner. Did you hear Sergeant Mills give any order regarding the posting of the sentries at 6 p.m. that evening

Answer. I heard Sergeant Mills give the order that the sentries were to be posted inside the bungalows when we were changing guards.

The prisoner declines cross-examining any further.

The prosecution here closes and the prisoner is put upon his defence.

Defence.

The prisoner, Lance-Corporal Patrick Blake being put on his defence states, "That he did not understand the order given by Sergeant Mills, and throws himself on the mercy of the Court."

The prisoner having closed his defence, the Court is cleared for the purpose of deliberating upon the whole of the proceedings.

Finding.

The Court having maturely weighed the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, are of opinion that he, the prisoner, No. 317 Private Patrick Blake of the 6th Dragoons, is guilty of the charge preferred against him.

The Court being re-opened the prisoner is again brought before it.

Cornet and Acting Adjutant W. T. Snell of the 6th Dragoons, being duly sworn, is questioned by the Court.

Question from the Court. Has the prisoner been warned that his former convictions would be brought in evidence against him?

Answer. There are none.

Question from the Court. State what you know of the prisoner's general character; how long has he been in the service; and what is his age?

Answer. His general character is good; he has been 18 years and 4 months in the service; and his age 37 years 7 months.

Question from the Court. To what class does the prisoner belong?

Answer. He is in the 1st class.

The Court is again cleared.

Sentence.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charge preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, and taking into consideration the absence of former convictions and general good character, do now sentence him, the prisoner, No. 317 Lance-Corporal Patrick

E. G. Syms, Esq. Blake of the 6th Dragoons, to undergo imprisonment for a period of 42 days.

F. G. S. Curtis,
Captain 6th Dragoons,
Mhow, May 5th 1862. President.

The Court having performed its duty in awarding No. 317 Lance-Corporal Patrick Blake, 6th Dragoons, a punishment commensurate with the offence he has committed, begs most respectfully to recommend him to mercy on account of his long service and general good character.

F. G. S. Curtis,
Captain 6th Dragoons,
Mhow, May 5th 1862. President.

Approved and confirmed.

T. R. Crawley, Lieut.-Col.,
Mhow, 6th May 1862. Commanding 6th Dragoons.

Remarks.

The prisoner has been found guilty of a very serious offence against discipline,—under the circumstances of the case one of the most serious he could well have committed.

I attribute his crime rather to stupidity and ignorance of his duties than to any intentional lapse from the path of duty, and taking into consideration his long service and very good character,—not having appeared in the Regimental Defaulter Book for years,—I feel that I can safely accede to the recommendation of the Court in his favour, and that without endangering discipline I may remit the punishment of imprisonment awarded by the Court.

The prisoner will rejoin his troop as a private Dragoon.

T. R. Crawley, Lieut.-Col.,
Mhow, 7th May 1862. Commanding 6th Dragoons.

The proceedings read on parade on the 8th May 1862.

R. Davies, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant 6th Dragoons.

The witness withdraws.

Sergeant Edward Mills. Sergeant Edward Mills of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

6th Witness for Prosecution.

48. On what day did you first mount guard on Sergeant-Major Lilley ?—On the 1st of May 1862.

49. What occurred on that occasion ?—On visiting the sentries at 20 minutes before 12 o'clock, I found the sentry posted over Sergeant-Major Lilley outside his bungalow. I asked him why he was outside, he said it was where the corporal had placed him. I went to the guard room and called the corporal out. I asked him why he planted the sentry outside ; he gave me no reason, but asked me not to report him. I immediately reported him to acting Sergeant-Major Cotton, who ordered him to be placed in arrest immediately. I sent him to his room and got another corporal ; he was brought before the Commanding Officer next day, and sent back for Regimental Court-martial.

50. Can you state the amount of exercise Sergeant-Major Lilley was allowed to receive ?—One hour in the morning and one in the evening.

51. When was the order to that effect given ?—I do not know.

52. Was the sergeant-major accompanied ?—Yes, always.

53. In the same manner ?—No ; the first time they used to go jogging round the race course ; the second time the sergeant walked 15 or 20 yards in rear of the prisoner on the general parade ground.

54. Do you recollect when orders came for altering the mode of accompanying the sergeant-major ?—I do not know. *Sergeant Edward Mills.*

55. What sort of man was Sergeant-Major Lilley, and what were his habits ?—He consumed a great deal of liquor, he drank very heavy, and could carry a great deal. I should describe him as a great coarse ignorant man.

56. Have you ever seen him drunk ?—I have very often.

57. Did you ever see him drunk on duty ?—No, never.

58. Was he a man of active stirring habits ?—He rode about a great deal on a pony, but he could not walk for he had bad feet.

59. Did you mount guard a second time over Sergeant-Major Lilley ?—I did, on the night of the 19th, and all day of the 20th May.

60. Was there any alteration in the orders between the first and second time of your mounting guard ?—The second time the medical officer was allowed to see the prisoner ; the first time no one was allowed except the native servant, who was to be searched going out and coming in.

61. Can you point out the spot where the sentry was posted when you first mounted guard ?—(Witness answers this and following similar questions with the assistance of the models)—Outside altogether the bungalow.

62. Where did you find the sentry the second time you visited him ?—Inside ; in the servant's room.

63. When you mounted guard on the 19th and 20th May do you recollect where your sentries were posted ?—In the verandah that night, because the sergeant-major slept on his couch in the verandah.

64. During your tour of duty did the sergeant-major retire inside his bungalow ?—I cannot answer, as I only visited the sentries at uncertain hours.

65. Did you ever find your sentries anywhere than outside during your tour of duty ?—I have.

66. What were the orders of the sentry posted on the sergeant-major ?—To keep his post till properly relieved by a non-commissioned officer of the guard ; on no account to lose sight of his prisoner except when he went to the watercloset ; if he went into the verandah he was to accompany him there, and no one was to be allowed in except the medical officer and the native servant, who was to be searched going in and out ; any written document or notes to be seized by the sentry and given to the sergeant of the guard and taken to the adjutant for the commanding officer's inspection. These orders were signed by the adjutant and the acting adjutant.

67. Do you know what has become of those orders ?—I do not.

68. Do you happen to know why the sergeant-major was removed from one bungalow to another ?—Because one was pulled down to build new barracks.

The prisoner requests to be allowed to defer his cross-examination.

The witness withdraws.

It being four o'clock the Court is adjourned until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Second Day, 18th November 1863.

The Court assembles at 11 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment ; the same members present as yesterday.

Lieut. Fitzsimon. Lieutenant and Adjutant Thomas Joseph Fitzsimon, 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and, on his former oath, is questioned. *Lieut. Fitzsimon.*

3d Witness for Prosecution recalled.

69. Do you remember when the order was first given that the sentries were to be placed inside Sergeant-Major Lilley's quarters ?—I cannot remember, but I think it must have been before the 5th of May.

70. Why must it have been in your opinion before the 5th of May ?—Because I think it was on the 5th of May a non-commissioned officer was tried by court-martial for having posted the sentry outside instead of inside.

The witness withdraws.

The prisoner requests he may be allowed to cross-examine the witnesses in the order in which they gave their evidence.

The Court assents to this.

The prisoner requests he may be furnished with copies of the examination of witnesses for the pro-

Lieut. Fitzsimon

secution taken before the Judge Advocate General at Mhow by the order of the General Commanding in Chief in India, as he believes.

The Court is not in possession of any such examination, and knows nothing about it.

The prosecutor here states if the Court wishes to have an answer to the prisoner's request it shall be given in writing.

The Court requires the answer.

The prosecutor puts in the written answer, which is read, as follows :

No examinations were taken on behalf of the prosecution in India. It is believed that the answer given upon this matter by me yesterday is correct; namely, that with a view of ascertaining what witnesses ought to be sent from India to England, as well for the prosecution as for the defence, the authorities in Bombay examined several soldiers about their knowledge of what they thought to be the material facts of the case. But how these examinations were conducted, in the presence of whom, or whether correctly reported, the prosecution have no knowledge; and as they cannot make any use of them before this Court on the part of the Crown, it is submitted to this Court that the prisoner cannot do so either.

After a certain number of these examinations had been taken, Sir Hugh Rose issued an order that all the persons whose evidence could by any possibility be needed should be sent over to England, and then no more examinations (so far as is known to the prosecutor) were taken.

71. Is it known whether those examinations were taken on oath ?—It is known they were not.

Major J. H. Champion.

2d Witness for Prosecution cross-examined.

Major JAMES HYDE CHAMPION, of the Bombay Staff, (Assistant Adjutant General to the Mhow Division of the Bombay Army), is recalled into Court to be cross-examined by the prisoner on his former oath:

72. You are able to speak to both the bungalows in which Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined in the course of his arrest ?—Yes, I am.

73. What is your opinion as to the first bungalow in respect of its accommodation ?—That it is very full and ample, far larger than is usually allotted to sergeants in India.

74. Was it originally built as a staff sergeant's quarters ?—Yes, it was.

75. Can you state how many rooms it contained, and the measurement of them ; how many doors were there, windows and ventilators ?—I cannot state all these points without reference to the model. The dimensions of the large room I recollect to have been 34 feet long by 16, the two inner rooms 14 feet by 16, and the two rear rooms about 10 feet square.

76. Will you have the goodness to explain the models to the Court in detail ?—This is the building (pointing to the model). It stands on the parade ground. The front of the building is where the verandah is, facing east. You enter by the verandah by two doors into the large room. The large room has a roof of masonry vaulted ; that roof is shielded by a temporary grass roof. The inner bed rooms are roofed in the same manner. The inner wall dividing the two rooms has a doorway and door in the centre. The rear of those rooms has each a doorway leading into the smaller rooms, which are used as bathing rooms. There are windows on the north and south sides, which ventilate those apartments. The models (on the table before the Court) are constructed on the scale of two feet to one inch, and the thickness of the masonry walls is accurately represented ; the thickness being two feet fully.

77. Had Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife, during his confinement in the first bungalow, free access to five rooms and a verandah ?—To the best of my belief he had.

78. Did you ascertain whether it was the same quarter as that occupied by Lilley before his arrest ? —Yes, it was.

79. Was the first place of Lilley's confinement a bomb-proof building formerly used as stables which had since been pulled down as unfit for the occupation of troops, and is that a correct description of the first bungalow ?—No, it is not.

Major J. H. Champion.

80. Was the place in which Lilley was confined more like an oven than a human habitation ; is that a true state of things ?—No, it is not a true account of the state of things.

81. Was the first bungalow like the Black Hole of Calcutta, or the hold of a slave ship ; is that true ?—No, it is not.

82. Did Captain Day, Acting Paymaster, with wife, and two or more children, and the usual establishment of servants, occupy a similar house ?—He did for several months.

83. Is the counterpart of this bungalow now the female hospital of the regiment ?—Of the 6th Dragoons, it is.

84. Did you ascertain when Lilley moved into the second bungalow ?—On or about the 12th May 1862.

85. Was the second bungalow similar to the quarters occupied by the married families of the Inniskilling Dragoons from December 1861 to June 1863 ? —It was similar, but it had one point in advantage over many of the married quarters, inasmuch as it was at the end of the range of barracks, and therefore had the verandah at two sides of the room, which central barrack quarters had not.

86. Will you be good enough to describe the model of the second bungalow to the Court ?—It is (pointing to the model) constructed on the same scale as the other model. It represents a long range of barracks at Mhow, in which the 6th Dragoons are quartered. The east side is here, the south side here. On the south face is a glass door and two glass windows leading into a room 23 feet by 14. The only other outlet to that room is a door on the east side leading into a room 14 feet by 7, out of which room is a doorway leading into the east verandah, which is 15 feet wide, and communicates with the south verandah of the same width into which there is a glass door. Those two rooms were roofed by double tiles with a ventilator, and the verandah is roofed with single tiles. The height of the wall on the south side is about 12½ feet, and that of the north wall about 18 feet. Beyond the north wall is a passage about 6 feet wide, and beyond that there are quarters which are not represented in the model but are shown in the plan. The walls are masonry.

87. Is the bungalow which you have now described that in which Sergeant Lilley died ?—It is. I wish to add that on the south and east sides the verandahs are 15 feet wide communicating with each other.

88. Had Sergeant-Major Lilley access to both rooms, and the verandah you have described, during the latter part of his arrest in the second bungalow ? —I believe he had, but I never visited him while he was confined.

89. At the time you were there, were those or similar quarters occupied by soldiers and sergeants ? —Yes.

90. Was this second bungalow bomb-proof ?—No.

91. Was there a ceiling cloth to the roof ?—There was, at the height of 12½ feet from the ground.

92. What was the object of that ceiling cloth ?— To keep the dirt from the roof falling into the apartment, and to make the whole appearance of the apartment more comfortable.

93. In your opinion was this building unfit for human habitation ?—No, it was not.

94. Has it been pulled down ?—No, it has not.

95. Can you state by whom this house was inhabited when you left Mhow ?—It was inhabited by the quartermaster-sergeant of the 6th Dragoons, a married man, whose name, I think, was Dibble.

96. Was he the next man in rank to Lilley ?— He was one of the staff-sergeants of the regiment.

97. Describe the state of the apartment when you saw it ?—The large room contained the sergeant's wife's bed and some other articles of furniture; the same ceiling cloth that was in the room when Lilley

Major J. H. Champion.

died was there, and there was a pan of charcoal in the room instead of a stove.

98. Was there a chick between the sitting-room and the outer room?—I do not recollect; I have one before me now which I brought home. A chick is made of split bamboos bound together close by twine; when hung over an open doorway it admits the circulation of air, but a passer by cannot see through the chick into the apartment. This is a chick which I am showing to the Court. It is customary to line these chicks in the centre with coloured calico, which completely obstructs the vision.

99. Was there a curtain stretched across the sitting room?—Not when I inspected the apartment.

100. What is the curtain represented in your model?—It is a curtain that was described to me by witnesses as having hung up in the apartment when Sergeant-Major Lilley lived there.

101. Do you consider this second bungalow as more unfavourable to the health of persons occupying it than any other quarter of the establishment?—No, I do not.

102. Do you remember the first bungalow being pulled down?—Yes, perfectly.

103. Are you aware of any correspondence which took place between Colonel Crawley and the authorities of the division relative to the removal of the first bungalow, and the providing of fresh quarters for Sergeant-Major Lilley?—Yes; I perused all that correspondence. I brought it home from India, and handed it over to the Adjutant-General of the Forces.

The prisoner now asks the prosecutor to produce this correspondence, or to allow the witness to verify the copies of it in his possession; his object in making the application being to show to the Court the steps he had taken to procure better accommodation for Sergeant-Major Lilley and others. Prisoner states he had given official notice for the production of that correspondence.

The President of the Court asks the prosecutor if he has that correspondence.

The prosecutor answers as follows in writing:

> The question asked is that the prosecutor should put in such evidence as the prisoner wishes him to put in. The answer is that the prosecutor will prove his case in the regular way, using such evidence as he thinks proper. The prisoner may call for any evidence that the military authorities are in possession of, and may use it as his own evidence if supplied to him by the authorities. No objection will be made on the part of the prosecution to the prisoner putting in the documents in question as his own evidence, and on application to that effect they will be supplied to him.

The prisoner here states that he has an appeal to make to the Court. He is charged with a very serious offence, namely, with great cruelty and inhumanity towards Sergeant-Major Lilley; part of this cruelty is said to have taken place when the sergeant was confined; the correspondence he wishes to be produced will show how desirous he was to procure him better and more comfortable accommodation. He applied some weeks ago to the authorities, and gave them regular notice for the production of this correspondence; his application up to the present moment has not been attended to; he has been denied the advantage of the production of every document. He has here before him true copies of this correspondence, and, in the absence of the originals, he applies for leave to produce them, in order to have them verified by the witness now under cross-examination.

The President informs the prisoner that his application is a little out of order, and that when he enters upon his defence his application may be admissible.

The prisoner urges that he has no other witness to verify these documents.

The President informs the prisoner he may recall this witness at any stage of the proceedings. *Major J. H. Champion.*

The Court is now adjourned for half an hour, and re-assembles at a quarter before two o'clock.

The President here reads the following statement which has been placed in his hands by the prosecutor: "I have availed myself of the opportunity "afforded me by the adjournment of the Court to "inquire whether the documents called for by the "prisoner are in our possession here. I have ascertained that they are, and I now repeat, what I "stated before, that I am ready to supply the prisoner "with them upon a clear understanding with the "Court that I do not produce them as evidence for "the prosecution, but that if produced by the prisoner they are regarded as produced as evidence "for the defence."

The prisoner states, that he is advised that the rule of evidence universally pursued in all courts is, that if a witness is produced by the prosecution the prisoner is at liberty to prove by the witness for the prosecution any facts or documents of which the witness has legitimate cognizance, subject of course, when the prisoner produces the documents himself, to their being treated as his own evidence, and not that of the prosecutor's. Gladly the prisoner accepts the offer of the prosecutor to produce the documents, and agrees to treat them as his evidence, and not the prosecutor's. Major Champion having received the documents in question declares them to be those referred to which he brought home from India.

These documents are read, as follows:

Mhow, 6th May 1862.

From Captain Melliss, Executive Engineer to the Major of Brigade, Mhow.

Sir,

I have the honour to request that the buildings between my residence and the cavalry barracks, at present occupied by the 6th Inniskillings, may be vacated, the ground being required for the new barracks which are to be commenced at once.

I have, &c.
F. Melliss.

Brigade Office, Mhow, 7th May 1862.

From the Major of Brigade, Mhow, to the Officer Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons.

Sir,

With reference to my memorandum, No. 542, of yesterday's date to your address, I am desired by the major-general commanding M.D.A. to request you will cause the buildings alluded to in the Executive Engineer's letter, No. $\frac{459}{1862}$, (forwarded for your perusal under cover of the above memorandum) to be vacated, as they are about to be sold by auction and cleared away, the site being required for the new cavalry barracks.

I have, &c.,
Wm. Creagh, Captain,
Officiating Major of Brigade.

Mhow, 7th May, 1862.

From the Officer Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons to the Brigade Major, Mhow.

Sir,

With reference to the accompanying letter, No. 459, from the Executive Engineer to your address, I have the honour to state, for the information of the major-general commanding, that the quarters referred to are at present occupied by the regimental sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment under my command, and partly as a regimental store. If it is absolutely necessary that those buildings should be vacated at once, and as there are no other quarters of any description available for those individuals, or store room sufficient for the regiment, I beg to suggest the building lately used as an hospital by the 9th regiment, situated at the north side of the barracks, be given over to this corps, with the adjacent quarters now occupied by a band master, for a regimental store and quartermaster-sergeant's quarters. This arrangement would enable me to make the present store room available for the regimental sergeant-major, which would however require to be chuppered and a temporary verandah erected to render it habitable.

Major J. H. Champion.

2. If the major-general will be good enough to sanction these arrangements, I have no doubt the Executive Engineer could do without the removal of the buildings mentioned in his letter until the others could be put in a fit state for occupation.

I have, &c.,
T. R. Crawley, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons.

No. 549, of 1862.

Memorandum.

Brigade Office, Mhow,
7th May 1862.

Forwarding to the assistant quartermaster general M.D.A., letter, Nos. 458 and 459, dated 6th instant from the Executive Engineer, and letter, No. 101, of this day from the officer commanding 6th Dragoons, with a request that the decision of the major-general commanding M.D.A. may be obtained regarding the accommodation of regimental sergeant-major and quartermaster sergeant 6th Dragoons.

The Executive Engineer having previously notified the sale by auction of the quarters they now occupy.

By Order.
(Signed) F. Macgowan,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.
Wm. Creagh, Captain,
Officiating Major of Brigade.

Brigade Office, Mhow, 9th May 1862.

From the Major of Brigade, Mhow, to the Officer Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons.

Sir,

In reply to your letter, No. 101, dated 7th instant, I am desired by the major-general commanding M.D.A. to inform you that the commissary of ordnance cannot possibly spare the building lately used as an hospital by Her Majesty's 9th Regiment N.I. as it is the only dry store room he has for the stowage of his camp equipage and as the monsoon is approaching it is indispensably required.

I have, &c.,
F. Macgowan, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.
Wm. Creagh, Captain,
Officiating Major of Brigade.

Mhow, 9th May 1862.

From the Officer Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons to the Brigade Major, Mhow.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 558, of this day's date, I have the honour to state for the information of the major-general that the buildings occupied by the regimental sergeant-major and quartermaster sergeant cannot be vacated unless some other quarters can be made over to the regiment.

2. I beg to request the favour of your informing me whether the bungalow now occupied by Captain Melliss could be given up to this regiment when vacated by that officer, and whether the non-commissioned officers above referred to may be allowed to remain in their present quarters until this change could be effected.

I have, &c.,
T. R. Crawley, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons.

Mhow, 10th May 1862.

From the Major of Brigade to the Officer Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons.

Sir,

With reference to your letter, No. 102, of yesterday's date, I have the honour to forward the accompanying letter, No. 498, from the assistant quartermaster-general M.D.A., conveying the major-general's decision regarding the arrangements you have proposed for the accommodation of the regimental sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment under your command and also for the stowage of stores.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) T. Macgowan, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.
Wm. Creagh, Captain,
Officiating Major of Brigade.

From the Assistant Quartermaster-General, M.D.A., to the Major of Brigade, Mhow.

Sir, Camp, Mhow, 10th May 1862.

Referring to the correspondence submitted with your memorandum, No. 562, of yesterday, I am directed by the major-general commanding the division to say that he cannot take the house alluded to in the second paragraph of Lieut.-Col. Crawley's letter, No. 102, from Lieutenant Sangster, who would have no other place in which to shelter himself and wife. That officer has for many months been without a house, and is at present living in great discomfort for want of one.

Major J. H. Champion.

2. A portion of the South Barracks, formerly occupied by the 72d Highlanders, can be given over to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons for their stores if Lieut.-Col. Crawley would wish to give up his store room for the accommodation of the staff sergeants, or if room can be found in the men's barrack a portion of these could be partitioned off for them. The staff sergeant's quarters at present occupied by the band master of the 9th Regiment N.I. must also be given over if required by the staff sergeants of the Inniskilling Dragoons. The major-general is aware that the arrangements above mentioned must be attended with some inconvenience and discomfort to the staff sergeants of the Inniskillings, but not more than other corps have had to submit to temporarily consequent on the scarcity of accommodation for European troops at this station.

I have, &c.,
W. V. Shewell, Major,
Assistant Quartermaster General,
M. D. A.

True copy.
W. V. Shewell, Major,
Assistant Quartermaster General,
M. D. A.

Mhow, 11th May 1862.

From the Officer Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons to the Brigade Major, Mhow.

Sir,

Referring to your letter No. 566 of yesterday's date and accompaniment, I have the honour to request that the quarters now occupied by the band master of the 9th regiment may be given over to this corps, and that the store room referred to in my letter be chuppered and a verandah erected, so as to make it available for a staff sergeant's quarters. With these arrangements I shall be enabled to find sufficient store room without occupying any portion of the South Barracks.

I have, &c.,
T. R. Crawley, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons.

Brigade Office, Mhow, 11th May 1862.

From the Major of Brigade, Mhow, to the Executive Engineer, M. D^{n}

Sir,

The officer commanding Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons, having received notice that you are about to remove the buildings now occupied by his regimental sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant, has requested that the present regimental store room may be chuppered and a temporary verandah erected, to render it habitable as a staff sergeant's quarters. I have the honour to request you will state what the probable cost of the above work will be, for the information of the major-general commanding M. D. A.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. Macgowan, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy.
Wm. Creagh, Captain,
Officiating Major of Brigade.

Brigade Office, Mhow, 14th May, 1862.

From the Major of Brigade, Mhow, to the Officer Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 104, dated 11th instant, I am desired by the major-general commanding M. D. to inform you, that the executive engineer reports the work would cost Rs. 300, and that it would be necessary, before commencing, to obtain the sanction of government, as the major-general is restricted from increasing an expenditure exceeding Rs. 50.

2. Before such sanction could be obtained the rains will have commenced, and the chuppered roof will not be required as a protection from the heat of the sun; and as the occupation of the store room by the staff sergeants will be only a temporary measure, the major-general does not consider it would be of any use applying for sanction to carry out the work.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) F. Macgowan, Major,
Major of Brigade.

True copy,
Wm. Creagh, Captain,
Officiating Major of Brigade.

Major J. H. Champion.

104. What does chuppered mean?—It is a term used in India for thin hay roofs.

105. Does it therefore appear from this correspondence that in the first place Colonel Crawley desired to have the new house which Sergeant Lilley was to occupy on his removal from his own bungalow to be made comfortable by having it chuppered and a verandah built?—Yes.

106. Does it appear that Colonel Crawley in the second place endeavoured to obtain for Sergeant Lilley the use of Captain Melliss' quarters when he should be removed from his own house?—It appears that Colonel Crawley did endeavour to procure the use of a bungalow formerly occupied by Captain Melliss, but at the time actually occupied by Lieutenant Sangster.

107. Does it appear that if Sergeant Lilley did not obtain this comfortable accommodation which Colonel Crawley desired it was no fault of Colonel Crawley's?—It was no fault of Colonel Crawley.

108. Does it appear to you that in this transaction Colonel Crawley exhibited a spirit of malice, or desire to act oppressively towards Sergeant-Major Lilley?—Most decidedly not.

The prosecutor here submits that the prisoner is now going a little too far in his cross-examination.

The President states he is unwilling to interrupt the cross-examination, at the same time he considers that some of the questions put by the prisoner were not quite regular.

109. Did you, on 28th April 1862, address to me the letter on the subject of the arrest of the three sergeants?—I did. The letter produced is the same.

The letter is read:

Head Quarters, M. D. A., Mhow, 28th April 1862.

From the Assistant Adjutant General, M. D. A., to the Officer Commanding 6th Dragoons.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of 26th instant, I have been instructed to inform you that the major-general will refer the whole case for legal opinion and instructions; meanwhile the verbal instructions given to you on the evening of the 26th instant are that you are to keep the Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and Troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duvall in close arrest, under sentries, and to forbid any one to have access to them except under your own express permission, and that you will suspend them from their staff duties and appoint competent sergeants to act pending further orders.

I have, &c.,
J. H. Champion, Major,
Assistant Adjutant General, M. D. A.

110. Did you, on 28th April 1862, address a letter to the deputy adjutant general of the forces?—I did not. Major-General Farrell sent a letter of that date through my office.

111. Do you know where that letter is?—To the best of my belief it is in the possession of the adjutant-general of the forces.

Prisoner requests that letter may be produced, as in the former case.

Prosecutor states if it is in his possession there is not the slightest objection to its production.

The letter is produced.

112. Do you recognise that as the letter sent through your office by Major-General Farrell?—I do.

Prosecutor here states that it is of course to be put as the defence of the prisoner as the other documents were.

Prisoner assents.

The letter is read:

Head Quarters, M. D. A., Mhow, 28th April 1862.

From the Major-General Commanding, M. D. A., to the Deputy Adjutant General, Her Majesty's Forces.

Sir,

In reference to No. 538 of 25th instant, transmitting from the Judge Advocate General of Paymaster Smales' court-martial the case of misconduct of the regimental sergeant-major, I have now the honour to forward a letter of 26th instant, with evidence, from Lieut.-Col. Crawley, and to solicit that all the papers may be submitted through the judge advocate general of the army to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and that I may be informed whether the regimental sergeant-major and two troop sergeant-majors ought to be brought to trial, and before what description of court-martial.

2. I have considered it best to refer the case now to his Excellency, as I have at present no available officers for general court-martial duty, until the general court-martial now sitting has adjourned on completion of the trial, which which will probably be a fortnight hence.

3. In event of a court-martial being ordered I beg that the accompaniments to both letters may be returned.

I have, &c.
F. T. Farrell,
Major-General Commanding, M.D.A.

113. Did you receive a letter from head quarters, dated 6th May 1862, No. 1374, on the subject of the arrest and trial of the three sergeants?—Major-General Farrell sent the reply to his letter for record in my office.

Prisoner requests that letter may be produced.

Prosecutor does not object on the same understanding as given on the production of the other documents.

The letter is produced and read:

Mahableshwur, 6th May 1862.

From the Deputy Adjutant General Her Majesty's British Forces to Major-General Farrell, Commanding Mhow Division.

Sir,

In answer to your letter No. 552, of 28th ultimo, with its enclosures, I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief to remark, that there does not appear, as shown by these documents, to be any sufficient grounds for bringing the non-commissioned officers concerned to trial for conspiracy.

Assuming that it be in the power of the commanding officer 6th Inniskilling Dragoons to prove that Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley did utter the very objectionable language attributed to him, without bringing forward as evidence the declaration of the parties implicated (which could not be admitted, inasmuch as they had not been previously warned that their answers to the query would be so used), still Lieut.-Colonel Crawley could only then bring him to trial for making use of such language behind the back of the person towards whom he was indisposed, viz., his commanding officer, although doubtless such language might be brought forward in corroboration of a charge of conspiracy were other evidence forthcoming.

If Serjeant-Major Lilley had given evidence very hostile to Lieut.-Col. Crawley at the general court-martial now sitting, the untruth of which it was in Lieut.-Col. Crawley's power to show, then the words attributed to him by Troop Sergeant-Major Moreton would have had very great weight in proof of a malignant feeling on the part of Sergeant-Major Lilley, besides being very strong evidence of conspiracy.

The Court prohibited the promulgation of any part of its proceedings; but the manuscript copy of Captain Smales' defence was received and read by Sergeant-Major Lilley on the 20th of April, or one day before it was delivered in Court; consequently in law it must be held that, when communicated to Sergeant-Major Lilley, it did not form part of the Court's proceedings, and, therefore, that in receiving it, and permitting others to read it, he did not violate the orders of the Court. Had he received it after the 21st instant instead of before, he would have been liable to prosecution for disobedience of the orders of the Court.

So far for the exact legal rendering of the matter submitted by Lieut.-Col. Crawley, and therefore for the grounds which prevent his Excellency from proceeding by court-martial against Sergeant-Major Lilley.

Sir William Mansfield now comes to the conduct of that non-commissioned officer both in a military and moral point of view.

It is clear from the proceedings in the sergeants mess, which were noted by the president of the general court-martial now sitting at Mhow, and from the manner in which Captain Smales' defence was read and promulgated amongst the non-commissioned officers, that a clandestine, improper, and unsoldierlike proceeding with regard to this matter took place with the cognizance and sanction of Serjeant-Major Lilley. This act Lieut.-Col. Crawley might fairly interpret into a conspiracy against his authority. Lieut.-Col. Crawley was therefore amply justified in taking

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the stringent measure he did for the obstruction of the further progress of such conspiracy, and it was his undoubted duty to do so. Knowing that they were committing an act which appeared to them to be wrong, certain non-commissioned officers met in a secret and clandestine manner, and it is evident that on that occasion words were used by Sergeant-Major Lilley expressive of great dissatisfaction with his commanding officer. His Excellency does not attempt to prejudge him or to condemn him as guilty of the beastly and abominable expressions alleged against him, and whatever may have been Sergeant-Major Lilley's feelings towards his commanding officer, Sir William Mansfield cannot but hope that there has been some misapprehension of the conversation referred to. He must however point out that it was Sergeant-Major Lilley's bounden duty to have at once exercised his authority in the sergeants'-mess to prevent the promulgation of any of the proceedings of the Court at any time whatever until they appeared in the public journals. It was still more his bounden duty, if the proceedings or any portion of them were being circulated, the reasons of such circulation being too obvious to require comment, to have immediately brought the same to the notice of his commanding officer. As he failed to do his duty in this respect, it was necessary in the interests of justice and discipline for Lieut.-Col. Crawley to take measures to obtain this information which ought to have been furnished him by Sergeant-Major Lilley; and Sergeant-Major Moreton has only done his duty in bringing this affair to light; had he not done so he would have rendered himself the accomplice of the failure in duty perpetrated by his superior. His Excellency considers that Troop-Sergeant-Major Moreton deserves commendation for the course he has pursued, and that on reflection such must be the opinion of every right-thinking man in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

It appears, therefore, to the Commander-in-Chief that whatever may have been the cause of his conduct, whether hostility to his commanding officer or weakness in the performance of his duty, Sergeant-Major Lilley has shown himself utterly unfit for the post of regimental sergeant-major, and should be displaced from it accordingly. Non-commissioned officers must learn that their responsibility as such never ceases when the interests of justice and discipline and due respect towards constituted authority are concerned.

The sergeants-major and sergeants should be assembled for the purpose of hearing this letter read.

His Excellency has a strong hope that the manner in which he has dealt with this case, strictly according to law in the first instance, and with due regard to equity and to what is expected from right-thinking men in the second place, will be duly appreciated by the non-commissioned officers of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and he trusts that their conduct, which has hitherto been favourably brought to his notice, may still continue deserving of commendation. He is aware that the discipline of the regiment is now going through a very serious trial, and it is difficult, if not impossible, for men circumstanced as they are, entirely to resist its influence; but he calls upon them to preserve their own character as non-commissioned officers, and to perform their duties strictly and thoroughly, without reference to passing events or evil influences.

To Sergeant-Major Lilley his Excellency utters the wish that by future conduct he may once more obtain the good opinion of his commanding officer which he has so foolishly thrown away, and so retrieve in time his lost position in the regiment.

I have, &c.
FRED. THESIGER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General,
H.M. British Forces.

The President here observes as follows :—I really do not think that that letter bears upon the charge you, Colonel Crawley, are tried for; there can be no doubt about your having authority to confine the sergeant-major, the question is whether you exercised undue severity in carrying out those orders.

The prisoner states :—With great respect, I venture to submit that the nature of the offence on which Sergeant-Major Lilley was arrested, and the nature of the orders I received from my military superiors with reference to that arrest, are necessary elements in explaining, and justifying the manner in which I thought it necessary to carry out that arrest. What is due and necessary severity in a case of this description depends upon the facts out of which the arrest arose, and the evil which it was intended to repress; it is impossible without this to show that I am actuated by no evil *animus*, but solely by a sense of my duty to the service. The instructions of my seniors are an essential part of this case, without which I am advised I cannot do justice to the substantial merits of my defence on the charges as they are laid; and as the prosecutor has made no objection to their production. I hope the Court will not deny me the use of documents so indispensable to my justification.

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The prosecutor states that he will offer no objection to the production of any documents that seem in any way, however indirect, to have a fair bearing on the issues raised by the charges. The nature and limits of those issues have been carefully defined in the opening address for the prosecution, so far as he was enabled to do so. With regard to the circumstances which formed the grounds of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest, the prosecution submit to the Court that they cannot be relevant to the charges, and that if gone into this trial would be endless.

The President states that the Court concurs in that opinion. It would assume that Sergeant-Major Lilley was a man of the worst character. The question for the Court simply to consider is, whether in carrying out the arrest of Lilley, the prisoner had exercised undue severity, and had acted in a manner incompatible with the proper discharge of his duty.

114. Did you, on 24th May, receive from Colonel Crawley a letter on the subject of the release of the three sergeants from close arrest?—Yes; I received a semi-official note from Colonel Crawley on that subject on the evening of the 24th May.

115. Did you send an answer to that letter, and is the letter now handed in a true copy of your answer?—Yes.

The letter is read:

Head Quarters, M.D.A., Mhow, 25th May.

From the Assistant Adjutant General, M.D.A., to the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's 6th Dragoons.

Sir,

In reply to your communication of the 24th instant, requesting instructions as to the enlargement of the sergeant-majors from close arrest, I have been directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that the enlargement of the sergeant-majors now in close arrest to simple arrest may be permitted forthwith.

I have, &c.
J. H. CHAMPION, Major,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A true copy,
Robt. Davies, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

116. Can you say at what o'clock you received that letter?—Between 3 and 5 o'clock p.m., to the best of my belief.

117. Was that before or after the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley?—About twelve hours after his death.

118. Did you send an answer to that letter?—Yes; I answered it by official letter, after having taken Major-General Farrell's orders.

The letter is produced and read, marked, signed by the President, and attached to the proceedings.

119. Was Colonel Crawley the first person to suggest the relaxation of the arrest of the three sergeants?—Several times whilst Lilley was confined Major-General Farrell spoke to me relative to terminating their period of close arrest, and the major-general regretted that he could not terminate it, owing to orders from the commander-in-chief at Bombay that they were to remain in close arrest until the final adjournment of Paymaster Smales's court-martial; with such an exception, Colonel Crawley was the first person who represented the matter to the major-general.

120. If Mr. Smales had made his defence earlier, would not the grounds stated by Colonel Crawley in his letter of the 24th have led to the earlier release of the sergeants?—No, I think not.

121. What were the grounds on which Colonel Crawley suggested, on the 24th, that the sergeants

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should be released from arrest?—As far as I remember, on the completion of the evidence for the defence there was no longer fear of the sergeants being tampered with.

122. If the defence of Captain Smales had been concluded on an earlier day than the 24th. would not the same motive have impelled Colonel Crawley to make the application for the release of the sergeants on that earlier day as that upon which he acted on the 24th?—I cannot say.

The prosecutor here observes that this is irregular as relative to the broad question.

The President observes that it is an unnecessary question, and asks if he, the prisoner, wishes to put any further question.

Colonel Crawley replies, My examination of this witness is not the examination in chief, but a cross-examination.

The President states on the contrary. You accepted the documentary evidence as evidence in chief for your defence.

Prisoner states that his cross-examination was commenced before these documents were put in, and submits that the prosecutor cannot question a witness after cross-examination.

The President states that it was clearly understood otherwise.

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Prisoner states that he is advised that the prosecutor has a clear right to re-examine the witness on my cross-examination, but that does not alter the fact that the examination of the witness now concluded is a cross-examination and not an examination-in-chief.

Prosecutor states it is admitted on the part of the prosecution that a prisoner may cross-examine a witness for the prosecution on any point he thinks fit; but in the present instance the prisoner has made a witness for the defence a witness who was called for the prosecution, so far as regards all the documents which have been put in on the part of the defence; the witness therefore has become in that respect a witness for the defence; but the prosecutor does not mean to avail himself of his right to cross-examine the witness.

Prisoner admits that that witness is his so far as the documents are concerned, but to no further extent

The President observes, That is perfectly true.

It being four o'clock, the Court adjourns until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Third Day, 19th November 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at 11 a.m., pursuant to adjournment; the same members present as yesterday.

Second Evidence for Prosecution, Cross-examination continued.

Major CHAMPION is recalled, and his cross-examination continues by permission of the Court.

123. Were you in constant communication with Colonel Crawley during the time of the arrest of the three sergeants?—I was.

124. Did it seem to you from that communication that Colonel Crawley was actuated by a malicious and vindictive spirit towards Sergeant Lilley or the other sergeants?—No, I never remarked the existence of any such feeling.

125. On the release of the sergeant-majors did General Farrell make an address to the surviving sergeants?—Yes; he addressed Sergeant-Major Wakefield in the presence of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment. I was present on that occasion; the address was written in my handwriting, and the adjutant of the regiment took that address to the hospital to read to Sergeant-Major Duval.

126. What is the date of that address, and have you a copy of that address?—The address, if dated at all, was read out on the 6th of June, and I have it in my possession.

The prisoner requests the address may be read.

The address is read:

Colonel Crawley and Officers and Non-commissioned Officers.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desired me in a letter dated 6th May to dispose of the cases of the late Sergeant-Major Lilley and Troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval, when the general court-martial should have finally closed its proceedings.

The object of your being here assembled this morning is to hear read to you those instructions, and also a despatch which reached me yesterday evening from the Commander-in Chief.

The Assistant Adjutant General will now read—

1st. Memo., June 2d.

2d. Letter 1374, dated 6th May.

Sergeants Wakefield and Duval, you are now released from arrest and from the consequences of your folly. Circumstances over which I had no control has lengthened the period of your arrest and confinement, and by the will of the Almighty your comrade, Sergeant-Major Lilley has been taken away from among you, and I deeply deplore his sudden death, and that he cannot have the consolation of forgiveness granted him in your presence.

All of you must bear this in mind, and remember it to the last day of your service, that subordination to the authorities placed over you is the golden rule of conduct for all soldiers serving Her gracious Majesty. The late transactions, so clandestine and improper, so closely resembling mutiny towards your commander, have brought all this sorrow and trouble upon you; the consequences of such conduct were inevitable, and I trust you will hereafter show by your conduct that you have seen your fault in its true light, and strive to regain the confidence of your commanding officer.

To the rest of you I have to say that discipline and your own honour and happiness can only be obtained by your individual conduct in right feeling and subordination.

127. Do I understand you to say that Sergeant-Major Wakefield was well enough to be present on 6th June at the reading of that address?—He was present on that occasion, and in apparent perfect health.

128. Did he seem to you at that time to be a raving maniac?—No, he did not.

129. (*Questioned by prosecutor.*) Since Sergeant-Major Wakefield was released from confinement, has he been placed in any regimental position of responsibility?—To the best of my knowledge he returned to his duty as a sergeant, and about a year subsequently he took his discharge on the completion of his service.

130. With reference to the evidence you gave yesterday on cross-examination, extract read, were any additional quarters given to Quartermaster-Sergeant Dibble besides those occupied by Sergeant-Major Lilley?—I am glad to have the opportunity of stating that I forgot to mention yesterday that Quartermaster-Sergeant Dibble inhabited the quarters Lilley died in and also another room on the north side of the model of similar dimensions; the passage of communication (pointing to the model) is seen on the north side of Lilley's quarters in lighter coloured wood.

131. (*Question from Court.*) Are you quite sure that Major-General Farrell's address was delivered on 6th June?—Yes, to the best of my belief, because General Farrell mentioned so in a report he made to General Mansfield. (The report is here handed to Major Champion.) I find on referring to the report to which the Court has allowed me access that the address was delivered on the morning of the 7th June.

132. Is that a true and correct plan of the two quarters occupied by Sergeant-Major Lilley which

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you have described with the assistance of the models in the course of your examination?—The first is correct; the second is correct and contains the plan of the additional accommodation Quartermaster-Sergeant Dibble had.

133. You stated in your description of the second bungalow that the height of the front wall is 12 feet 6 inches; the plan states it to be 9 feet 9 inches; which of these is correct?—I stated in my evidence that it was about 12 feet 6, and that I required to refer to models and plans to assist my memory. The measurement of 9 feet 9, entered on the section of the plan, is less than the height of the model, which appears to be 10 feet 6, therefore the height mentioned by me from memory of 12 feet 6 is also inaccurate. I will now, with the scale, take the measurement of the model. The height of the model is 10 feet 4.

134. Was there a step down from the verandah into the room, so that the outside wall would not give the height of the room?—On referring to the model I find there is no step.

135. During your service in India, have you ever occupied quarters as small and confined as those allotted in the last instance to Sergeant-Major Lilley?—I do not remember myself ever having occupied government quarters. I have lived in smaller rooms and in worse ventilated ones in private bungalows.

136. As assistant adjutant general of a division of the Bombay army, will you define "close arrest" as carried out in that presidency?—I define close arrest to carry with it the fact that a sentry must be over the quarters in which the prisoner lives, and that it is a mode of arrest resorted to where serious crimes are charged against the prisoner. There are no local orders in the Bombay army on the mode of carrying out close arrest; it is therefore a discretionary matter.

137. Explain what you mean by quarters?—By quarters I mean where the prisoner is confined.

138. Are you aware whether Major-General Farrell's definition of close arrest agrees with that of Colonel Crawley, as stated by Lieutenant Fitzsimon, namely, that the sentry should not lose sight of his prisoner night or day?—I cannot answer for the definition General Farrell would give of close arrest; but in the case of the late Sergeant-Major Lilley, it was necessary to prevent his having communication with outside parties.

139. Was Major-General Farrell aware that a sentry was at any time placed in the same bedroom with Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife?—To the best of my belief he was not aware of any such occurrences.

140. Did General Farrell, in addition to close arrest, order that Colonel Crawley was to forbid any one to have access to the sergeant except by Colonel Crawley's express permission?—The letter of the 28th April 1862 from the assistant adjutant general contains all the orders given on the subject.

Witness withdraws.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

3d Witness for Prosecution cross-examined.

Lieutenant and Adjutant THOMAS JOSEPH FITZSIMON, 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and is cross-examined on his former oath by the prisoner.

141. In your opinion were the quarters in which Lilley was confined comfortable or uncomfortable? The first quarters, I think, were comfortable; the second quarters, in which he died, were not comfortable, especially for a married man.

142. Are these quarters as good as married men of the Inniskillings inhabit now?—I think they were about the same.

143. Could they properly be called a bomb-proof oven? is that a true or a false description?—What I recollect of the second quarter it was a bomb-proof building, though I never took particular notice.

144. Could they be called unfit for human habitation? is that true or false?—It is not a true description, they are not unfit.

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145. Could they be called injurious to health? Is that true or false?—In my opinion they were injurious to health, they were so very warm.

146. How many families of the Inniskilling Dragoons were occupying similar quarters when you were acting as adjutant of that regiment?—A greater part of the families of the regiment; but I cannot now state the number.

147. Do I understand you to state that the greater part of the families of the regiment were occupying quarters which, in your opinion, were injurious to health?—I think so; there were continual complaints made about them.

148. By whom? and to whom?—By both men and women of the regiment complaints have been made to me.

149. Were the quarters in which Sergeant-Major Lilley was last confined the quarters provided by the government for the use of the regiment?—Yes.

150. Was it, in your opinion, the fault of Colonel Crawley that the quarters in which the greater part of the married families resided were, in your opinion, injurious to health?—No.

The Court adjourns at one o'clock, p.m., for twenty minutes, at the expiration of which it re-opens, and the cross-examination of Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon is continued.

151. Have you ever heard of the misrepresentation, which you admit to be untrue, as to the building in which Lilley was confined, viz. that it was a bomb-proof oven, unfit for human habitation?—I think I have heard of it in the papers; I do not recollect having heard it elsewhere.

152. Will you swear that you have never anywhere else heard such a representation?—I have already stated that I do not recollect having heard it elsewhere.

153. Have you any knowlege or idea from what quarter such representations originated?—No.

154. Have you taken any steps as an officer of the Inniskilling Dragoons to correct an impression so injurious to the honour of your commanding officer?—I did not take any steps.

155. Have you since your return to England been in communication with Mr. Smales?—He has called upon me twice or three times at my hotel in London, and once I have met him in the streets, otherwise not; I have also met him once here in the court-martial room.

156. On the occasions on which you saw Mr. Smales did you converse with him on the subject of the trial?—I did.

157. When did you last converse with Mr. Smales on the subject of this trial?—The day before yesterday in the court-martial room.

158. How came you to cease to be adjutant of the Inniskilling Dragoons?—I was suspended from the adjutancy of the 6th Dragoons in consequence of my commanding officer having reported me.

159. For what did your commanding officer report you?—I believe his letter was for having partaken of the paymaster's hospitality, and also because he stated I was incompetent to perform the duties of adjutant. The correspondence relating to it I have got.

160. On what occasion did you partake of the paymaster's hospitalities when your conduct in that respect was complained of?—I do not remember the date; it was whilst the paymaster was under arrest at Mhow.

161. Was it whilst the court-martial on Mr. Smales was actually in progress?—I think so.

162. Was Mr. Smales tried for insubordinate conduct to me as commanding officer of the regiment?—Yes.

163. Do you regard the adjutant of a regiment as the confidential and right hand man of his commanding officer?—Decidedly.

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164. Do you think it consistent with the duty of a person in such a position to be living on terms of intimacy with a person standing in such a relation to me as Mr. Smales then did?—I consider that having known Captain Smales and his family for a long time (since they came to the regiment), and having always been on terms of intimacy with them, that I was not wrong in partaking of their hospitality.

165. Was your removal from the adjutancy confirmed and approved by General Sir Wm. Mansfield?—My resignation was approved and confirmed by Sir Wm. Mansfield.

166. Look at this letter (*produces letter*) and say whether this is the letter of Sir Wm. Mansfield in which your resignation was approved?—I cannot say whether it is the original letter or not.

167. Have you any doubt that that is the letter?—Having seen the signature I think it is.

The letter is put in, and read to the Court:

Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Mahableshwur, 30th May 1862.

From the Deputy Adjutant General Her Majesty's British Forces to the Major General Commanding Mhow Division.

Sir,

The Commander-in-Chief has received your letter No. 691 of the 22d instant, together with the answer and statement of Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon.

2. His Excellency is obliged to record his opinion that it is a matter of great indiscretion, to use the mildest term, for an adjutant to visit an officer when under arrest, except officially, with the leave or by the order of his commanding officer; but more especially when the officer under arrest is undergoing trial, the commanding officer being the prosecutor. The case becomes still stronger when the trial of the prisoner is one involving the authority of the commanding officer and his relations with the officer under arrest. Such indiscretion must carry with it entire absence of confidence in the adjutant on the part of the commanding officer.

3. The Commander-in-Chief considers it would have been his duty to have suspended Lieutenant Fitzsimon, pending the orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and to have made a very unfavorable report of the transactions which led to Lieut.-Col. Crawley's communication regarding the matter.

4. Lieutenant Fitzsimon should have known that, considering the circumstances of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons at present, the slightest imprudence on his part might fatally affect the discipline and conduct of the non-commissioned officers, who naturally, in the circumstances alluded to, would be apt to quote the adjutant's example to the extreme prejudice of the good order of the regiment.

5. Taking all these circumstances into consideration his Excellency conceives it a fortunate thing for Lieutenant Fitzsimon that that officer has left it to the Commander-in-Chief to decide whether he should tender his resignation or not.

6. His Excellency accordingly decides in favour of the resignation, and desires that a regimental order may be issued, appointing an officer to succeed Lieutenant Fitzsimon, pending confirmation, which will be forwarded in the usual manner, for submission to me and to the military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief with a forwarding letter from Lieut.-Col. Crawley, stating the merits of his successor.

I have, &c.
Fred. Thesiger, Lieut.-Colonel,
Acting Deputy Adjutant-General,
H.M's Forces, Bombay.

168. Were you censured by the court-martial at Mhow for the evasive character of your evidence on that occasion?—I was censured by the Commander-in-Chief Sir Hugh Rose.

169. That is not the question. Were you censured by the court-martial?—I do not recollect.

Prisoner requests that the witness may be allowed to withdraw.

Witness withdraws.

The prisoner respectfully submits that it is impossible to conduct the cross-examination of a witness if the questions put to him are discussed by the Court, and he is made aware of their bearing by such conversation in his presence.

The witness re-appears.

170. Do you not know that the court-martial at Mhow thought it right to reflect upon the evasive character of your testimony?—I really cannot at the present recollect whether they made any remarks on me or not. I had not read all the court-martial book through. I read chiefly my own evidence in it.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

171. Is it possible that an officer can receive a censure from a court-martial, before which he is a witness for giving evasive evidence and yet forget the circumstance?—I have already stated that I did not recollect it.

172. Can you recollect circumstances in an orderly room, and oaths which you suggest to have been uttered, and not remember a censure on your own character conveyed in writing by a court-martial before which you were a witness?—I can; to the best of my recollection when the remarks of the Court were made I was away on leave; on my return when I saw the remarks of the Commander-in-Chief it was the only thing I paid attention to.

173. Look at page 92 of the blue book, and state upon your oath whether you have ever seen or heard of the passage there printed, which animadverts on your evidence before the Court-martial?—To the best of my recollection I have read that passage before, but I did not remember my name mentioned in it.

174. Did the Commander-in-Chief, after perusing your evidence on the court-martial, pronounce it to be evasive and unsatisfactory, and such as showed your entire unfitness for the adjutancy?—He did pronounce it as such.

175. You have said that I gave you a written order on the 26th of April for the arrest of the sergeants. Was any one present on the occasion?—I really cannot say.

176. You have stated the names of all the persons you allege to have been present when the second order was given; why cannot you equally state who were present on the first occasion?—It was with reference to the second occasion that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, remarked on the manner in which the sentries were posted, and as I intended at the time to write a letter of explanation for the information of the Commander-in-Chief I naturally inquired from several officers if they were present or not on the occasion alluded to, in order to know if they remembered the orders I had received from my commanding officer.

177. Then your statement as to the persons who were present on the occasion alluded to depends on the information you have received from other persons, and not from your own knowledge?—No; I believed them to have been present, but inquired if they recollected the order I had received.

178. Was your belief as to their presence on that occasion sufficiently strong to have entitled you to depose to the fact without any other assistance?—I should not like to depose to the fact without previously asking them, as they might have been out of the room at the time I received the order.

179. What remark of Sir Hugh Rose do you refer to, and how does it appear that it referred to the first order or the second offer?—The remark I allude to is where it is stated in the blue book that "to his "carelessness and neglect of his duty as adjutant "must be attributed the annoyance caused by the "posting of the sentry on the quarters of Sergeant-"Major Lilley when that non-commissioned officer "was directed by Major-General Farrell to be placed "in close arrest."

180. The above question is here repeated?—It must have referred to the second order, as the sergeant-major could not have been inconvenienced by the manner in which the sentry was posted according to the first order.

181. In your opinion did that remark of Sir Hugh Rose necessarily refer to the second order of which you spoke?—That is my opinion.

Lieut. and Adj T. J. Fitzsimon

182. In your opinion then the first order given to you on the 26th April was not one which was calculated to cause annoyance to Sergeant-Major Lilley?—I cannot state whether it was calculated to give annoyance or not; the manner in which the sentry was posted could not have annoyed the sergeant-major.

183. Were you adjutant of the regiment, and were the sentries posted in accordance with the orders you first received?—I was; they were.

184. If the sentries were posted according to the orders you had received, and the sentries so posted caused no annoyance to Sergeant-Major Lilley, will you now answer the question which has been already put to you, whether the first orders you received were calculated to cause annoyance to Sergeant-Major Lilley?—If the meaning of the words "calculated to annoy" is, whether the commanding officer wished thereby to annoy the sergeant-major, I cannot say.

185. Do you think it possible that though the orders you first received were properly carried out by you, and did cause no annoyance to Sergeant-Major Lilley, still it might have been the intention of the commanding officer to annoy Sergeant Lilley by those orders?—I cannot say. The commanding officer was very much enraged with him.

186. The commanding officer was very much enraged with Sergeant-Major Lilley, and in his rage he gave you orders which you properly carried out, and yet those orders caused no annoyance. Is that what I understand you to say?—I do not understand the question properly; if the meaning of it is, whether the order placing the sergeant-major under arrest caused him annoyance or not, doubtless it did; but the posting the sentry outside could not have annoyed him, inconvenienced him.

The prisoner here states: I wish to understand from the prosecutor, whether he alleges against me as an offence, the annoyance which might have been caused to Sergeant-Major Lilley by the fact of his arrest, independently of the manner of posting the sentry.

The prosecutor states: The charges on which the prisoner is arraigned set forth the issues which the Court is convened to try; it is for the Court to give the proper construction of those charges, and for the prosecution to offer such evidence upon them as it thinks fit to sustain them. *Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.*

The prisoner states: The observations which have just fallen from the prosecutor prove the hardship of which I complained at the outset of the proceedings. The remarkable vagueness of the charges makes it impossible to discover in what the hardships I am charged with having inflicted on Sergeant-Major Lilley are supposed to consist. I am therefore unable to tell whether I am being tried for having arrested Sergeant-Major Lilley, or only for having ill-treated him when under arrest. What evidence I shall offer, and which line of cross-examination I shall pursue, must depend on my knowing with what I am charged. I conceived that the prosecutor in his opening speech had stated that the charges were not intended to include the question of the arrest; it should seem now that that is retracted, and I desire only to know against what I am called upon to defend myself.

The President states, that the charges against the prisoner entertain no specification of offences; the Court has yet to learn what course you pursued towards Sergeant-Major Lilley consequent on his arrest; and it will be for the Court to decide whether that course was consistent, in a military sense, with close arrest. The prosecutor in his address exonerates you from an offence in placing the sergeant-major in arrest; that was ordered by superior authority.

The prisoner states: The prosecutor said I was not to be tried on the score of the arrest, but simply as to the manner in which the arrest was carried out; but I think the question of the arrest is now being gone into.

The prosecutor replies: I do not think that the prosecution has in any way varied from the charges. We have said nothing for the last two days; no alteration has proceeded from us; the alteration has proceeded from the cross-examination, and from nothing else.

It being four o'clock, the Court adjourns until eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fourth Day, 20th November 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at 11 a.m., pursuant to adjournment; the same members present as yesterday.

2d Witness for Prosecution. Cross-examination continued.

Lieutenant and Adjutant FITZSIMON appears before the Court, and his cross-examination by the Prisoner is continued:

187. Do I understand you to state that, however much I might have been enraged against Sergeant-Major Lilley, the order I gave you on April 26th did not in fact cause any annoyance to the sergeant-major, in respect of the manner of posting the sentries?—No; I consider the manner in which the sentries were posted did not annoy him.

188. Now I ask you to give a direct answer to this question, Do you consider that the giving of such an order showed that, at the time I gave it, I had no desire to cause annoyance to Sergeant-Major Lilley in respect of the manner of posting the sentries?—I do not understand that question.

189. Do you consider that at the time I gave that order, I had any desire to annoy Sergeant-Major Lilley in the manner of posting the sentries?—I should say not.

190. Did you know what was the object of placing the sergeants under arrest?—I was told by Colonel Crawley that the reasons for his placing them under arrest were because they were in conspiracy against him.

191. Was the object to prevent their communicating with any one outside?—I do not know.

192. It was here pointed out to the witness that he is asked the object and not the reasons.—I have said that I did not know the object.

193. Were your instructions to prevent their communicating with any one outside?—Yes.

194. Do you consider that it is the duty of an adjutant, in execution of such an order as that I gave you on the 26th April, to see the sentries posted himself?—No, I do not consider it so; I inspected the sentries afterwards; I did not post them myself, and I never knew it was the duty of an adjutant to do so.

195. Was it your duty to see them posted? that is my question.—I consider it the duty of an adjutant to see the post where the sentry was placed, and to see if he is acquainted with his orders after he has been placed.

196. Do you not consider that it was your duty, as adjutant, to see the sentries posted in the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, who was your own immediate assistant in the duties of the regiment?—I consider it was my duty to see the place where the sentries were posted, but I do not consider it my duty to post the sentries myself.

197. Must not the manner of posting the sentries, in order to prevent a prisoner under arrest communicating with persons outside, depend on the nature

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and position of the quarters in which the prisoner is confined ?—Certainly.

198. And in that respect must not the position of the sentries depend on the discretion of the person who from time to time has to see that order carried out ?—I should say so.

199. Who did post the sentries in the first instance ?—I gave the order to the regimental sergeant-major (acting); I cannot say who the non-commissioned officer was who posted them.

200. Were the orders you gave written or verbal ?—I gave the orders in writing on the evening of the 26th, on having received them from the commanding officer.

201. Were those orders you gave to Sergeant-Major Cotton a copy of the order you put in your examination-in-chief ?—The sergeant-major wrote down the orders from the original order given me by my commanding officer.

The prisoner requests to have an inspection of that order.

202. Then you did not give the sergeant-major any orders in writing yourself, but left him to take them down from the order you put in ?—He took them down in my presence ; I did not give him the order in my own handwriting ; he copied it out in my presence from the commanding officer's original order.

203. Were the orders he took down in writing an exact copy of the order I gave you ?—They were.

204. Was there anything said in my original order as to where the sentries are to be posted ?—I think it was stated they were to be posted over the quarters of each prisoner.

Prosecutor here observes, that if the witness is to be examined on a document that has been laid before the Court, he ought to have the privilege of seeing it.

The President replies, certainly, if he wishes it.

The document is produced and shown to the witness.

205. Does it state whether the sentries are to be posted inside or outside the quarters ?—I understand that it means they are to be posted outside ; it does not mention the word "inside" or "outside," but states over the quarters.

206. Did you ask whether the sentry was to be placed inside or outside the quarters when I first gave you the order ?—I do not recollect having asked the question.

207. Will you undertake to say that you did not ask me the question, and that I did not tell you that the sentries were to be posted outside ?—I cannot undertake to state ; I can only say I do not recollect.

208. At what o'clock did you visit the sentries for the first time on that evening ?—I have not the slightest recollection what the hour was.

209. Did you visit the first sentry who was posted on that evening ?—I cannot remember.

210. Was it not in your opinion the duty of the adjutant in the case of so serious an arrest to visit the first sentry who was posted in execution of it ?—In my opinion it is the duty of the adjutant to visit the sentry as soon as he had time to do so, if he was not in any other way officially occupied.

211. Were you in any way officially occupied on that evening in matters sufficiently important to warrant your delaying the performance of so serious a duty ; and if so, state what that occupation was ?—I do not remember how I was occupied ; it is my belief that as soon as I was unoccupied I visited the sentry.

212. Were you not occupied at mess after the sentries were posted, and before you visited them ?—I do not even recollect if I went to mess that night ; I should think not. I should think that I did visit them before I went to mess, if I was there.

213. At what time was the order taken by Sergeant-Major Cotton ?—The time I cannot state ; it is my belief it was before dark.

214. How does it happen that your memory is so much less retentive as to these matters, than as to those to which you have spoken in such detail in your examination-in-chief ?—The matters I spoke of in more detail in my examination-in-chief were matters which I had written down in my letter, which I wanted to forward to the Commander-in-Chief, and were matters of which I had spoken frequently, and, therefore, bore them better in mind ; that is the only reason I can give for it.

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215. How long a period had elapsed between these events and the date of your letter to the Commander-in-Chief ?—About six months.

216. Had you spoken frequently about these matters before your letter to the Commander-in-Chief, and if so to whom ?—I think I have spoken of them before my letter to the Commander-in-Chief. I have, I think, spoken to most officers in the regiment about them ; numbers of officers rather.

217. When you visited the sentries for the first time, who was the sentry you found over Sergeant-Major Lilley's quarters ?—I do not remember in the least.

218. Where was he standing ?—My recollection of the first sentry I visited was that he was standing in the verandah,—the front verandah of the house (*pointing to model*).

219. Was that position, in your opinion, in accordance with the orders you had received from me ?—I should say so. I should beg leave to add that to my recollection the sentry had also orders to come frequently here (*pointing to model*), to this side of the house, to the back door.

220. How do you know that he had such an order ?—It is my recollection of the order he gave over to me.

221. Were those the orders given over to you by the first sentry you saw ?—I cannot say.

222. Do I understand you to state that you do not know what were the orders given over to you by the first sentry you saw ?—I recollect the orders that were given over, the substance of the orders, but do not know whether that order was subsequently given for the sentry to move round towards the rear of the house, on the first day or the second. I wish to add that, as it is now more than a year and a half since these affairs occurred, it is very difficult to recollect the particulars.

223. You have already stated that the only orders which Sergeant-Major Cotton received from you, were an exact written copy of my original order. See if there is anything in that order to the effect you have now stated.—(*Order shown.*) Not the exact words ; but it is mentioned that the sentry is not to allow any person to hold any communication with the prisoner, and therefore think it was necessary that the sentry should occasionally walk round to the rear of the house.

224. If the sentry had any additional orders beyond the copy of my order, by whom were they given ?—I do not consider he had any additional orders ; the order for him to go to the rear of the building occasionally was only to have the commanding officer's order carried out.

225. Who was to exercise the discretion as to the position of the sentry which might be necessary, in order to carry out my order that the prisoner should not communicate with persons outside ?—I should say it must be left to the discretion of the sentry, as he received such and such an order,—received an order not to allow any one to communicate with the prisoner,—therefore, it is at his discretion at what part of the house or building he should stand.

226. Then I understand that in your opinion the position of the sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley was to be in discretion of the sentry ; is that your opinion as an officer who was at that time adjutant of the Inniskilling Dragoons ?—It is my opinion that in order that he should not allow any one to hold communication with the prisoner he should occasionally go round to the rear of the house to see that no one got in by the back door.

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227. Question repeated.—Yes, so far as the time he should go round towards the rear of the house. Of course the man was posted in one particular place in front.

228. Was the order for Sergeant-Major Lilley to take exercise given a long time or a short time after his arrest ?—To the best of my recollection it was given a short time after he was placed under arrest.

229. How long a time ?—I cannot state the time without looking at the order that was received for it, on which I think there is the date.

230. Do you consider that one of the hardships of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest was a delay in giving the order for him to take exercise ?—No ; I think the commanding officer ordered that he was to take exercise on its being notified to him that he required it.

231. If the desirableness of such exercise had been brought to my notice earlier by you, or any other person, do you believe I should have given the order earlier ?—If it had been brought to the notice of the commanding officer by me, I cannot say ; but if it had been brought to the notice of the commanding officer by the medical officer, I should say he would.

232. During the time that you were adjutant did you ever request any indulgence for Sergeant-Major Lilley which was refused by me ?—No ; I do not recollect ever having requested any indulgence for him whatsoever.

233. You have spoken of a conversation alleged to have taken place in the orderly room in the barracks. I must ask you as nearly as you can to fix the date of that conversation ?—The date I cannot say, but it was before the 5th of May.

234. Was it before or after the arrest of Corporal Blake ?—I cannot state positively ; I am of opinion it was before.

235. Why do you state it must have been before the 5th of May ?—For on the 4th or 5th of May I went on the sick list.

Prisoner here requests that the witness's evidence, given when recalled on the second day's proceedings might be read to him.

Evidence read accordingly.

236. Do you remember when the order was first given that the sentries were to be posted inside Sergeant-Major Lilley's quarters ?—I cannot remember, but I think it was before 5th May.

237. Why must it have been before the 5th of May ?—Because it was on that day that a non-commissioned officer was tried by court-martial for having posted a sentry outside instead of inside.

238. Does it not follow, for the reason you then alleged for fixing the date of that conversation, that it must have taken place before the date of the commission of the offence for which the non-commissioned officer was tried ?—I should say so ; until after I had given that answer I was not aware that it was on the 1st of May that Corporal Blake had been placed under arrest; I was of opinion that it had been on the 3d or 2d of the month.

Prisoner here requests that witness's evidence given in the examination-in-chief with reference to the persons present in the orderly room on the occasion might be read over to him.

That portion is read accordingly.

239. Now, Mr. Fitzsimon, having heard your evidence again read to you, I ask you to reconcile your uncertainty as to the presence of Sergeant-Major Cotton in the room on that occasion with your positive statement that the remark you attributed to me originated in an observation of Sergeant-Major Cotton "that Sergeant-Major Lilley was a married man ?"—I have stated that Sergeant-Major Cotton,—I do not know if Sergeant-Major Cotton was in the room that morning when I received the order from my commanding officer to place the sentries so that they should not lose sight of the prisoner night or day, but that morning Sergeant-Major Cotton was there I know,—I recollect that he remarked to the commanding officer that the sergeant-major was a married man.

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240. You have said in your examination-in-chief that you are not certain whether Sergeant-Major Cotton was in the room when the conversation took place ; did he make the remark out of which the conversation arose outside the room ?—No.

241. If you are not sure whether Sergeant-Major Cotton was inside or outside the room, are you not equally uncertain whether he did or did not make the remark ?—No ; I recollect perfectly well the remark that he made ; and what impresses it better on my memory is, that the commanding officer got into a great rage with him for making the remark, and I think made him leave the orderly room for saying it.

The Court adjourns at half-past one, and re-opens at five minutes before two o'clock.

The cross-examination of Lieutenant Fitzsimon is continued.

242. Do I understand you to say that after the conversation you allege to have taken place in the orderly room I gave you another order in writing as to the arrest of the sergeant-major ?—No.

243. I believe your evidence-in-chief was this : "I laid a written order for the posting of the sentries "before him for his approval ; he added one or two "words in his own handwriting.". Do you adhere to that ?—I do.

244. Was the order I first gave you on 26th April entered in the regimental order book and signed by you ?—I think it was entered as a regimental morning order.

245. Look at the order book, and state whether that is the entry of the first order ?—(*Witness looks at order book.*) Yes, I believe it to be the order.

The prisoner here requests the order may be read.

The order is read accordingly :—

(Copy.)

Regimental Morning Order, by Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

Mhow, 28th April 1862.

Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and Troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield of D Troop and Duvall of B Troop were placed in close arrest on 26th instant (Saturday), under instructions received from the major-general commanding the division, with orders to place each of them under charge of a sentry, and to forbid any one to have access to them, except under the express permission of the commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Crawley. The lieutenant-colonel therefore directs that this order be strictly enforced by the sentries placed in charge of these non-commissioned officers, and he will hold the sentries strictly responsible that no infringement of this order be permitted by them. The native servant, who may attend upon these non-commissioned officers, will be inspected by the sentry each time he enters or departs from the quarters occupied by them, to see that no letter, or other written document, is being conveyed to or from the prisoners. Should any such be found, the sentry will take possession of it, and report to the non-commissioned officer of the guard immediately, for the information of the commanding officer.

Under instructions received from divisional head quarters, Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and Troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duvall are suspended from the duties of their respective appointments, and Lieut.-Col. Crawley is pleased to appoint Troop Sergeant-Major Cotton to perform the duties of regimental sergeant-major and Sergeant Turton of B Troop and Sergeant Durrant of D Troop to carry on the duties of troop sergeant-majors, in the troops to which they respectively belong, during the suspension of the prisoners, or until further orders.

True copy.

Robt. Davies, Lieutenant,

Acting Adjutant, 6th Dragoons.

The prosecutor requests that it may be noted that the regimental order book is brought in as evidence before the Court by the prisoner.

Noted accordingly.

246. Now then, take the regimental order book in your hand, and point out the entry of the second order, written as you say by you, and approved by me, with reference to the arrest of the sergeant-major ?—I know of no second order being entered in the regimental order book relative to the posting of the sentries. This was entered by order of the commanding officer ; this first order.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

247. Why did you not enter the second order in the regimental order book?—Because I received no such order from my commanding officer to that effect. It is not usual that an order for the posting of the sentries should be entered in the regimental order book.

248. If you thought the second order a harsh order, should you not have considered it a necessary protection to yourself to have entered that order in the order book?—I never entered anything in the order book without the order of my commanding officer.

249. After this alleged conversation, was this second order immediately acted upon?—To the best of my recollection it was immediately acted upon, as I think my commanding officer made the acting regimental sergeant-major, or told him to go and see about it immediately.

250. Did you go to see the first sentries posted after the second order of which you have spoken?—I really cannot recollect whether I inspected the first sentries that were posted or not, but I should rather think I did, as I knew Colonel Crawley was most particular about his orders being carried out.

251. Who was the first sentry you saw, and where did you find him posted?—I do not know who the first sentry was; I do not recollect who he was. The first time I recollect visiting the sentry in the first quarters in which the sergeant-major was confined, he came to the back door to me; I had not gone into Sergeant-Major Lilley's quarters, as I knew that Mrs. Lilley was sick; I did not go in, as I did not wish to inconvenience her; sometimes the door was closed, the back door, when I visited the sentry, and he came and opened it for me.

252. I must ask again for a plain answer to this question; after the second order, where was the first sentry you saw posted?—He was posted inside the quarters; he could not have been posted in any particular spot, as his orders were not to lose sight of the sergeant-major night or day, and consequently was obliged to follow him from one room to another.

253. If the sergeant-major went to the water-closet, was it the duty of the sentry to follow him to the closet, and to insist upon the door being open, or was it sufficient that he knew where the prisoner was, and could not escape?—No, he was not to follow him if he went into the water-closet; it was the only exemption to the order.

254. Could a sentry posted on the outside of the house make sure that the prisoner under his charge did not communicate through the door and windows with other persons?—In the first building, I should say not.

255. Then in your opinion, if the prisoner was to be kept from communicating with other persons, it was essential, as far as the first building was concerned, that the sentry should be inside the house?—Essential I do not consider it was; for this reason, that a sentry being posted outside, and occasionally walking to the rear of the building, no one would dare to approach to have any communication with the prisoner, except on a dark night; a person might come if he was not afraid of being seen by the sentry.

256. Do you know that complaints were made by the sentries that they were unable to do their duty outside the building?—No, I do not recollect.

257. Will you swear that you never heard that the sentries had complained that they were unable to do the duty imposed upon them whilst they were outside the building?—No, I will not swear it; I say I do not recollect having heard it.

258. Will you swear that such complaints were not the cause of the alteration in the position of the sentry?—As I have never heard complaints made to my recollection; I cannot swear to it.

259. Did you as adjutant make any attempt to post the sentries inside the house so as to observe the prisoner without unnecessarily inconveniencing him?—I should say that when I had the sentries posted inside, on receiving Colonel Crawley's orders that they should be posted so as not to lose sight of him night or day, that it must have inconvenienced him.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

260. The above question is repeated?—No; the only time I recollect having had the sentries posted inside so as to observe him was when I received the orders spoken of already in the order book.

261. What is the occasion to which you refer in your last answer, in which you say you did post the sentries, and where did you post them?—I refer to the occasion when I received the order to have them posted so as not to lose sight of the prisoner night or day; they were posted inside the building.

262. Where did you post them?—Inside the building, and not to lose sight of the sergeant-major night or day. There were four or five rooms, and of course they had to follow him from one room to another.

263. Did you ever as adjutant go into the house to examine it, and see where the sentry could be posted so as to observe the prisoner with the least possible annoyance to him?—I have a recollection of being in the house before Sergeant-Major Lilley was placed under arrest; I did not go into the house, as I have already stated, as I knew Mrs. Lilley was sick, and I did not wish to inconvenience her.

264. Therefore, because Mrs. Lilley was sick you abstained from making any endeavours to post the sentry so as to inconvenience her in the smallest degree compatible with the orders you had received; is it so?—I had the sentry posted aacording to the orders I received from my commanding officer; I did not enter the house to see where he was posted, as I have already stated.

265. Did you leave the sentries in this, as you said you did in the former case, to exercise their own discretion as to where they should go, and that out of pure consideration for Mrs. Lilley?—I do not consider it was left to their discretion, as their order was not to lose sight of the prisoner night or day, and, therefore, they must follow him from one room to another.

266. (*Question from the Court.*) Were those discretionary powers given by you out of pure consideration for Mrs. Lilley?—I have said that I consider it was not discretionary.

267. (*Question from the Prisoner.*) After the alleged second order was given to you, who was the first sentry who saw Sergeant-Major Lilley rest the liniment on Mrs. Lilley's chest?—I am not aware. I state having remarked it to my commanding officer, as I had heard it also myself.

268. Did any sentry ever see that operation performed to your knowledge?—I have never inquired about it from any sentry, nor do I know.

269. Then as far as you know the second order did not lead to that indecency which you had anticipated as you have stated in your evidence-in-chief?—I should like to know what indecency is referred to that I have stated in my evidence-in-chief.

An extract from the evidence-in-chief is here read, and is as follows:—I also remarked to the best of my recollection on that occasion that Mrs. Lilley was sick, and that her husband was obliged to rub liniment on her chest every day.

270. What was the drift and tendency of that remark; was it not that the sentries would be liable to see that operation performed, and that Mrs. Lilley would thereby be subjected to indignity?—Yes; and in the idea that when my commanding officer knew it the sentry would not have been placed inside as the order was given.

271. Did Mrs. Lilley ever suffer the inconvenience you thus anticipated of having the liniment rubbed on her chest in the presence of sentries?—I do not know; I have already stated that I have only heard so myself from another.

272. On your oath, do you or do you not believe she ever did?—Upon my oath I cannot say.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

273. It has been stated in Parliament that Mrs. Lilley was compelled to perform all the functions of nature in the presence of the sentries; to your knowledge is that statement true or false?—I do not know.

274. In your great concern for Mrs. Lilley, did it never occur to you to inquire whether she had suffered or not such indignities?—I do not recollect having inquired.

275. Were the sentries to your knowledge ever inside Mrs. Lilley's bedroom?—I cannot state whether they were inside the bedroom or not; I have not seen them there.

276. Have you ever heard this matter discussed, and have such statements ever been made in your presence?—I think I have heard it stated that they were either at the door or inside the bedroom.

277. May I assume that if such statements had been made in your presence, that Mrs. Lilley had performed the functions of nature in the presence of the sentries, you would have indignantly denied them?—I should not have denied them, not knowing whether it had occurred or not.

278. Then that is what you consider is the duty of an officer in such a case towards the regiment of which he is a member?—I cannot refute that which I do not know.

279. Where did Sergeant-Major Lilley sleep?—I have seen the room pointed out on the model; but I am not aware myself, not having gone into the building since his arrest.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

280. Was ever any report made by you to me of any inconvenience, or annoyance, from the sentries to Sergeant-major or Mrs. Lilley?—None, to my recollection.

281. Did you ever yourself receive any report of such annoyance or inconvenience from Sergeant-Major or Mrs. Lilley, or from any one else?—I never to my recollection received a report from Sergeant-Major Lilley, or from any one else; I have heard it spoken of.

The prisoner here submits that that portion of the witness's answer which is hearsay evidence may be expunged.

The prosecutor submits that it should be allowed to remain; other questions would be based upon it.

The prisoner begs to protest against the acceptance by the Court of hearsay evidence foisted gratuitously into the answer by the witness, and begs that that part of the answer may be expunged, or this protest recorded.

The President informs the prisoner that the Court has decided that the answer ought to remain.

In reply to the prisoner's protest, the prosecutor states, if a prisoner puts a question to a witness he is bound to take his answer, whatever that is, although it may contain hearsay evidence, or entirely consists of hearsay evidence; if the prisoner objects to that answer, he may put another question to clear it up.

It being four o'clock, the Court adjourns until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fifth Day, 21st November 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at ten o'clock, a.m., pursuant to adjournment; the same Members present as yesterday.

Third evidence for prosecution. Cross-examination continued.

Lieutenant and Adjutant FITZSIMON is re-called, and his cross-examination is continued.

The prisoner states, that on due consideration he is advised that the protest he handed in against the admissibility of the last answer of the witness is unsustainable, and acknowledges the justice of the reply of the prosecutor, and begs leave to withdraw his protest.

282. You have said you forbore to enter Sergeant-Major Lilley's bungalow for fear of disturbing Mrs. Lilley; let me ask you, was Mrs. Lilley confined to her bed or to her house during the time of her husband's arrest?—I cannot exactly say whether she was confined to her bed or to her house; I do not think she was continually confined to her bed.

283. Was she ever out of her house after Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest?—I never have seen her.

284. If you do not know whether she was out of her house or not, how can you say that inconvenience to her was the reason of your not entering the house?—I have been told that she was very unwell, and that was the reason I did not enter.

285. If Mrs. Lilley was out of the house, would it have disturbed her to have gone into the house in order to select a proper post for the sentries?—No; if she was out of her house it could not.

286. Then I understand you never took the trouble to ascertain whether she was or was not out of her house?—It is my belief that, having been told she was very unwell, she was always in the house.

287. I ask you again, did you or did you not take the trouble to inquire whether she was or was not always within the house?—I did not inquire.

288. Do you think that if you had paid a visit to Mrs. Lilley whilst she was up and about the house in order to select a proper position for the sentries at the least possible inconvenience to her, your presence would have caused her annoyance and inconvenience?—If she was up I do not think it would cause her annoyance or inconvenience.

289. Did you inquire whether she was up and about the house or not?—No.

290. Now will I ask you to answer the question as I put it,—Will you swear that you do not know that during the whole time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest Mrs. Lilley was never confined to her bed, and that during the whole time she went about the barracks, and visited her acquaintance as usual?—I cannot swear to it, as I have never seen her going about the barracks; it is my belief she was very unwell.

291. Will you swear that you know the contrary to be the fact, or do you know nothing about it?—I swear that I do not know it,—did not know it.

292. Up to the time of his arrest did Sergeant-Major Lilley carry on his regimental business in the first bungalow?—To the best of my recollection he did.

293. Whenever the regiment turned out for an early parade would not the orderly sergeants of troops have to enter Sergeant-Major Lilley's office-room at three or four o'clock in the morning?—They went to his house; it is my belief that they entered also; I have never been there myself.

294. Would not the troop orderly sergeants have to come into Sergeant-Major Lilley's office room at any hour of the night and morning, in order to bring the casualty reports of their troops to him?—I cannot say whether they should have to go into his office or not.

295. If they had to go into his office in the night, would that in your opinion have disturbed Mrs. Lilley as much as a visit by you in the daytime to ascertain where the sentries were, or ought to be, posted?—That would depend upon where the office was; I do not know where it was in his house.

296. As adjutant of the regiment will you swear that you never had occasion to enter Sergeant-Major Lilley's quarters, and that you never were there?—I never have a recollection of being in Sergeant-Major Lilley's quarters, further than the front door

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

of his house. I have been there frequently, and have had him always called out to me.

297. Are you of opinion that Sergeant-Major Lilley and Mrs. Lilley suffered great and serious hardships in the manner of the execution of the arrest; and if so, state in what respects, confining yourself strictly to facts within your own personal knowledge?—I consider that Sergeant-Major Lilley living with his wife must have suffered inconvenience by having a sentry posted so that he was not to lose sight of him night or day.

298. You have stated that the sentries were ordered not to intrude on Sergeant-Major Lilley when he went to the rear; who gave this order?—To the best of my recollection it was on the orders for the sentries that were read out to the sentries at the main guard, and to the best of my recollection it was given by my commanding officer.

299. You stated yesterday that that was the only exemption; do you deliberately, upon your oath, adhere to that?—Upon my oath, that is the only exemption I recollect.

300. Now, Mr. Fitzsimon, I must ask you for a straightforward answer to this question; do you intend to convey to the Court the impression that, whilst I was careful to protect the privacy of Sergeant-Major Lilley, I intended that of Mrs. Lilley to be intruded upon?—I really cannot say what my commanding officer intended.

301. On what day was Sergeant-Major Lilley removed to the second bungalow?—I believe it to have been on the 12th of May.

302. Do you know that I did my best to get as good or better quarters for Sergeant-Major Lilley than those he first occupied?—I am not aware of it.

303. Did you ever go inside the second bungalow?—I have gone to the door of the second bungalow, never inside during the time the Sergeant-Major was under arrest.

304. May I assume that was out of the same feeling of tender consideration for Mrs. Lilley's health which actuated you in the case of the first bungalow?—Yes.

305. Was there a curtain across the large room in the second bungalow, so as to divide it into a bedroom and sitting-room?—I have not seen any; I was not inside.

306. Was there a chick between the small outer room, and the large inner room?—To the best of my recollection there was a chick at the doorway of the large room.

307. You have said the quarters, the second quarters, were bomb-proof; did that in your judgment make them more injurious to health than if they had not been bomb-proof?—I have stated I think to the best of my recollection they were bomb-proof; I cannot say whether they would be more injurious or not.

308. You have stated that the second quarters were injurious to health; do you consider that it is at all material to the question of health whether the roof was bomb-proof or not?—I should say that, being bomb-proof without a thatch over it, would be more injurious.

309. What led to your ceasing to act as adjutant on or about the 4th of May?—I was placed on the sick list.

310. Do you mean that you were unwell, or do you mean that you were actually placed on the sick report from that date?—I was unwell; it was either on the 4th—to the best of my recollection it was either on the 4th or 5th of May.

311. Question repeated.—I believe it was on that date; either on the 4th or 5th I was placed on the sick report.

312. Before you were actually placed on the sick report, did you request me to allow Mr. Snell to perform your duties as adjutant for you under your superintendence?—I have no recollection of it.

313. Who acted as adjutant immediately after you ceased to do so?—I believe it to have been Cornet Snell.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

314. You say you believe; do you mean to say you do not know?—To the best of my recollection it was Cornet Snell.

315. Did Cornet Snell reside in your house, and was the orderly room not in your house all the time Mr. Snell acted?—Cornet Snell resided in my house. I have not a distinct recollection whether the orderly room was at my house at the time, or at the barracks.

316. And yet you can only depose to the fact of Cornet Snell having succeeded you as acting adjutant to the best of your recollection, though he resided in the house with you the whole time; is that so, or not?—I have answered it to the best of my recollection as having occurred now a year and a half ago.

317. Now I must ask you to answer this question distinctly,—did you not request me to allow Mr. Snell to act for you, and under your orders as adjutant, expressly on the grounds that he was in the same house, and that the orderly room was in your house also at that time?—I have no recollection of it. I have some idea, now, that an office was in my house, that the records of the regiment and letters were written there, and that the colonel's orderly room was up in the barracks.

318. Question repeated.—Not that I know of did I ever ask Colonel Crawley to allow Cornet Snell to act for me.

319. Can you, Mr. Fitzsimon, speak to conversations, and the phrases employed, and yet not be certain whether the regimental orderly room was in your house or not?—I have spoken to conversations and phrases to the best of my recollection, as I have stated on a previous date.

320. You have put in a letter of November 3d, written by you, and containing a remonstrance against the remarks made in my speech at the court-martial at Mhow in the month of June; let me ask you with whom you consulted before you wrote that letter?—I consulted the quartermaster of the 6th Dragoons.

321. Will you swear that you consulted no one else?—I have shown the letter to several officers; I cannot say that I consulted them.

322. Did any one assist or advise you in the composition of that letter?—[The Court is here closed to consider whether this and similar questions shall be entertained. The Court decides upon their being entertained.] Yes; Quartermaster Wooden. I requested him to assist me as he could write a letter well.

323. Will you swear that no one else advised you or assisted you in its composition?—I have no recollection of any one else.

324. Were the proceedings of the court-martial at Mhow published in the newspapers at the time they occurred?—Yes.

325. Why did you abstain from taking any notice of my speech from June till November?—I was not aware of Colonel Crawley's speech until I came back from leave of absence. I had been up country at Lucknow on leave of absence, and was part of that time sick.

326. Were there no newspapers at Lucknow, and did not your interest in your friend Mr. Smales induce you to pay any attention to the proceedings of such a court-martial in your own regiment, and did you not hear of what was said of you from any of your brother officers?—I took no paper in at Lucknow, nor did I read them. I received no information, to the best of my recollection, from any one concerning it from the regiment.

327. Did I give you my reply to your letter to take into your consideration before you withdrew your letter of November 3d?—Yes.

Prisoner requests permission to put in his letter; it is handed to the witness, and perused by him.

328. Is that the letter which I gave you to read?—As well as I can recollect, it is.

Prisoner requests the letter may be read.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

The letter is read:—

Mhow, 10th November 1862.

From Lieut.-Col. Crawley, Commanding 6th Dragoons, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, M.D.A.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the accompanying explanatory statement from Lieutenant Fitzsimon, of the regiment under my command, relative to the strictures recently passed upon him by his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, in his remarks upon the court-martial on the late paymaster (Smales) of the regiment, which the lieutenant is desirous of having laid before his Excellency.

(Para. 1.) Lieutenant Fitzsimon says, that he regrets extremely that his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose should consider his testimony before the Court "most evasive and unsatisfactory." I have pointed out to him, that the term "evasive" was applied to his evidence by the Court originally, who must have been the best judges of the manner in which he gave his testimony, as none but those who witnessed it could possibly characterize it adequately. But his Excellency appears to have adopted the opinion of the Court from his perusal of the proceedings, and to have superadded, as the result of his perusal, that Mr. Fitzsimon's evidence was also "unsatisfactory, and showed his "entire unfitness for the adjutancy."

(Para. 2.) Lieutenant Fitzsimon deprecates the remarks of his Excellency, as to his carelessness and neglect, in posting the sentries on the quarters of the late Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley, &c., and wishes it to be understood that, in all he did, he simply carried out the orders he received from me, his commanding officer.

To this assertion of Lieutenant Fitzsimon I have merely to state, that I unequivocally deny it. Lieutenant Fitzsimon did not carry out the orders he received from me.

When the sergeant-majors were ordered to be placed in close arrest, I ordered Lieutenant Fitzsimon, then adjutant, to see the order carried into effect, and to see that sentries were placed over their quarters. I append a copy of the order I issued on that occasion (marked A.), and which I directed Lieutenant Fitzsimon to have explained to the sentries at every relief.

When I received the accompanying letter from Lieutenant Fitzsimon a few days ago I sent for him, and in the presence of Captains Curtis and Hedley and Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Davies I asked him whether he had seen the sentries placed over the prisoner Lilley according to my orders, and whether he had pointed out to the sentry who first mounted and to the sergeant of the guard the post to be occupied by the sentries in charge of the prisoner as it was his duty as adjutant to have done. Lieutenant Fitzsimon was most reluctantly constrained to acknowledge to me, in the presence of the above-named officers, that he had not gone to the quarters of Sergeant-Major Lilley to point out the posts to be occupied by the sentries (and therefore had not obeyed my orders,) but had contented himself with visiting them once or twice a day after the close arrest was ordered. I then asked him if he had been aware that the sentry had caused any annoyance or inconvenience to Mrs. Lilley by being placed near the door of the room in which she was lying sick, or if any complaint had been made to him on such a subject; he replied that he was not aware that any annoyance or inconvenience had been caused, nor had any complaint been made to him that such was the case.

It will be apparent from the above that Lieutenant Fitzsimon did not carry out the orders he received from me, and that whatever "annoyance" might have been caused to or felt by Sergeant-Major or Mrs. Lilley "must be 'attributed to his carelessness, and neglect of his duty as 'adjutant." The fact is that Lieutenant Fitzsimon was wholly ignorant of the nature of his duties as adjutant, and of the importance of those of a sentry over a prisoner in close arrest.

With reference, however, to this subject of the close arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and the annoyance caused to his sick wife by the proximity of the sentry to her sick couch, I append herewith a plan, section, and elevation (marked B.) of the quarter occupied by them, in order to show how groundless are the accusations brought against me in the public press of having confined him in a place as bad "as the black hole of Calcutta," and how little necessity existed for the placing the sentry "at the door of "his bedroom, within two feet of the head of the bed "where his sick wife was lying," as so graphically described by the late sergeant-major in his evidence before the Court. It was one of those fortuitous circumstances, so adroitly seized by Mr. Smales, to discredit me, and to impress "the outside public" with his idea of the tyranny and oppression I exercised towards him, and those who might be obnoxious to me.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

From this plan it will be observed that the cubic capacity of the three rooms, forming the main or inhabited portion of the building, amounted to about 11,400 feet, independently of the two small rooms, each about seven feet square, at the back. This cubic capacity is, as nearly as may be, ten times that allowed for each soldier in barracks; and when the number of doors (eight), each averaging about 6 feet 6 inches in height by 3 feet in width, together with six windows, averaging about 2 feet 6 inches in height by 2 feet in width, and three ventilators in the roof of each room of the building, are taken into consideration, I do not think that the building in which he was undergoing close arrest could be well compared with "the black hole of Calcutta." Indeed, I have a distinct recollection that Mrs. Lilley applied to me, through the regimental quartermaster, to be allowed to stop up the ventilators, as she found the quantity of air too much for her weak lungs.

Again, the necessity for placing a sentry at the door of the bedroom, within two feet of Mrs. Lilley's bed, is not apparent, there being a large room 33 feet by 14, and another about 16 feet by 14; in either of which the prisoner could have been accommodated, without any necessity whatever of disturbing or annoying the sick woman in her bedroom.

I may add, that there are few unmarried officers of my regiment who have as large an amount of accommodation, or so large a cubic capacity of air to breathe in their houses, as had Regimental Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lilley.

(Para. 3.) In reply to this paragraph I have merely to remark, that I have had ample opportunity of judging from time to time that Lieutenant Fitzsimon is so short-sighted that he cannot see accurately the position in which a soldier in the ranks handles his arms, either sword or carbine, at drill, and that I was a very short time present with the regiment before I discovered his defective vision. It was, however, first brought under my notice, within a few days after I joined by Major, then Captain Swindley, who employed as one argument by which he proposed "to turn Mr. Fitzsimon out of his adjutancy." What the "abnormal" appearance of Mr. Fitzsimon's eyes may be in the opinion of the three medical officers whom he employed to examine them I am unable to say, but the fact remains the same; and from my observation of him at drill, even since his return to the regiment within the last three weeks, I am unable to record my opinion that his sight is what it ought to be for a cavalry officer, whose duties might call him to the command of an outpost.

I have to explain that I have been unable to forward Lieutenant Fitzsimon's statement with my remarks earlier in consequence of the constant employment of my time with the inspection of my regiment, now going forward, and the difficulty I have had in obtaining the dimensions of the quarter occupied by the late sergeant major, (which has lately been pulled down,) so as to make my report as full and as conclusive as I wished it to be.

Lieutenant Fitzsimon's delay in bringing the matter forward is scarcely intelligible to me, seeing that the general order containing Sir Hugh Rose's remarks was published in all the newspapers of the upper provinces of India, where he was on leave, during the first ten days of the month of September. His not having read his Excellency's remarks is, therefore, somewhat inexplicable.

I have, &c.,
T. R. Crawley, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commanding 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

329. After reading that letter, and those which have already been put in evidence with reference to this matter, did you determine to withdraw your letter of November 3d?—I did.

330. Is it usual for an officer, who has made a serious charge against another officer, and upon consideration and reflection has withdrawn it, to revive and reproduce that charge at a later period?—It may not be usual. I withdrew that letter at the time only in consequence of its having been pronounced insubordinate by the major-general, and as he considered it might produce my professional ruin.

331. Having withdrawn that letter, as you have stated, when did you first think of renewing the charges against me?—I am not exactly aware that I renewed the charges until they were called for from me by the Horse Guards. I should wish to add that on my return from India to this country on sick leave I requested that the medical board before which I was to appear would also make an examination of my eyesight, in consequence of the accusation that had been made against me by my commanding officer.

Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.

332. How did the Horse Guards become first acquainted with the fact that you had ever made such charges?—I cannot exactly say, but it is my opinion that they were forwarded by Captain Smales to the Horse Guards.

333. How did Mr. Smales become possessed of a letter which you had withdrawn in the month of November previously?—I am unable to say. I never sent the letter to Paymaster Smales, nor am I aware of how it came into his possession.

334. Will you swear that since you have returned to England you have communicated with no person except the military authorities on the subject of that letter?—I have communicated with persons on the subject of that letter; never with Mr. Smales. *Lieut. and Adj. T. J. Fitzsimon.*

335. With whom, besides the military authorities, have you communicated on the subject of that letter?—I have communicated with several persons; with my own friends, and my own relations.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask the witness.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

The Court adjourns at a quarter past one until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

Sixth Day, 23d November 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at ten o'clock, a.m., pursuant to adjournment; the same Members present as on Saturday last.

Patrick Blake.

4th Evidence for Prosecution cross-examined.

Private Patrick Blake, of the 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and is cross-examined on his former oath by the prisoner.

336. What induced you to post the sentry outside instead of inside the house; was it from anything Sergeant-Major Lilley said or did?—No. When I posted the sentry first of all Sergeant Lilley was outside himself.

337. Did not the sentry tell you that Sergeant-Major Lilley had shut the door in his face?—I can't recollect that he said that.

338. Will you undertake to say that you never told me that the sentry, Private Newton, complained that in consequence of the door being shut he could not see his prisoner?—He said that the door was shut, but he did not say that it was shut in his face.

Prosecutor here states that he thinks there should be some limit to hearsay evidence.

The prisoner has no further questions to put to the witness.

The witness withdraws.

The prisoner submits that the objection of the prosecutor is not well founded; this is not hearsay evidence, but the witness is asked as to whether a certain conversation did not occur which led to his doing a particular act. This, he is advised, is in accordance with the strictest rule of evidence.

The prosecutor replies that it is needless to trouble the Court with an argument about this matter. The question did in reality involve a hearsay statement of a third person, namely Newton. It will be sufficient, however, merely to repeat the suggestion that there should be some limit to hearsay evidence.

Serjeant Edward Mills.

6th Evidence for Prosecution cross-examined.

Sergeant Edward Mills, of the 6th Dragoons, is recalled into Court, and is cross-examined on his former oath by the prisoner.

339. When Corporal Blake was arrested where ought his sentry to have been if he had been properly posted? Point the place out on the model?—(*Pointing to model.*) Inside the little room,—the servant's room.

340. Would the position you have described be in accordance with the orders you had received?—Yes.

341. Do you remember who was the sergeant whom you relieved, and from whom you took your orders?—Sergeant William Barbar.

342. Where was Sergeant-Major Lilley sleeping that night?—(*Pointing to model.*) On the night of the 1st May he slept in the large room on a couch (*the description is opposite to the door leading into the office*).

343. So that the sentry in the small outer room could see the sergeant-major on his couch in the large room through the two doors?—Yes.

344. Do you know which was Mrs. Lilley's bedroom?—Yes; (*pointing to small room in model*) this. *Edward Mills.*

345. Could Mrs. Lilley be inconvenienced or annoyed in her bedroom by the position of the sentries if they were posted and acted according to the orders you had received?—No.

346. Did you, or did any sentry to your knowledge, see liniment rubbed on Mrs. Lilley's chest by her husband?—No; not to my knowledge.

347. Did you see Mrs. Lilley at all that night, or as far as you know, did the sentries see her?—No.

348. Were there any orders with respect to Mrs. Lilley's bedroom; state what they were?—There were. They were not to enter the bedroom on any account,—the sentries.

349. Were your orders that Mrs. Lilley was not to be inconvenienced in her bedroom in any way?—No, sir; there was nothing about inconvenience, but that they were not to go in.

350. To whom did you hand over those orders after Corporal Blake's arrest?—Corporal Parr.

351. Which was the room in which Sergeant-Major Lilley received his morning states before his arrest?—In the office. (*Position shown in the model.*)

352. Would the orderly troop sergeants enter that room as early as two or three o'clock in the morning, when there are early parades, in order to do their business with Sergeant-Major Lilley?—Yes.

353. Was there a chick between the door of Mrs. Lilley's bedroom and the office room?—Yes.

354. In your judgment had the sentries any business to be within two feet of Mrs. Lilley's bed if they were posted according to the order you received?—They had no business to leave this post (*pointing to the model*), where they were posted in the servant's room unless he went to the verandah day or night, or to the water-closet; their orders were to accompany him only into the verandah or to the water-closet.

355. When you were on duty in the second bungalow where was Sergeant-Major Lilley sleeping?—In the front verandah.

356. In the second bungalow was there a chick between the door of the small outer room and the large inner room?—I never was inside during that tour of duty.

357. Did you visit the sentries three times that night, and was Lilley always in the verandah?—Yes, he was.

358. To your knowledge did the sentries ever enter Mrs. Lilley's bedroom in the second bungalow?—No, not to my knowledge.

359. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley and Mrs. Lilley ever complain to you of any annoyance from the posting of sentries either in the first or second bungalow?—No.

Edward Mills.

360. Were the orders as to Mrs. Lilley's bedroom the same at the time you were on duty in the second bungalow as they were in the case of the first?—Yes.

361. Did you ever see Mrs. Lilley on the night you were on duty in the second bungalow?—No.

362. During the time that Sergeant-Major Lilley was under arrest was Mrs. Lilley confined to her bed, or did she go about as usual out of doors?—I have seen her out several times.

363. According to the orders you had received was there any necessity for an interference with the privacy of Mrs. Lilley?—No.

364. During the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest had he and his wife free access to all the rooms and the verandahs contained in both the first and the second bungalow?—Yes.

365. Did you visit Sergeant-Major Lilley during the day of the 20th May, after the night of the 19th, of which you have spoken?—I did.

366. Where did you find him, and what was he doing?—I did not see Sergeant-Major Lilley during the day, I only saw the sentry. Sergeant-Major Lilley was inside during the day.

367. (*Question from President.*) Did you visit him?—No; my orders were only to visit the sentries.

368. (*Question from Prisoner.*) Did you ever see Sergeant-Major Lilley sitting in the verandah in his easy chair?—I have.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Troop Serjeant-Major Robert Cotton.

Troop Sergeant-Major Robert Cotton, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

7th Evidence for Prosecution.

369. How long have you been in the regiment?—About ten years and ten months.

370. How long have you known Sergeant-Major Lilley?—From the day I first joined the regiment down to the date of his death.

371. What character did he bear in every way?—In my opinion I always considered him a hard-working, industrious, and sober man.

372. Were orders given you to place him in arrest; if so, by whom?—I received no such orders.

373. Did you place him in arrest?—I did not. I believe he was placed in arrest by Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon.

374. Do you know what the orders about the arrest were?

Prisoner here interposes, and says, Were those orders in writing? if so, I object to their contents being stated without the orders being produced.

375. Do you know whether there was a written order for the arrest?—I am not aware.

376. Did Lieutenant Fitzsimon on the day of the arrest give you an order about the arrest?—He did.

377. Was that order in writing?—I cannot positively swear whether Lieutenant Fitzsimon verbally gave the order, or whether he dictated it to me from writing.

378. Did you take it down in writing?—I did.

379. Do you know what has become of it?—I cannot recollect.

380. Had you a small book at that time?—It was a small book into which I copied the order.

381. What has become of that small book?—I cannot recollect.

382. What were your duties with regard to the arrest?—To parade the guard.

The prisoner here objects to the question as follows: Those duties it now appears were defined in a written order, which the witness does not produce, and for which non-production he is unable properly to account.

The prosecutor replies: The prisoner has misapprehended the question; the question is, in substance, what this witness did as a matter of duty about the arrest.

The objection is persisted in, and the question is withdrawn.

Robert Cotton.

383. What did you do about the arrest?—I paraded the guard that was to be placed over the prisoners, I also read to them their orders, I then gave the guard over to the sergeant of the guard.

384. Do you recollect anything being said by Lieut.-Colonel Crawley in the orderly room about the posting of the sentries?—I recollect on one occasion Colonel Crawley making some remarks about the sentries, the purport of the conversation I do not now recollect.

385. Did you make any remark to him?—I did; I remarked that Sergeant-Major Lilley was a married man.

386. What did Colonel Crawley say?—Colonel Crawley asked me how I dared to disobey his orders or the major-general's.

387. Did he then give you any order?—Colonel Crawley then ordered me to go and see that the sentries were properly posted; that is, inside the quarters.

388. Did you then leave the orderly room?—I did.

389. Do you remember going with Cornet Snell to post the sentries?—I do.

390. When did you last see Sergeant-Major Lilley?—On the morning of his death.

391. Tell us what took place?—He appeared very sick, the surgeon administered some medicine to him, and a short time after he died.

392. Is Mrs. Cotton here, and was she present at Lilley's death?—Mrs. Cotton is here, and she was present at Lilley's death.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner begs to be allowed to postpone his cross-examination until a future occasion.

The prosecutor has no objection, but it is for the Court to decide.

The Court is closed for the purpose of considering this request.

The Court is re-opened, and informs the prisoner that the matter involved in his request is a departure from the ordinary rules on which courts-martial are generally conducted, but the Court will not object.

The witness withdraws.

Major J. E. Swindley.

Major John Edward Swindley (6th Dragoons), appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

8th Evidence for Prosecution.

393. While the sergeant-majors were under arrest do you remember hearing anything said in the orderly room by Lieut.-Col. Crawley about the arrest?—Yes, I do.

394. State what occurred?—I was present in the orderly room on Sunday. Colonel Crawley was complaining to the adjutant of the regiment that communication had taken place with the three imprisoned sergeant-majors. Colonel Crawley asked Lieutenant Fitzsimon if he knew the meaning of close arrest. Mr. Fitzsimon said that he did; it meant placing a sentry over the quarters of the prisoners. Colonel Crawley said, No such thing; close arrest meant that the sentry was not to lose sight of his prisoner night or day. Sergeant-Major Cotton, who was standing in the room just in front of me, remarked that Sergeant-Major Lilley was a married man; which observation was followed up by Lieutenant Fitzsimon stating that Mrs. Lilley was so sick that liniment, or something of that kind, was rubbed on her chest. Colonel Crawley said he did not care; married or single, officer or soldier, close arrest was close arrest, and he would have his orders carried out.

395. Who was present?—Quartermaster Wooden, Sergeant-Major Cotton, and a corporal or sentry, or both, I cannot remember. There were officers present; I think Captain Weir was one of the officers.

396. During the course of the court-martial held for the trial of Paymaster Smales do you recollect anything occurring about a man named Little?—I do.

397. State what occurred?—I received an order from Lieut.-Col. Prior to attend at the orderly room

Major J. E. Swindley.

to deal with the prisoners, when Private Little was brought before me charged with having allowed communication to take place between Mrs. Gibson, a woman of the regiment, and Sergeant-Major Lilley. I examined him as to the charge, found that it was not supported by the evidence adduced, and I ordered the man's release, and the crime to be torn up, so that nothing should be recorded against him ; the crime was torn up by the adjutant. On the following morning I was ordered to attend at the orderly room before Colonel Crawley, and was there reprimanded by him for my decision. The crime was produced, the fragments of it having been sewn together, I expressed my sorrow if I had erred in my judgment, but I did not think I had, as I had most carefully examined the witnesses, and decided that there was nothing against the prisoner. Colonel Crawley remarked, from the evidence he had heard he would have tried the man by a court-martial.

398. Did Colonel Crawley say what court-martial he would have tried him by ?—To the best of my recollection I think he said a district court-martial.

399. What was Mrs. Gibson stated to have done ? —Mrs. Gibson was supposed to have communicated with Sergeant-Major Lilley.

400. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear ?—He bore the very highest character.

The Court adjourns at a quarter past one, and reassembles at twenty minutes before two.

401. Do you remember ever using any arguments with any one about turning Lieutenant Fitzsimon out of his adjutancy ?—No ; I might have done so. I remember that I was much dissatisfied with the way in which Mr. Fitzsimon carried on the duties of adjutant, but I do not ever remember expressing myself so to any one.

402. Did you ever say that Lieutenant Fitzsimon had defective vision ?—No, never ; I could not possibly have said so, because I always believed him to have very good eyesight.

Witness here wishes to add, to his answer to the second question, that Colonel Crawley said he did not care a damn ; married or single, officer or soldier, close arrest means close arrest, and I must have my orders carried out.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests he may be allowed to cross-examine the witness at a future period.

The witness withdraws.

Capt. A. Weir.

9th Witness for Prosecution.

Captain ARCHIBALD WEIR, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

403. While the sergeant-majors were under arrest do you remember hearing anything said in the orderly room by Lieut.-Col. Crawley about the arrest ?—I do.

404. State what occurred ?—I remember being in the orderly room at Mhow about the beginning of May 1862. Colonel Crawley and Lieutenant Fitzsimon, then the adjutant, came in. The colonel was talking in a loud voice with Mr. Fitzsimon. The colonel said to Mr. Fitzsimon, "Do you know what "close arrest means?" Mr. Fitzsimon said, "I think "I do, sir." Colonel Crawley then asked him what it was. Mr. Fitzsimon said, "When an officer or "non-commissioned officer was placed in close arrest, "when a sentry was placed over them outside their "room door," he, Mr. Fitzsimon, said, "I call that "close arrest." The Colonel then replied, "You do, do "you?" Mr. Fitzsimon said, "I do, sir." The Colonel then said, "Mr. Fitzsimon, let me tell you, when an "officer or non-commissioned officer is placed in "close arrest, the sentry is never to lose sight of him "by night or day." Mr. Fitzsimon then said, "Very "well, sir." Sergeant-Major Cotton, who was in the orderly room, at the time made some remark about Sergeant-Major Lilley being a married man. The colonel told the sergeant-major to hold his tongue, and not contradict the orders he had given or the general, but go and see those orders carried out. The sergeant-major then left the orderly room.

Capt. A. Weir

Mr. Fitzsimon then made a remark to the colonel, saying that he believed Mrs. Lilley was very ill, and that the sergeant-major had some liniment or ointment, I do not remember which, to rub on at night or in the daytime. The colonel then replied, "I don't "care a damn, Mr. Fitzsimon; I can't help that; "officer or soldier, married or single, I'll have my "orders carried out."

405. Do you remember when this took place—the date ?—No, I do not remember the date; some time very early in May.

406. Who was present ?—Mr. Wooden was present, Sergeant-Major Cotton was present, Major Swindley was present, and the adjutant and the colonel ; I think there were two other sergeants standing in the passage, I will not say that they were present or not. I think I remember seeing them, but I will not swear to it.

407. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear ?—Sergeant-Major Lilley always bore a most excellent character in the regiment. I have known him since the day, all but a month or two, after he came to the regiment. We were about a year in the Crimea before he joined us ; he came out there as regimental sergeant-major.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests he may be allowed to cross-examine the witness at a future period.

The witness withdraws.

Quartermaster Charles Woode

10th Witness for Prosecution.

Quartermaster CHARLES WOODEN, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

408. During the arrest of the sergeant-major do you remember hearing anything said in the orderly room by Lieut.-Col. Crawley about the arrest ?—Yes, I do remember a conversation between Colonel Crawley and the adjutant, Lieutenant Fitzsimon.

409. State what occurred ?—Some days after the Regimental Sergeant-Major had been placed under arrest I was present one morning at the regimental orderly room, and Colonel Crawley told Lieutenant Fitzsimon that he, the colonel, had information that Sergeant-Major Lilley had had intercourse with other people. The colonel asked the adjutant did he know the meaning of close arrest or not. I cannot remember the reply of the adjutant, but the Colonel immediately said close arrest means that the sentry should not lose sight of his prisoners by day or night, or by night or day. A remark was made either by the adjutant or the acting sergeant-major that Lilley was a married man and his wife sick. Colonel Crawley then replied, as nearly as I can remember, "Married or single, officer or soldier, close arrest "means close arrest, and I will have it carried out ;" and I beg to add that I am sure the colonel said, "and by God I will have it carried out."

410. Who was present ?—Major Swindley, Captain Weir, the adjutant, and Acting Sergeant-Major Cotton ; several more officers were present, but I cannot remember who they were.

411. Do you remember when this took place—the date ?—I cannot recollect the date. It was some days after the sergeant-major was placed in arrest.

412. Did you afterwards have any conversation with Lieut.-Col. Crawley upon this subject ?—Yes, I had.

413. State in detail what occurred on that occasion ?—On the 3d October 1862 I was directed about noon to come to the colonel's bungalow. I attended immediately, and found the colonel in a small room used as an office in his house. Lieutenants Bennett and Wallace were in that office when I entered, and at the colonel's request remained there. The colonel asked me several questions respecting Mr. Smales ; whether I had seen him, or written to him. I answered I had not. The colonel then asked me if I had read a letter in a newspaper called the "Deccan Herald," which had been received that morning at Mhow, and which was signed by Smales, Paymaster 6th Dragoons. I told the colonel I had seen that letter. The colonel desired to know whe-

Quartermaster Charles Wooden.

ther it was true or not what was stated in that letter. I answered that it was partly true, but not the whole of it. The colonel desired me to point out what was not true in it. I referred the colonel to the latter paragraph of that letter, where it stated that I had reminded the colonel, when he gave the orders to Lieutenant Fitzsimon regarding the placing the sentries, that Lilley was a married man, and his wife sick. I told the colonel I made no remark myself whatever to him. The colonel then said "I suppose "not, it was not your place to do so; besides I know "as well as everyone else that Mrs. Lilley is sick." The colonel added, that he could not bring it to his memory that such a conversation had passed in the orderly room, and asked me was I quite certain of what I stated. He then asked me who was present at the time. I answered I could not remember on the instant, but that several officers were present. The colonel then asked me if I was quite certain with reference to the orders given to Lieutenant Fitzsimon. I answered, Yes, quite certain; but much more conversation took place in the orderly room than I could remember, and I added it was a most difficult matter for me to remember everything that took place in the orderly room daily, as I was in constant attendance. Colonel Crawley then said, "If you are certain of what you have stated, will you sit down and give it me in writing?" I told the colonel I would give it him in writing. The colonel gave me pen and paper, and I sat down and wrote a letter.

414. Is that that letter (*handing letter to witness*)?—It is that letter.

The letter is produced and read:

Mhow, 3d October 1862.

From Quartermaster C. Wooden, Inniskilling Dragoons, to Lieut.-Col. T. R. Crawley, Commanding Inniskilling Dragoons.

Sir,

With reference to a letter which appeared in the "Deccan Herald" of the 29th September last, headed "the Mhow Court-martial," and signed T. W. Smales, Paymaster 6th Dragoons, I have the honour to make the following statement for your information.

Shortly after the regimental sergeant-major and the two troop sergeant-majors were placed under arrest I was present one morning at the regimental orderly room, and you told the adjutant, Lieutenant Fitzsimon, that you had received information to the effect that the regimental sergeant-major had intercourse with other people, and asked him, the adjutant, whether he knew the meaning of close arrest; that it meant that a sentry should not lose sight of his prisoner, or should never lose sight of his prisoner. I made no remark whatever myself regarding the sergeant-major as stated in the latter part of that letter.

I have, c.

C. Wooden, Quartermaster,
Inniskilling Dragoons.

P.S.—I have no recollection whatever of speaking to the late paymaster on this subject, although it is stated by him that he heard me pronounce the statement made by the colonel as being false.

C. Wooden.

Before I finished that letter I turned to Colonel Crawley and said that the remark of the sergeant-major being married and his wife sick had not been made by me, but by either the adjutant or the acting sergeant-major. I asked him, the colonel, whether I should add that to the letter; the colonel said no, what you have stated is quite sufficient. I then signed the letter and gave it to the colonel. The colonel asked me no further question, and I left the bungalow. With permission of the Court I wish to say Mrs. Lilley *was* sick, not *is* sick.

415. Did you make any communication to Lieut.-Col. Crawley about Sergeant Lilley's change of quarters?—Yes, I had communicated with Colonel Crawley with reference to those quarters.

416. State what passed between yourself and Lieut.-Col. Crawley on the subject?—The quarters occupied by Sergeant-Major Lilley and the quartermaster-sergeant were ordered to be vacated, and those non-commissioned officers to be removed into other quarters. There was great want of room in barracks, and some correspondence was entered into to get more quarters for the 6th Dragoons. After some days a staff sergeant's quarter was given over to the regiment. This quarter was as nearly as I can remember about a quarter of a mile from barracks, and I suggested to Colonel Crawley to quarter Sergeant-Major Lilley in that bungalow, remarking as Sergeant-Major Lilley was under arrest he would not be wanted for any duty. Colonel Crawley asked me, Could I place him nowhere else? I replied, "I "have no other place except the married men's "quarters." Colonel Crawley replied, "Neither will "do; the one is too far, the other is too open, and "Lilley will be up to some more tricks." The colonel directed me then to give that staff sergeant's quarter to the quartermaster-sergeant, and to remove the sergeant-major of H. Troop, and to place Sergeant-Major Lilley into the troop sergeant-major's quarter. I remarked to the colonel that the quarters were very small. The colonel said, "The quarters good for one sergeant are good for another." I remarked, "But as the troop sergeant-major is a single man"—The colonel got rather impatient, and said, "I do not want any more buts; do as I tell you." I then gave orders for the troop sergeant-major to vacate the bungalow where he was, and to put Sergeant-Major Lilley into it.

Quartermaster Charles Wooden.

417. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear?—A very good non-commissioned officer and soldier.

418. What character as to sobriety?—A very sober, steady man.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests he may be allowed to cross-examine the witness at a future period.

The witness withdraws.

John Little.

11th Witness for Prosecution.

Private John Little, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

419. You were sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley, do you recollect when?—To the best of my recollection it was on the 8th May.

420. Was it in the first bungalow?—Yes.

421. Who posted you?—The corporal of the guard, Corporal Single.

422. Where did he post you? Point out the place in the model?—(*Pointing to the model*) In the room next the bedroom.

423. Could you see the bed from where you were posted?—I could not see when the chicky was down, without going off two or three paces of my post, and lifting it up I might see the bed.

424. Did anybody come to the quarter while you were on sentry?—Yes.

425. Tell us who, and what took place?—Mrs. Gibson. I was sentry over the sergeant-major; from five to ten minutes before 6 o'clock I was posted, and at 8 o'clock, when the corporal was coming round with the relief, I thought I heard somebody at the door. I was going to the door just as the corporal came up with the relief. The corporal relieved me, I gave up my orders to the other sentry, and I was relieved and marched away; and when I was going out of the outer door, Mrs. Gibson had to get out of the way to let the relief pass. I was taken to the guard-room, and the corporal of the guard reported me to the sergeant of the guard. The sergeant of the guard went and reported it to the Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major Cotton; when the sergeant came back I was confined.

426. What were you confined for?—I believe I was confined for Mrs. Gibson speaking to Mrs. Lilley.

427. Did you see whether Mrs. Gibson brought anything for Mrs. Lilley?—I did not, because I was inside the room.

428. Did Major Swindley let you off?—Yes.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests he may be allowed to cross-examine the witness at a future period.

The witness withdraws.

James Reynolds. Private JAMES REYNOLDS, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

12th Witness for Prosecution.

429. Were you orderly room clerk at the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest ?—I was.

430. Do you recollect Colonel Crawley saying anything to Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon in the orderly room about the posting of sentries ?—I do not remember the colonel giving an order about posting the sentries ; I remember the colonel speaking to Mr. Fitzsimon in his own bungalow, where the orderly room was held, about the sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley being posted outside instead of in. I did not hear the first order for posting the sentries. *James Reynolds.*

431. Do you remember hearing Sergeant-Major Cotton say anything to Colonel Crawley about Sergeant-Major Lilley ?—Yes, I do.

432. State what you heard him say ?—I remember Sergeant-Major Cotton having reminded Colonel Crawley on a certain occasion that Sergeant-Major Lilley was a married man.

433. What did Colonel Crawley say ?—Colonel Crawley replied, " Officer or soldier, married or single, the duty must be done ;" or words to that effect.

It being four o'clock, the Court adjourns until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Seventh Day, 24th November 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at ten o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment ; the same Members present as yesterday.

James Reynolds. Private JAMES REYNOLDS, 6th Dragoons, is re-called ; and his examination is continued.

434. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear ?—A very good one.

435. What character did he bear for sobriety ?—I believe also a very good one; I never saw him drunk during my service.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests he may be allowed to cross-examine the witness at a future period.

The witness withdraws.

Colonel H. D. White, C.B. Colonel HENRY DALRYMPLE WHITE, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

13th Witness for Prosecution.

436. Did you know the late Sergeant-Major Lilley; what character did he bear in all respects ?—I did know the late Sergeant-Major Lilley ; I consider that he was a most excellent soldier, and one of the most sober and steady men I ever met with.

437. Will you look at this letter; state whether it is your writing, and whether you have any objection to its being read to the Court ?—It is my writing, and I have not the least objection to its being read.

The letter is produced and read.

From Colonel H. D. White, C.B., to the Deputy Adjutant-General

Horse Guards,

Sir, November 14th, 1863.

With reference to your letter of 13th instant I beg to state that I remember the late Sergeant-Major Lilley joining the 6th Dragoons as a recruit, at the close of 1843 or the commencement of 1844.

I was then a lieutenant in the regiment, and I remained in it till I gave up the command of the corps, towards the end of 1857, I having been then about three years and four months lieutenant-colonel, and in constant command.

When I was a captain Lilley was for some time in my troop.

In every grade that he filled in the regiment I always considered him one of the most excellent soldiers, and one of the most sober and steady men I had ever met with.

When the regiment went to the Crimea in 1854 Lilley was left at the Depôt as troop sergeant-major of one of the troops there.

In 1855, considering him the most deserving non-commissioned officer in the regiment, I promoted him to the rank of regimental sergeant-major.

He joined the service troops in the Crimea in 1855 ; from that time until I left the regiment I saw a great deal of him, both when I was in the office and when he accompanied me, as he always did, when I went round the camp or barrack. I never perceived the slightest sign about him that would lead me to suppose that he was a man who drank.

I have, &c.

H. D. WHITE, Colonel,

Assistant Adjutant General of Cavalry.

The witness withdraws.

Major J. E. Swindley. Major JOHN EDWARD SWINDLEY, 6th Dragoons, re-appears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the prisoner on his former oath.

438. Did the court-martial at Mhow think it necessary to remark on the strong animus you had displayed against me in giving your testimony ?—The court-martial at Mhow did condemn me for having shown animus, but I disclaimed that I showed any animus whatever at that court-martial until the third or fourth question was put to me, when Colonel Crawley jumped up, and said, " I protest against the " way in which Major Swindley is quibbling with " my question." I appealed to the protection of the court, and begged that the words that Colonel Crawley had uttered might be recorded on the proceedings ; the president, in a most angry way, said there was nothing to record, that it was not a protest. I answered, Colonel Crawley had made use of the very word protest, and begged a second time that it might be recorded on the proceedings ; it was not recorded.

439. Have you never on any other occasion, Major Swindley, expressed and exhibited a strong feeling of hostility to me ?—In private life I have, in public life never.

440. Did you not tell me on one occasion that you never forgive ?

The witness here appeals to the protection of the Court, and states that he does not think these questions bear upon the evidence he has stated, they are only put to him with a view of damaging his prospects.

The Court is closed to deliberate on the appeal of the witness, and upon being re-opened the witness is informed, That the object the prisoner has in adopting this mode of cross-examination is evidently to prove the animus which you may now have, or which you had borne towards him. The Court sees no objection to that style of examination, but you are quite at liberty to decline answering questions put to you, if you are of opinion that you will thereby criminate yourself.

441. The last question is repeated.—In a private conversation with Colonel Crawley he asked me that question. I said, " No, I did not."

442. Was that remark made with reference to your superior officer Brigadier Hobson, because he had found it necessary to address a reprimand to the regiment ?—It was made on that day ; but I cannot say whether it was Brigadier Hobson or not ; it was made on the day that we had a conversation about Brigadier Hobson, but I cannot say whether it was with regard to that officer or not.

443. Have I also had occasion to find fault, and have you not in like manner resented my reprimands ?—You have found fault ; whether you had

Major J. E. Swindley.

occasion to or not, I cannot say; I think not. I never remember resenting any reprimand of yours.

444. Did Sir Hugh Rose remark that in your evidence on the Mhow Court-martial you convict yourself of having used towards your commanding officer in the orderly room insubordinate, disrespectful, and defiant language?—Sir Hugh Rose does remark so.

445. Was Private Little brought up before you charged with having allowed communication with Sergeant-Major Lilley?—I have already stated so.

446. In your opinion, if that had been proved, would it have been a serious military offence?—Yes, because it would have been a disobedience of orders.

447. Do I understand you to state that you had satisfied yourself that the man was in no respect to blame?—I have already stated so.

Major J. E. Swindley.

448. And you entirely absolved him from all blame in the matter upon hearing the evidence?—I did.

449. Now look at this paper, and tell me why you admonished him if he was free from all blame in the matter?—This report was brought to me by the acting adjutant, by order of Lieut.-Col. Crawley, in the afternoon of the day on which Private Little was brought before me to my house, as I had inserted nothing against Private Little. I then wrote "admonished," I ought to have put released; it was a mistake of mine.

The report is produced.

6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

Report of the Main Guard mounted by the above Corps at Mhow, 8th May 1862.

Regimental Number.	Rank and Name.	Troop.	By whose order confined.	CRIMES.	No. of Nights confined.	Remarks.
397	Private Thomas B. Clarke -	A.	Com. Officer -	Absent from watch-setting until 9.45 P.M. on the 15th inst., being then drunk and brought in by the provost.	24	Hospital.
354	„ Michael Fitzgerald -	B.	Do. -	For being drunk when parading for horse line guard on the 7th inst.	2	7 days cells, and 21 days confined to barracks.
278	„ Patrick Donelly -	F.	Do. -	For breaking out of barracks after watch-setting; found drunk in the Bazaar, and brought in by the escort of the 72d Highlanders.	2	7 days cells, and 21 days confined to barracks.
411	„ George Mullholland -	F.	Capt. Garnett	For refusing to give his answer when at judging distance drill on the 7th inst.	2	14 days confined to barracks.
219	„ Thomas Timson -	G.	Lieut. Stewart	For making an improper reply to Sergeant Maughan and denied having said so on the 7th inst.	1	5 days confined to barracks.
241	„ Bruno Froch - -	C.	Com. Officer -	For being absent from the cook-house when ration orderly, and found playing cards in the wash-house.	1	5 days confined to barracks, and 2 extra ration orderlies.
1169	„ John Little - -	B.	Do. -	For neglect of duty when on sentry in allowing Mrs. Gibson to enter regimental serjeant-major's bungalow on the 8th inst.	1	Admonished. J. E. Swindley, Major.

Articles in charge of the Guard.											Detail.				Sentries.		Remarks.
Table.	Forms.	Lamp.	Tumbrill.	Board of Orders.	Clock.	Gong.	Chatties.	Pair Handcuffs.	Metal Basin.	Cots, complete.	Sergeant.	Corporals.	Trumpeter.	Privates.	By Day.	By Night.	
1	2	1	1	7	1	1	5	3	1	31	1	3	1	41	7	11	

Visited by the Orderly Officer at 12 P.M. and 11.30 P.M.
Visited by the Orderly Troop Sergeant-Major at 10.15 P.M.

JOHN KNIGHT,
Sergeant of the Guard.

450. Do you frequently make mistakes in the record of punishment placed opposite the names of soldiers under your command?—It was only the second time I ever adjudicated in the orderly room during my period of service; in the first instance I left it blank, it having been sent to me by order of Colonel Crawley to insert something. I put admonished, I ought to have said released; it was a mistake of mine.

451. Do I understand that after having torn up the crime in the orderly room in the morning, you made a mistake in the afternoon of the same day as to what you had done a few hours before?—Yes; I thought that not having punished the prisoner, I was not doing wrong in putting "admonished"; if I had thought more about it, I should have put "released."

452. Are you quite sure that the conversation in the orderly room to which you have spoken was on a Sunday?—Yes.

453. Was it before or after Little was brought before you?—I cannot remember.

454. I may assume, I suppose, Major Swindley, that as you were at so much pains to alter the first account you gave of the words of the conversation, that you are prepared to swear to the words "I don't care a damn"?—I am.

455. Do you believe that Mrs. Lilley was exposed to indignity during the sergeant-major's arrest by the manner in which the sentries were posted?—I cannot answer that question.

456. Question repeated.—I can only speak from hearsay to that, therefore I decline answering the question.

457. Do you believe that the quarters in which Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lilley were lodged were unfit for human habitation?—I never have been inside the quarters where Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lilley were lodged, and therefore I cannot say. I have been in similar quarters. I should say for married people, shut up and confined in them, they were.

458. Are there no married families of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of your regiment worse lodged than they were?—There are; there is a great difference between being shut up, and living in quarters; there are in similar quarters, I cannot say in worse, married families of the 6th Dragoons lodged.

459. Was Mrs. Lilley shut up?—She was confined to the house by sickness.

460. Will you undertake to say that Mrs. Lilley was confined to the house?—As I said before it is hearsay evidence. I heard during the time that I was at Mhow she was confined to the house by sickness, and I believe it.

461. When you state that Sergeant-Major Lilley was shut up, do you know that Sergeant-Major Lilley had, in the first house, free access to five rooms and a verandah, and in the second quarter to two rooms and two verandahs, and that he had twice a day the exercise recommended by the doctor?—

Major J. E. Swindley.

No, I do not. I do not know how many rooms Sergeant-Major Lilley's first house had. I have never been in the house, and I know nothing about it; to my recollection of my own sergeant-major's quarters, there was only one room and an inner verandah. I have seen him taking exercise, I cannot say twice a day. I never recollect seeing him in the evening. I used to see him of a morning on my way to stables, when he was exercising on the parade ground. I may state, in addition to my answer, that there was an outer verandah besides the inner verandah; that is, to the second quarters there was one room and an inner and an outer verandah; but I never heard the inner verandah called a room before.

462. Having seen him taking exercise on the parade ground, is that what you mean by "shut up"?—He was undergoing confinement,—imprisoned; that is to say, he was marked as a prisoner every day during his exercise with an armed sentry in the rear of him.

463. When you say an armed sentry, do you not know that Sergeant-Major Lilley was never accompanied by a private soldier, but always by a sergeant?—An armed sentry! well a non-commissioned officer.

464. When you have heard this subject discussed in your presence, have you always taken care to state that the quarters in which Sergeant-Major Lilley died were similar to those occupied by your own sergeant-major?—I do not remember discussing the subject of the quarters at all, and I cannot answer the question. I know nothing of the quarters of Sergeant-Major Lilley, never having entered them.

465. Have you not just stated in your evidence that you know the quarters in which Sergeant-Major Lilley died were similar to those occupied by your own sergeant-major?—Yes, I have stated that to the best of my recollection they were similar quarters to my own sergeant-major's. I spoke from my recollection of my own sergeant-major's quarters.

466. Will you undertake to say that the subject of the inconvenience and unhealthiness of the quarters in which Sergeant-Major Lilley died has never been mentioned in your presence?—I will not undertake to say anything of the kind.

467. Knowing and believing as you say that they were similar to the quarters occupied by your own sergeant-major, if statements had been made on that subject in your presence should you have thought it your duty to mention that the quarters are such as you have described?—As I know nothing about the quarters of Sergeant-Major Lilley, with the exception that they were similar in my own belief to my own sergeant-major's quarters, I should not have considered it my duty to take any notice of any remark made about quarters.

468. Now I ask you to answer the question carefully. Will you undertake to say that you have never sought to give the impression to other people, and encouraged the belief in other persons, that Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lilley were, during the whole course of the arrest, shut up in one room?—If ever I did speak about it to other people I certainly should have done so, not during the whole course of the arrest, but during the latter part of the arrest, as from the recollection of my own sergeant-major's quarters I believe them to have been shut up in one room.

469. When did you last see or receive any written communication from Mr. Smales?—I decline answering the question.

470. Is that on the ground that the answer to it may criminate yourself?—No, certainly not; I do not consider it a proper question.

The President informs the witness that if the question does not criminate him, he is bound to answer it.

The prisoner says he does not press for an answer.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

471. (*Question from the Prosecutor.*) Will you be good enough to give me an answer to the last question?—I saw Mr. Smales no later than Sunday last. I cannot say when I received his last written communication. *Major J. E. Swindley.*

472. Had you any communication with him on Sunday last?—Yes, I had. Mr. Smales called upon me at my lodging.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Serjt.-Major Cotton.

Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major Cotton, of the 6th Dragoons, re-appears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the prisoner on his former oath. Cross-examined

473. You and your wife, I believe, were intimate friends of Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lilley?—We were, colonel.

474. Do you remember the dates of the deaths of Sergeant-Major Lilley's children?—I do not.

475. Did they die several months before the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley?—One died immediately prior to the arrival of the regiment at Mhow, in the month of December 1861. I am not aware when the other died, I cannot recollect.

476. Was Mrs. Lilley confined to her bed during the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest, or did she come and visit you and your wife at your house during that time?—I cannot tell whether Mrs. Lilley was confined to her bed during the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest, as I had no opportunity of seeing him, but I believe she did visit my wife during Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest, not myself, she visited my wife at our house.

477. When you had received your first orders from Adjutant Fitzsimon with respect to the arrest on the 26th of April, did you go to see the sentries posted yourself?—I did not.

478. Who did post the first sentries on Sergeant-Major Lilley?—I am not aware.

479. Can you say whether the day on which the conversation of which you have spoken in the orderly room was on Sunday?—To the best of my recollection it was.

480. How long after the arrest do you think it was,—more or less than a week?—To the best of my recollection about a week.

481. You have said when I told you to go and post the sentries you went with Cornet Snell. What was Mr. Snell doing at that time, and why did he accompany you?—I stated nothing of the kind.

Prisoner here requests that the evidence of the witness on that point yesterday may be read to him.

It was read as follows:

Do you remember going with Cornet Snell to post the sentries?—To which he replied, I do, sir.

The witness then says those two questions are materially different.

482. Why did you go with Cornet Snell, and what duty was he doing at the time?—Cornet Snell ordered me to attend him, and I believe he was doing the duty of acting adjutant.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Capt. Arch. Weir

Captain Archibald Weir of the 6th Dragoons, re-appears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the prisoner on his former oath.

483. Were you censured by the court-martial at Mhow for the animus you had shown against me in giving your testimony?—Yes.

484. Was one of the first acts I was called upon to do after I joined the regiment to address to you a reprimand from the commander-in-chief for your insubordinate conduct to your superiors?—Yes, I believe it was.

485. Is this the reprimand I had read to you?—Yes.

Capt. Arch. Weir. The letter is read :—

From the Deputy-Adjutant-General H.M's. Forces, Bombay, to the General Officer Commanding, Poona Division.

Divisional, No. 136.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 3rd May, 1861.

Sir,

In acknowledging your letter, No. 678, dated 26th April 1861, with accompanying correspondence from Brigadier Hobson, commanding the Ahmednuggur Brigade, which I have had the honour to submit to the Commander-in-Chief, I am directed to convey to you the following remarks of His Excellency thereon, which I am to request you will cause to be communicated to Captain Weir in the manner therein directed.

The Commander-in-Chief is obliged to record his great dissatisfaction with Captain Weir's conduct as shown in his correspondence regarding the remarks made by the Inspecting Officer at the late inspection of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

In the first instance, Captain Weir attempted to dictate to his Commanding Officer, and his offence is not much diminished by his second letter. Secondly, he took the officers under his own command into consultation to justify his strictures on the official opinion recorded by his superior. Captain Weir should understand that such conduct cuts at the root of discipline, and renders officers guilty of it liable to a court-martial.

His Excellency is sorry that the short time during which Captain Weir held command of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons should have been marked by such misappreciation of the position of a commanding officer.

The opinion of the Commander-in-Chief will be communicated to Captain Weir through his commanding-officer, Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. Somerset, Colonel,
Deputy-Adjutant-General,
H.M's Forces, Bombay.

486. Did the transaction to which this refers take place just before I joined the regiment ?—Yes.

487. Had I occasion shortly after to complain of similar things to those with which Brigadier Hobson found fault ?—I do not recollect that you had.

488. Did I find fault with certain things in the interior economy of the regiment at the first inspection by Brigadier Hobson which took place after my arrival ?—Yes, I think you did.

The prosecutor here remarks, Does not the Court think that some limit should be made to this irrelevant matter ? The President replies that he was about to say so to the prisoner, and he requests the prisoner not to go into those questions.

489. Did you consider my strictures equally misplaced as those of Brigadier Hobson ?—No, because I think that your getting those cleaning bags into uniformity was rather a benefit to the system than otherwise.

490. Question is repeated ?—No, I did not.

491. Did you at the Mhow Court-martial state that with the exception of Mr. Smales you thought I had displayed a conciliatory disposition to the other officers ?—Yes, I think I did.

492. To the best of your belief did the conversation you have spoken to in the orderly room take place on a Sunday ?—Well, I am not positive ; I think it was either on a Saturday or Sunday.

493. To the best of your judgment how long after the arrest was ordered ? Was it a week or more ?—I really cannot give an answer to that. I think about a week ; it might have been more or less.

494. Who was acting as adjutant at that time ?—Mr. Fitzsimon was adjutant, and he was in the orderly room.

495. You are sure that Mr. Fitzsimon was in the orderly room at the time, and acting as adjutant ?—I have sworn so yesterday in my evidence.

496. Do you believe that Mrs. Lilley was subjected to indignity, and her privacy intruded upon during Sergeant-Major Lilley's confinement ?—I do not know anything at all about it, for I was not in either of those bungalows when Mrs. Lilley was there.

Capt. Arch. Weir. 497. Do you believe that the quarters in which Sergeant-Major Lilley died were unfit for human habitation ?—Certainly not.

498. Has it ever been stated in your presence that Mrs. Lilley was annoyed by the position of the sentries ?—Not officially. I have heard people say after his death that she was annoyed by the sentries. I heard a woman of the regiment say so. Mrs. Gibson said that she was annoyed, because she could not do anything in her own bungalow without the sentry seeing her.

499. (*Question from Court.*) Who was annoyed ?—That Mrs. Lilley was annoyed, and stated to her that she was annoyed by the sentries.

500. (*Question from Prisoner.*) Have you, since you returned to England, ever heard remarks made in your presence as to the unhealthiness of the quarters in which Sergeant-Major Lilley was placed in arrest ?—Certainly not.

501. When did you last see or receive any letters from Mr. Smales ?—I saw him here on Friday last ; I was coming into this Court to see somebody ; I have not had any letter or any communication with him whatever.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

502. (*Question from the Prosecutor.*) Have the authorities in India sent Mrs. Gibson to this country with the other witnesses ?—No; not to my knowledge.

The witness withdraws.

Quartermaster Charles Wooden. Quartermaster Charles Wooden, 6th Dragoons, reappears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the Prisoner on his former oath.

Cross-examined.

503. What day of the week was it on which the conversation you have spoken to in the orderly room took place ?—I have already stated that I cannot remember the date or day ; it was some days after the arrest of the regimental sergeant-major.

504. Who was acting as adjutant at that time ?—To the best of my belief Mr. Davies. I beg the Court's pardon, Mr. Fitzsimon ; I was thinking that the colonel had asked me who was acting when I was sent for to his bungalow.

505. You are quite sure that the words to which you have spoken, and no others, were employed?—I have already stated that much more conversation took place. I speak to the words to the best of my recollection.

506. Your memory seems a good deal more copious and more precise in November 1863 than it was in October 1862, when you wrote the letter which has been read; how do you account for this ?—My memory in October 1862 was just as good as it is in November 1863. When I wrote that letter at the colonel's house at his own request, I confined myself to simply answering his questions ; if the colonel had put more questions to me no doubt I would have answered them.

507. Was a passage in a letter which appeared in the "Deccan Herald" called to your attention, and was the passage in the following words ?

The extract is produced and read.

Extract from a printed Copy of a Letter (put in by the Prisoner) which appeared in the Deccan Herald of the 29th September 1862, signed Thos. W. Smales, Paymaster, 6th Dragoons, and dated Bombay, 29th September 1862.

"Lieut.-Col. Crawley stated in his defence before my court-martial, when speaking of the sentry over the late Sergeant-Major Lilley, as follows :—

" 'No person could be more shocked than I was when I learned from the evidence of Sergeant-Major Lilley that his wife had been incommoded or annoyed by the precaution taken for his safe custody. It was Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon's fault if any such thing occurred, for it was his duty, as adjutant, to have seen the post assigned to the sentry, and to have taken care that no such improper interference with the privacy of the sergeant-major's wife could have taken place.'

Quartermaster Charles Wooden.

"This statement is false,—I say, without reservation, false. It embodies not one syllable of truth, and the names of the witnesses who can prove the falsehood, and from whose lips I have heard it pronounced as false, are Major Swindley, Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon, and Quartermaster Wooden, all and each of whom were in the regimental orderly room and heard Lieut.-Col. Crawley give the orders for placing the sentries over these non-commissioned officers. The following are the facts: Upon Lieut.-Col. Crawley giving the order for sentries to be placed over these men, Quartermaster Wooden, an open-hearted generous soldier, to his glory be it said, himself having been a regimental sergeant-major, reminded Lieut.-Col. Crawley that Sergeant-major Lilley was a married man, adding, if my memory serves me rightly, that his wife was sick. The reply he received was,—

" 'Married or single, officer or soldier, the sentry must do his duty—close arrest—a sentry has no right to lose sight of his prisoner.'

"These were the sentiments, if not the exact words made use of in the presence of the three officers named; and well were these orders carried out, for the sentry did not lose sight of his prisoner until he was taken a corpse from his bungalow. This, sir, is the commencement of what was termed, in a leading article of the 7th June last in the 'Times of India,' the 'secret history of this trial'

(Signed) "THOS. W. SMALES,
"Bombay, Paymaster 6th Dragoons."
"September 29th 1862."

508. With reference to the first part of the statement, question repeated.—My attention was not called to the passage; I was simply asked by Colonel Crawley whether I had stated to Mr. Smales that this statement was false; and I told Colonel Crawley that I had not spoken to Mr. Smales on the subject.

The prisoner requests the witness may be held to the question.

The prosecutor observes that the witness should be allowed to give whatever answer he wishes on cross-examination, and if it is not satisfactory the question could be repeated.

509. Question repeated.—I believe this to be the passage; it was not pointed out to me, a simple reference was made to it.

510. After referring you to this passage, did I not ask you whether you could state in writing what were the real facts with respect to any conversation which had taken place in the orderly room?—Colonel Crawley asked me to contradict the paragraph where my name was mentioned, and asked me to state as nearly as I could recollect what passed in the orderly room at the time. Part of that conversation, as already stated, Colonel Crawley would not permit me to enter in that letter.

511. Now I must ask you this question, and I beg you will be very careful in answering it. On the occasion of which you have spoken when you came to my office, did I not, in the presence of Lieutenant Wallace, ask you to write down *all* that you could recollect with respect to that conversation; and did you not, in the presence of Mrs. Wallace, say expressly that that letter contained the whole of what you could recollect?—Decidedly not.

512. Mr. Fitzsimon has vouched you as the best letter writer of the Inniskilling Dragoons; pray is that one of your letters (*letter produced*)?—Yes, it is one of my letters.

The letter is produced, and read.

Mhow, 1st January 1863.

From Quartermaster C. Wooden, Inniskilling Dragoons, to Lieut.-Col. T. R. Crawley, Commanding 6th Dragoons.

Sir,

Having been requested by you whether I consider the remarks contained in the "Army and Navy Gazette" of 22d November 1862 to be strictly true, I have the honour to state that I was present on the parade alluded to, but as far as I remember I may assert that I do not consider that the remarks made by you after the reading of the court-martial were made in a state of frenzy. The tone was loud, but not more so than that in which the remarks made by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief were read by you. Neither am I aware that any direct complaint was expressed that you had been ill-treated by the officers, but I think the remark made was that you had not to find any fault with the men, but could not say as much for the officers, not having received that support from the officers in general which you considered due to you. Many more remarks were made which I cannot at present bring to recollection. With reference to the orders to the sentry placed over Sergeant-Major Lilley, I do not remember that the word d—— was used by you. I did write these circumstances down as stated—feeling confident of being called upon, sooner or later, to certify to these circumstances; but shortly after, on second consideration, I destroyed the papers, determined to trust to memory only. When asked by you whether a statement which appeared in the "Deccan Herald" was correct, I did not answer "Yes," but "that it was partly correct," and, at your desire, made a written statement.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) C. WOODEN,
Quartermaster, 6th Dragoons.

Quartermaster Charles Wooden.

The Court adjourns at twenty minutes before two, and re-assembles at ten minutes past two.

513. When did you make the notes of which you speak in that letter, and when did you destroy them?—I cannot remember the time that I made or when I destroyed those notes, but it must have been some time previous to writing this letter, because I remember being questioned by Colonel Crawley about it, and I told him I had destroyed them.

514. Did you make these notes soon after the events to which they referred, and for what purpose did you make them?—I did make those notes soon after the events occurred on account of being frequently called upon by Colonel Crawley, sometimes at a moment's notice, to give written statements of things that had occurred months ago. I did it to protect myself, and to give answers to the colonel as truthful as possible.

515. Were those notes accurate notes of the events to which they related?—I believe I have already stated that those notes were as accurate as I could make them.

516. Why then did you destroy notes which you thought necessary for your own protection?—Because I read in the proceedings of a recent court-martial that it was wrong for an officer to keep a diary, and I then destroyed them, determined to trust upon my own memory.

517. Do you find you remember things better since you have destroyed the notes and have determined to trust to memory alone?—I have always been blessed with a very good memory, and I can never remember having had a bad one.

518. Will you undertake to say that the staff sergeants' quarters, of which you have spoken in your evidence-in-chief, was not more than a quarter of a mile from the barracks?—I have stated, as nearly as I remember, those quarters were about a quarter of a mile from the barracks, and I cannot state anything else.

519. Will you undertake to say it was not more than a quarter of a mile from the guard-room?—I must adhere to my former opinion, I cannot go nearer than a quarter of a mile.

520. Where was Mr. Smales's house; was that between the staff sergeants' quarters and the barracks?—Not if I went direct from the barracks to the staff sergeants' quarters.

521. Were the staff sergeants' quarters nearer to Mr. Smales's compound than they were to the barracks, and would not the guard have to pass Mr. Smales's compound on the way to the staff sergeants' quarters?—The staff sergeants' quarters were nearer to Mr. Smales's compound than they were to the barracks. If the guard came from the main guard room then they would have to pass Mr. Smales's house; this, however, would depend upon which road they took, there being two or three ways of going to the staff sergeants' quarters.

522. Were the married quarters of which you have spoken under one roof, and divided from one another by mud and wattle partitions open at the top?—Yes, they were.

Quartermaster Charles Wooden.

523. What was the height of these partitions and their thickness ?—Height about six feet and a half, thickness about six or seven inches.

524. Were they not open at the top from end to end throughout, or nearly throughout the whole length of the barracks ?—No, they were not opened at the top through the whole range, as six or seven walls intervened in the range; the whole range could not be opened. I will explain to the Court that the range was divided into six or seven compartments, and each compartment was again divided into married men's quarters; each compartment was open at the top, but not through the whole building.

525. Was the arrangement something like this room, with partitions six and a half feet high, dividing it into separate apartments for families ?—It would resemble it.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

James Reynolds.

Cross-examined.

Private JAMES REYNOLDS, of the 6th Dragoons, reappears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the prisoner.

526. Were you present as orderly room clerk when Private Little was brought up as a prisoner before Major Swindley ?—I was.

527. Was he charged with having allowed Mrs. Gibson to communicate with Sergeant-Major Lilley ?—He was.

528. Did Major Swindley admonish him ?—Major Swindley admonished the prisoner, and said he ought not to have been confined for such a trivial crime.

529. Do you remember whether the conversation which you have spoken of in the orderly room took place shortly after this transaction ?—I believe it was on the same day or a few days after.

530. Do you remember on one occasion, when the orderly room was in Mr. Fitzsimon's house, being present when I remarked upon the sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley's house being out in the sun about mid-day, and my ordering Mr. Fitzsimon to place the sentry inside under cover ?—I remember the occasion. I was present in the orderly room. I recollect your having made the remarks on the sentry being out in the sun about mid-day. I believe you sent Mr. Fitzsimon himself to see your orders carried out to that effect.

James Reynolds.

531. Was that shortly after the arrest of the sergeant-major ?—Yes, within six or seven days of his arrest.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Sergeant John Gibson.

14th Witness for Prosecution.

Sergeant JOHN GIBSON, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

532. How long have you been in the regiment ?—Twenty-three years and eleven months now within a few days.

533. How long had you known Sergeant-Major Lilley before he died ?—Seventeen or eighteen years.

534. What character did he bear in all respects ?—An excellent character.

535. As to sobriety and soldierly conduct generally ?—Sober, steady, industrious, and a hard working man as long as ever I knew him.

536. Were you provost-sergeant at the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest ?—Yes.

537. Do you remember Lieut.-Col. Crawley saying anything in the orderly room to Lieutenant Fitzsimon about the posting of the sentries ?—Yes.

538. State what occurred ?—I was standing in the passage of the orderly room. I heard Colonel Crawley give Mr. Fitzsimon an order to have the sentries placed so that they should not lose sight of their prisoners night or day. Sergeant-Major Cotton said that Sergeant-Major Lilley was a married man, and that his wife was very ill. Colonel Crawley said he did not care a damn, officer or non-commissioned officer, an order was an order and should be obeyed. I was then sent away myself to call another man that was required at the orderly room.

539. Are you sure whether Sergeant Cotton said that Lilley's wife was ill, or whether somebody else said it ?—Sergeant-Major Cotton.

540. Who were present ?—Major Swindley, Captain Weir, Mr. Fitzsimon, and Quartermaster Wooden. Sergeant-Major Cotton also was present, and I was present myself.

541. Where did Mrs. Lilley live for the fortnight before she died ?—In my bungalow.

542. Do you know how much brandy and wine she used daily ?—Yes.

543. State the quantity ?—A bottle of brandy and a bottle of port wine nearly every two days.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests to be allowed to defer his cross-examination to a future period.

The witness withdraws.

At this stage of the proceedings, one of the members, Lieut.-Col. Lodder, of the 59th Regiment, was taken ill, and the Court therefore adjourns (at half-past three o'clock) until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Eighth Day, 25th November 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at 10 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment; the same Members present as yesterday, with the exception of Lieut.-Col. Lodder, 59th Regiment, a medical certificate of whose inability to attend, on account of indisposition, is read to the Court :—

Sir,

Aldershot, 25th November 1863.

I beg leave to inform you that Lieut.-Col. Lodder, 59th Regiment, is still suffering considerable pain from lumbago, requiring confinement to bed; and that he will not likely be able to resume his duties at the Court-martial for some days.

I am, &c.,
ROBERT MCWHARRIE,
Surgeon, 59th Regiment.

Sir Geo. Wetherall, K.C.B.,
President, Court Martial.

Sergeant J. Gibson.

Sergeant JOHN GIBSON, of the 6th Dragoons, reappears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the prisoner on his former oath.

544. Did your wife attend upon Mrs. Lilley in her last illness, and did she give her her medicines and the brandy ?—She did attend upon Mrs. Lilley at her last illness; she gave her both medicine and brandy, and she rubbed liniment into her chest and shoulders.

John Gibson.

545. Is your wife here ?—No.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

Ths witness withdraws.

The prosecutor here requests that the cross-examination on the previous day of Private Reynolds should be read.

Evidence read as detailed in page 38 of these proceedings.

Mr. E. G. Syms, recalled.

Mr. Edward Griffiths Syms, Confidential Clerk at the Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, re-appears before the Court, and is questioned by the prosecutor on his former oath.

546. Do you produce an original letter from Lieut.-Col. Crawley to the Deputy Adjutant General Mhow Division, dated 4th June 1862 ?—I do.

The letter is produced, and read :.

Mhow, 4th June 1862.

From Lieut.-Col. Crawley, Commanding 6th Dragoons, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, M.D.A.

Sir,

With reference to telegram received this day on the subject of which the major-general commanding has called for explanation, I have the honour to state that the three sergeant-majors of the Inniskilling Dragoons were placed in close arrest with the sanction of the major-general, which was afterwards confirmed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; that in consequence of the impossibility of preventing communication being held with the prisoners by parties in the interest of the prisoner (Paymaster Smales), it was deemed advisable to place the sentries in the rooms with the prisoners, not only to avoid the exposure of the sentries to the sun and hot winds, but to prevent the prisoners being tampered with during the remainder of the trial.

In the case of the regimental sergeant-major (the late Sergeant-Major Lilley), who was a married man, there were, I believe, three or four rooms in the house where he was quartered, and there was no necessity whatever that the sentry placed over him should in any way interfere with his domestic arrangements, or that his wife should have been annoyed by the presence of the sentry. I learned, a few days after the sergeant-major had been placed in arrest, that the sentry had been most injudiciously placed by Lieutenant Fitzsimon, so as to give cause of annoyance to the sergeant-major's wife, and I immediately sent Mr. Fitzsimon himself to withdraw the sentry from the presence of Mrs. Lilley, and to place him where he could do his duty with equally good effect without giving annoyance to her. Notwithstanding the precaution of placing a sentry in the room with Sergeant-Major Lilley, it did actually occur that through the neglect or connivance of one of those sentries a communication was opened with the sergeant-major by a woman of the regiment.

Immediately on the termination of the defence by Paymaster Smales (on the 24th instant), I addressed a letter, as you are aware, to you, to request the major-general's permission to enlarge the arrest of the three sergeant-majors from close to open arrest, as the necessity for continuing the close arrest no longer existed. This permission I received on the following day, and I acted upon it forthwith. Unfortunately, Sergeant-Major Lilley died of a sudden attack of apoplexy about 4 A.M. on the 25th May, and thus has given a handle for the unfounded statements contained in the newspapers, as to the penal character of the arrest of these non-commissioned officers.

I regret that owing to the variety and quantity of official business placed upon my hands, in reference to the robbery of the books, &c. of Paymaster Smales, his examination before a magistrate of Private Walsh, the trumpet major, and his wife, and other regimental business, which can only be attended to by the officer actually in command, I have been unable to proceed with my reply to the prisoner's defence as early as I could have desired, and therefore his Excellency's instructions relative to the final release from arrest of the sergeant-majors have not yet been carried out pending the final adjournment of the Court.

I have, &c.,
T. R. Crawley,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding 6th Dragoons.

Cornet W. T. S. Snell.

15th Witness.

Cornet William Thomas Skinner Snell, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

547. Were you acting adjutant of the regiment at any time during Sergeant-Major Lilly's arrest ; if so, state during what days ?—I was, from about the morning of the 4th to the morning of the 8th May 1862.

548. While you were acting adjutant did Colonel Crawley send for you to the mess room ?—He did.

549. On what day was that ?—The day Sergeant-Major Lilley gave his evidence in court ; I think it was the 7th of May.

550. State what occurred ?—On my arrival at the mess, Colonel Crawley said, "Mr. Snell, Sergeant-Major Lilley has complained in court of the manner of his arrest ;" I think the colonel said that the sergeant-major said that the sentry was within two feet of his wife's bed ; "is this true ?" I replied the sentry is inside the bungalow next Mrs. Lilley's bedroom. The colonel then said, "Who gave that order ?" I answered, "I understand it is yours, Sir." He then said, "I ordered close arrest, why are not my orders carried out ? Do you know what close arrest is, Mr. Snell ?" I answered, I thought I did. Colonel Crawley then said, "Go and see that my orders are properly carried out." I then left the mess ; that is all ; that is as nearly the tenor of the conversation as I can possibly remember.

Cornet W. T. S. Snell.

551. What did you do after that ?—I went to Sergeant-Major Lilley's bungalow, and changed the position of the sentry, placing him in the lobby, or small room, next the dining-room (*pointing to model*), with the order that he was in no way to interfere with Mrs. Lilley, but not to lose sight of Sergeant-Major Lilley, except he went into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom.

552. Is the room that you have pointed out called the servant's room ?—I am not aware of any of the names given to the different rooms ; I can only point to them from the plans.

It was here resolved that the different rooms should be numbered on the model and be referred to as

No. 1. the large room entered from the verandah.
No. 2. the office.
No. 3. The adjoining bedroom.
No. 4. The servant's room, where the sentry was posted.
No. 5. The bath room.

553. (*The Court.*) Point out on the model, which is now numbered, the room in which you found the sentry, and the room to which you removed him ?—I found the sentry in No. 2. room, and I removed him to No. 4. room.

554. (*Prosecutor.*) Do you recollect anything more happening that day between Colonel Crawley and yourself ?—I do.

555. State what passed ?—After the court-martial on Paymaster Smales had adjourned I went to Colonel Crawley's bungalow with regimental papers. After the Colonel had seen these I handed to him a written copy of the order I had that morning given the sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley. Colonel Crawley, without reading it, passed it back to me, saying, "Do you think, Mr. Snell, I am a lance corporal, to write out orders for a guard ?"

556. What was your reason for submitting those orders to Colonel Crawley in writing ?—I had only done the duty of acting adjutant a few days, and I did not like on my own responsibility to change an order that was in force when I took over the duty of acting adjutant.

557. Do you know what has become of those orders ?—I do not.

558. Can you tell the Court what was the substance of them ?

The prisoner here objects to the question in its present shape, unless it is made distinctly to appear which order the question refers to, whether it is that which Cornet Snell took over, or that which he himself drew up.

The prosecutor states that he will put the same question in another shape.

559. Can you tell the Court what was the substance of that order which you said you submitted in writing to Colonel Crawley ?—The orders were the same, with the exception of Mrs. Lilley, as I have already stated ; I said the sentry was not to interfere with Mrs. Lilley, but to keep Sergeant-Major Lilley in sight, except he went into his wife's bedroom.

560. On the next day had you any communication with Colonel Crawley ?—I had.

561. What occurred ?—I, as usual, took the regimental morning papers to Colonel Crawley, and he

Cornet W. T. S. Snell.

ordered me to issue a morning order that Lieutenant Davies was to perform the duties of acting adjutant, and that I was to return to my duty.

562. Do you know where the sentries were placed during the time you were acting adjutant?—While I was acting adjutant, before the 7th, they were in room No. 2, where they were placed previous to that morning, as I have already stated.

563. Question repeated.—In room No. 2.

564. Question repeated.—Until the morning of the 7th they were in room No. 2., and they were always there to the best of my belief. I cannot answer whether they were there when I was out of the way; that is the reason why I say to the best of my belief.

565. Do you recollect the sentry giving up his orders to you while you were acting adjutant?—I do; several times.

566. What orders did he give up?—I cannot remember the exact words, but it was to the effect that he was to keep his prisoner in sight.

The prisoner objects to the witness stating the substance of a written order without producing it.

The Court closes to consider the objection of the prisoner; it re-opens and informs him that it considers the question a fair question, and (to witness) desires he will answer it without putting his own construction on the orders the sentry gave him, but that he will repeat those orders to the best of his recollection.

The prisoner requests this may be recorded, and states as follows:—My objection is that the witness in his answer was beginning to state the contents of a written document, without producing it, or accounting for its non-production; this I request he should not be allowed to do, and all evidence of that sort expunged; the objection is the same as that which I was advised to take yesterday in the case of Sergeant-Major Cotton, and the propriety of which was not disputed by the prosecution.

Prosecutor states that he thinks the objection groundless, and is content to leave it for the Court to deal with, without making any reply.

567. Were you orderly officer at any time afterwards during Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest?—I was, three times; on or about the 10th, 16th, and 22d May.

568. Do you recollect what orders were given up to you by the sentries when you were orderly officer?—On the 10th I do not. On the 16th and 22d they were the original orders that the sentry was not to lose sight of his prisoner, nor to allow any one into the bungalow, except the medical officer, and I have a slight recollection of one native servant being mentioned.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner here with great respect begs leave to be understood to repeat his protest as to the acceptance of the evidence given in this last answer, and upon the same grounds.

(*President.*) The Court has already decided that these questions are fair.

The prisoner requests permission to defer his cross-examination until a future period.

The witness withdraws.

Sergeant G. Bernard.

Sergeant GEORGE BERNARD, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

16th Witness.

569. (*Prosecutor.*) How long had you known Sergeant-Major Lilley before he died?—About eight years.

570. What character did he bear for sobriety and soldierlike conduct?—Always a very sober, steady man.

571. Do you remember at any time being in the orderly room when anything was said by Colonel Crawley about the arrest?—Yes.

572. State what took place. I was in the orderly room very early in May, when Colonel Crawley called on Sergeant-Major Cotton, and checked him for some irregularity in the posting of the sentries. I heard Sergeant-Major Cotton tell Colonel Crawley that the sentry was placed inside the house, and that Mrs. Lilley was very sick, and that Sergeant-Major Lilley was a married man. The colonel said he did not care, an order was an order, and he'd have it obeyed; I also heard either Mr. Fitzsimon or Quartermaster Wooden say, that Mrs. Lilley was very sick, that her chest had to be rubbed with liniment; the colonel said that he did not care a damn, those were the orders, and he would have them carried out.

G. Bernard.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests he may be permitted to defer the cross-examination to a future period.

The witness withdraws.

Major J. H. Champion.

Major JAMES HYDE CHAMPION, Assistant Adjutant-General to the Mhow Division of the Army, re-appears before the Court, and is questioned by the Prosecutor on his former oath.

573. Is that letter a true copy of a letter from Lieut.-Col. Thesiger, dated 6th May 1862, addressed to Major-General Farrell?—It is the original letter received by Major-General Farrell.

The letter is read:

No. 1,375.

Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters.

Mahableshwur, 6th May 1862.

From the Deputy Adjutant-General Her Majesty's British Forces to Major-General Farrell, Commanding Mhow Division.

Sir,

The enclosed letter, No. 1,374, has been carefully dictated by the Commander-in-Chief, on the assumption that no further matter has transpired against the non-commissioned officers concerned. If, however, they have been summoned in Captain Smales' defence, and Lieut.-Col. Crawley is of opinion that a charge of perjury can be established against any of them, or of conspiracy in any manner, a further reference should be made, and the enclosed letter should not be communicated.

2. His Excellency observes, that the best plan will be to send for Lieut.-Col. Crawley, and beg him to read the enclosed very carefully, and then to say if other circumstances have transpired rendering the communication of this letter inexpedient. His Excellency is most anxious to support the discipline of the regiment and its commanding officer's authority, but to ensure that, it is absolutely necessary that no prosecution should be instituted in this matter of which there may be a chance of failure.

3. If the non-commissioned officers are released, as proposed by his Excellency, Sir William Mansfield would recommend Lieut.-Colonel Crawley to make a short but very kind address to them, and to point out that if any of them had felt hurt, and more especially the regimental sergeant-major, their right way of proceeding would have been to have requested to be allowed to speak to him on the subject; a request which his Excellency is convinced would not have been made in vain.

4. In conclusion, I am to request that the sergeants-major concerned are not to be released from arrest, or the enclosed letter acted on, until the proceedings in the trial of Captain Smales are entirely closed, and the Court, of which Lieut.-Col. Payn is president, has been finally adjourned.

I have, &c.

FRED. THESIGER, Lieut.-Col.,

Acting Deputy Adjutant-General, Her Majesty's British Forces.

No. 633 of 1862.

Head Quarters, M.D.A., Mhow, 12th May 1862.

True copy forwarded to Lieut.-Col. Crawley, in reference to the instructions verbally announced to him by the major-general at his orderly room, this morning.

By Order, J. H. CHAMPION, Major,

Assistant Adjutant-General, M.D.A.

The witness withdraws.

Mrs. A. Cotton.

Mrs. ANN COTTON, Wife of Sergeant-Major COTTON, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

574. Are you the wife of Sergeant-Major Cotton?—I am.

575. Were you present when Sergeant-Major Lilley died?—I was.

Mrs. A. Cotton.

576. Will you state what occurred?—On the evening of the 24th May 1862, about ten minutes past 10 o'clock, I was called on by Mrs. Lilley to come into her quarters, as her husband was very ill, and herself not able to move in her bed. I did not go when she first called me, but about ten minutes after she called again. I then went out and found Sergeant-Major Lilley very ill. He asked me to send for the doctor, which I did. I staid with him until about ten minutes to one. I then returned to my own quarters and remained about a quarter of an hour, when Mrs. Lilley called to me again, and said her husband was dying. I immediately went in, and found him still worse. He looked at me very hard. Mrs. Lilley said, "Do you know who that is?" He says, "Yes, it is Mrs. Cotton." He then took my hand, and says, "Mrs. Cotton, I am dying." I said, "Don't say so, Lilley, you'll soon be better." He said, "No, my child, I never shall." He took my hand again, and said, "Good bye, may God bless you!" I then assisted Mrs. Lilley from the bed where her husband was dying, and laid her on a sofa until all was over. I then had her removed into my own quarters, where she remained until about a fortnight before her death.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests he may be permitted to defer his cross-examination until a future period.

The witness withdraws.

Assist.-Surgeon O. Barnett.

17th Witness for Prosecution.

Assistant-Surgeon OLIVER BARNETT, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

577. Did you attend Mrs. Lilley before Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest, and if so, for how long?—I had been in attendance on Mrs. Lilley for more than six months before Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest.

578. After the arrest had you leave to visit her?—Yes.

579. Did you attend her up to the time of her death?—Yes.

580. What was her disorder?—Consumption.

581. During Lilley's arrest was she in a declining, or an improving state?—She was in a declining state.

582. Will you point out in the model of the first bungalow the place of Mrs. Lilley's bed?—Mrs. Lilley's bed was in this room, marked No. 3.; the head of Mrs. Lilley's bed was towards this door, close up to this door leading into No. 2. room.

583. When you attended Mrs. Lilley in that bungalow, where did you see the sentry?—In No. 2. room. I wish to add that on one or two occasions the sentry let me in at this door, (No. 4. outside door,) and I do not know that he did not remain there until I left the bungalow.

584. When you knocked did the sentry come and open the door for you?—Yes.

585. Could the sentry see into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom?—From No. 2. room he could see into No. 3. Mrs. Lilley's bedroom. I should say not distinctly, without removing the chick that was on the door.

586. Could you see the sentry through the chick?—Yes, I have frequently seen the sentry over the lining of the chick; the chick was lined half way up with a sort of red cotton. I could see the sentry's head over that.

587. Could he hear anything that was going on in the bedroom?—The conversation carried on in the bedroom could be heard in the other room distinctly, unless it was in an under tone; in my visits to Mrs. Lilley I always spoke to her in an under tone in asking her professional questions, lest it should be overheard by the sentry.

588. Was that room which Mrs. Lilley used as her bedroom in the first bungalow the most convenient room for her, and if so, why?—It was the most convenient room in the house for her bedroom, inasmuch as it was contiguous to the room used as a watercloset.

589. Was Mrs. Lilley ever confined to her bed during the confinement in either bungalow?—Yes, she was; she was a great part of each day in bed; sometimes she was much better, and then she sat up part of the day, but many days she was confined the whole day.

Assist.-Surgeon O. Barnett.

590. What was the position of the sentry in the second bungalow?—(*Pointing to model.*) The sentry stood in this doorway, between the outer and the inner door, No. 2. room; this is the inner door, and this was the chick; the sentry stood outside the chick.

591. Will you describe to the Court, with reference to the model, the division of the room, the position of the bed, and the amount of accommodation Mrs. Lilley had in the second bungalow?—In the second bungalow Mrs. Lilley's bed was in No. 1. room. The position of the bed was this: the head of the bed was towards this end of the room (*pointing to it,*) two feet from the wall on both sides; it was not quite in the centre.

592. Which of the two bungalows in which Mrs. Lilley was confined was preferable as regards Mrs. Lilley's comfort?—I should say the first.

593. Speaking professionally, what was your feeling about the position of the sentry in either bungalow?—I was painfully impressed with seeing the position of the sentry over the sergeant-major whom I had known so long, and over his wife who was sick; it made a very painful impression on me at the time.

594. Question repeated.—I consider that the position of the sentry was an annoyance to the Sergeant-Major and his wife, who was then so seriously ill.

595. In your opinion as a medical man, was the sentry at any time during the arrest placed in a position where he could not interfere with or annoy Mrs. Lilley?—I never observed any change in the position of the sentries in either bungalow, with the exception of the occasion I have already stated when I met the sentry at the door of No. 4. room in the first bungalow.

596. Question repeated.—I consider that the position of the sentry during the whole period of the sergeant-major's arrest must have been an annoyance to Mrs. Lilley.

The Court adjourns at half-past one, and is re-opened at two o'clock.

The examination of Assistant-Surgeon BARNETT is continued:

597. Did Colonel Crawley ever consult you as to the position of the sentry with reference to Mrs. Lilley's convenience in either bungalow?—Never.

598. Do you remember the inconvenience to Mrs. Lilley being rendered less at any time during the arrest, from the alteration of the position of the sentry?—No, I do not.

599. Did you after the 7th of May observe any diminution of the inconvenience to Mrs. Lilley?—I observed no diminution of the inconvenience after the 7th of May.

600. What can you say of the quantity of brandy that Mrs. Lilley used daily during the arrest?—Mrs. Lilley used daily generally three or four glasses of brandy on my recommendation.

601. Considering the nature of Mrs. Lilley's disorder, what is your opinion about the quantity of brandy that Mrs. Lilley might have consumed daily without any injurious effect?—I consider, considering the extreme debility in which Mrs. Lilley was at the time, that she might have consumed three or four, or perhaps four or five glasses of brandy daily without having any injurious effect.

602. What was the date of Mrs. Lilley's death?—I do not recollect.

603. Did you see Sergeant-Major Lilley during the arrest?—Yes; I saw him every day during his arrest.

604. What character did Lilley bear as to sobriety?—He was a sober, steady man.

605. Did you ever see any appearance of drinking about him?—I never saw any appearance of drinking about him, neither before nor after his arrest.

Assist.-Surgeon O. Barnett.

606. When was he first permitted to take exercise ?—As well as I recollect, about the 30th of April.

607. When had he first leave to sit in the verandah ?—I don't recollect the date exactly ; I believe it was in the latter end of May.

608. How long about before his death ?—I cannot say exactly.

609. Did you have any conversation with Colonel Crawley about the quantity of brandy that Sergeant-Major Lilley is said to have consumed during his arrest ?—On the morning of the 9th of June, when riding with Colonel Crawley towards the parade ground to parade, I met Colonel Crawley at the corner of the road below the hospital ; I rode with Colonel Crawley towards the parade, and he then remarked to me, Have you any notion how much brandy Lilley drank during his confinement ? I said, No, I had not ; because I had never observed the slightest appearance of drink upon him during the time he was in confinement. Colonel Crawley then said he had 23 bottles of brandy, 12 pints of ale, a bottle of port wine, and some gin, I think. When the parade was dismissed I waited on Colonel Crawley, and asked him if he wished us to make any addition to our report on the sergeant-major's case, in reference to the quantity of liquor supplied to him during his arrest ? The colonel replied, No, I have done it, or I will do it in my report. This is the only conversation I ever had with Colonel Crawley in reference to Sergeant-Major Lilley.

610. After this conversation what did you do ?—I reported it, or the substance of it, to Surgeon Turnbull almost immediately afterwards.

611. After Sergeant-Major Lilley's death did you assist Doctor Turnbull in making a post-mortem examination of his body ?—I did.

612. What is your opinion of the cause of his death ?—He died from heat apoplexy.

613. If he had not been in confinement are you aware of any medical reasons for supposing that he would have died when he did ?

The prisoner here states, that he is advised to object that that question is extremely unfair in the form that it is put. If after that objection the prosecutor persists in the present form of the question, the prisoner has nothing further to say.

The prosecutor remarks as follows : In my opinion the question is legal and regular ; but to prevent discussion I propose to substitute for it the following.

614. In your opinion, were there any predisposing causes for the heat-apoplexy ? — Sergeant-Major Lilley was an enormously stout man, and predisposed to congestion.

615. Did you make a medical report of Sergeant-Major Lilley's case for Doctor Turnbull ?—Yes.

616. Look at this document, is that the report ?—I believe it to be the report.

The report is produced and read as follows :

Abstract of the case of No. 846, Regimental Sergeant-Major John Lilley, 6th Dragoons, an Englishman, Groom ; age 37 years 4 months ; service 18 years and 4 months ; Disease "apoplexy."

May 25th, 1862. A strong muscular man, and has always enjoyed good health. Yesterday morning complained of severe pain in abdomen, which was much distended with flatus ; also felt a dull pain in his head. Surface of body intensely hot; bowels rather confined ; pulse 100, strong and full ; tongue clean and moist.

6 p.m. Bowels only moved gently by an oil draught; pain in abdomen not relieved ; feels very much oppressed and heavy. Ordered calomel grs. viii., and haust. anodyne at bed-time.

11½ p.m. Bowels not freely opened by medicine ; is very restless, and talking at intervals incoherently, and states that he feels dying. Abdomen very much distended with flatus. Enema, spt. terebinthium et olei. oliva. A large quantity of fœculent discharge brought away by enema, and abdominal distension very much relieved : breathing oppressed ; very anxious looking. Continued very restless, and moaning a good deal, until about 1 o'clock, a.m., when he became quite insensible. I again saw him at about 2·30 a.m., he was then quite insensible, and breathing stertorously. Opened temporal artery and abstracted about 6 ozs. of blood, and applied cold effusion to head and chest ; extremities rubbed with mustard, and feet immersed in hot water—not the slightest reaction induced. Breathing became more difficult, and he sank and died about 4 a.m.

Assist.-Surgeon O. Barnett.

G. A. Turnbull,
Surgeon, 6th Dragoons.

617. Is that the abstract of his case ?—Yes.

618. Who made that abstract of the case ?—I wrote it out ; I furnished the particulars of that abstract ; that is my report furnished to Doctor Turnbull.

619. Did you make an abstract of the case, and sign it yourself ?—No ; I never signed any of the official documents when Doctor Turnbull was present. I copied the case into my medical register.

620. Is this document the actual document you gave to Doctor Turnbull ?—No, this is not the actual document ; it is an exact copy of it. I wish to add, that I believe this document was copied from my case book.

621. (*The Court.*) Have you got your case book from which that document is copied ?—No, I have not.

622. (*Prosecutor.*) Look at those books ; are those your case books ?—Yes, those are the hospital case books ; one is written by Doctor Turnbull and Doctor M'Master, the other is mine.

623. Is there an abstract of the case made by you in either of those books ?—Yes.

624. Is that abstract in the book, word for word, the same as that which has been read out ?—I believe it is.

625. Did you make a detailed medical report of the case ?—In conjunction with Doctor Turnbull, I did.

The medical case books are attached to the proceedings.

Mr. Edward Griffiths Syms re-appears before the Court, and produces a copy of the detailed medical case furnished to the Horse Guards by the authorities in India.

Mr. Syms withdraws.

626. Is that a copy of the detailed medical report which you have just mentioned as having been made by you, in conjunction with Dr. Turnbull ?—I believe it to be the copy of the detailed medical case, drawn up by Dr. Turnbull, and myself.

The casualty report is read :—

Detailed medical case of the late Regimental Sergeant-Major J. Lilley, 6th Dragoons, aged 37 years ; service 18 years and 4 months.

A strong, healthy, well-developed man, inclined to corpulency ; about 17 or 18 stone weight ; had always enjoyed good health. Reported sick when in close arrest, on the morning of the 24th May, about 9 a.m. Was immediately visited by Assistant-Surgeon Barnett, at his own quarters. He then complained of colicy pains and flatulent distension of abdomen, heaviness in his head, and feeling of oppression about the chest, attended with great depression of spirits ; bowels distended, and rather confined. A large dose of castor oil was given, and hot fomentations applied to the abdomen ; this afforded temporary relief. During the day, continued restless ; but only referred his distress to griping pains, and flatulent distension of abdomen.

At 6 p.m., the castor oil not having acted sufficiently, and the abdominal distension and griping continuing, 8 grs. of calomel was administered, and two hours after he had an anodyne and anti-spasmodic draught of hyoseamus nitric æther and camphor mixture. Was again seen at 11·30 that night, when it was found that free evacuation from the bowels had not supervened since the evening visit. A large cathartic enema was then administered, which afforded immediate relief to the abdominal uneasiness.

Soon after this he became restless, moaned a little, eyes dull and heavy, with an anxious expression of countenance. Cold effusion was applied to head and chest.

When seen at 2·30 a.m. was insensible, and breathing stertorously ; pulse rapid and full ; face flushed. The temporal artery was opened, and a few ounces of blood drawn. Cold effusion and spirit lotion continued to head and chest, and extremities immersed in hot water, and rubbed with mustard, &c. ; not the slightest reaction was induced. He died comatose, about 4 a.m. Had aperient medicine two or three times during the period of his arrest, for bilious derangement.

The excessive heat at this season of the year, the constitutional predisposition of the deceased to congestion, the peculiar and painful circumstances of his position, the

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serious illness of his wife (causing depression of spirits), together with bilious and nervous derangement, induced by a sedentary life attendant on close arrest, in a man of the sergeant-major's active habits, probably acted as exciting causes to produce the complaint from which he died.

(Signed) G. A. Turnbull,
Mhow, 7th June 1862. Surgeon, 6th Dragoons.

Mr. E. G. Syms recalled.

Mr. Syms is again re-called, and is questioned by the Prosecutor on his former oath.

627. Do you produce the casualty report of the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, furnished officially to the Horse Guards?—I produce the original regimental casualty report in the case of regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley, who is stated to have died at Mhow on the 25th May 1862, of apoplexy, out of hospital.

The witness withdraws.

The casualty report is read :—

H.M.'s 6th Regiment of Dragoons.

Casualty Report, Mhow, 25th May 1862.

Troop or Company.	Rank and Name.	Age. Years.	Age. Months.	Length of Service in India. Years.	Length of Service in India. Months.	Length of Service in India. Days.	Disease.	Date of Admission.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.
F.	Regimental Sergeant-Major J. Lilley.	37	4	3	7	9	Apoplexy	-	-	25 May 1862. Mhow. Out of Hospital.

Mr. E. G. Syms.

Post-mortem appearances, four hours after death :—

Body muscular, very fat, and well-developed; dark livid patches of ecchymosis on face and neck.

Head :—On opening calvarium, superficial vessels of dura mater seemed much congested, and on opening it up a large quantity of serous fluid flowed out. Arachnoid very opaque. Normal amount of fluid in sulci. Ventricles contained rather more than a normal quantity of a serous fluid. On removing brain, a considerable quantity of serous fluid remained in the base of the skull.

Thorax :—Lungs very much engorged from base to apex, and of a dark purple colour; considerable effusion of blood and mucus into bronchial tubes. Heart apparently enlarged, and valves hypertrophied.

Abdomen :—Liver very much engorged, but otherwise healthy. Kidneys quite healthy. Spleen rather congested. Stomach almost quite empty. Several spots of ecchymosis on mucous membrane. Other abdominal viscera quite healthy.

G. A. Turnbull, Surgeon,
H. M.'s 6th Dragoons.

628. Is the opinion expressed by you and Dr. Turnbull in the detailed medical report of the causes of Sergeant-Major Lilley's death, in your opinion, correct, or do you wish to modify it, or qualify it in any way?—I consider it correct, and I do not wish to qualify it in any way.

It being four o'clock, the Court adjourns until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Ninth Day, 26th November 1863.

The Court re-assembles, pursuant to adjournment, at 10 o'clock; the same Members present as yesterday.

Assist.-Surgeon O. Barnett.

Assistant-Surgeon Oliver Barnett, 6th Dragoons, re-appears before the Court, and his examination is proceeded with.

The last question of the preceding sitting being read over with the answer thereto, the prosecutor requests permission to repeat that question.

629. Is the opinion expressed by you and Dr. Turnbull in the detailed medical report correct, or do you wish to qualify it in any way?—I do wish to qualify it, inasmuch, as in a subsequent report made by Dr. Turnbull, in which I concurred, that opinion was to a certain extent modified.

630. Can you state to the Court to what extent that opinion is modified?—It was modified to a certain extent, to what extent I cannot exactly state. I believe it left the original statement substantially the same as before.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests that the same course may be pursued for cross-examination as in the case of the other witnesses.

The witness withdraws.

Cornet W. T. S. Snell.

Cornet Snell, 6th Dragoons, re-appears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the Prisoner on his former oath.

(*Prisoner.*) Before I proceed to put any questions to Cornet Snell, I purpose to place in his hands a paper, not for the purpose of putting it in evidence at present,* but in order to refresh his memory; I think this is the fair course, in order that the witness may not be taken by surprise.

*This paper will be found in evidence at Q. 1426.

The Court assents. The paper is handed to witness, and read by him.

631. (*Prisoner.*) When you became acting-adjutant on May 4th, was that in consequence of a request made to me by Mr. Fitzsimon that you might perform his duties whilst he was unwell?—It was; and the request was made through me.

Cornet W. T. S. Snell.

632. Was the orderly room at that time in Mr. Fitzsimon's house, and was that the reason that he alleged as a matter of convenience to him, since you could act for him, and under his instructions for a few days?—I am not prepared to swear distinctly whether the orderly room was in the barrack yard or at Mr. Fitzsimon's bungalow at that time.

633. Question repeated.—A request was made sometime previously that I should go into the orderly room and see the duty of the adjutant carried out, in order that I might be able to do the duty at any time if the adjutant was sick, or unable to perform his duties; that was the reason, I believe; and the request was made by me, that I can swear to, and, I believe, by Mr. Fitzsimon also.

334. Whilst you were doing the duty from May 4th to the 8th, were you not acting for Mr. Fitzsimon?—From the 4th to the 8th May I was acting for Mr. Fitzsimon.

635. Did you not live in the same house with Mr. Fitzsimon, and act under his instructions whilst he was unwell?—I did live in the same house as Mr. Fitzsimon. I do not remember Mr. Fitzsimon ever giving me any instructions whilst doing the duty.

636. Did Mr. Fitzsimon not examine the papers you brought to me for signature?—The first morning he did, to the best of my recollection, not afterwards.

637. From whom did you receive the orders as to the prisoners under arrest when you first began to act as adjutant?—As I stated before, I was in the orderly room for some time; and I always understood the order was, that they were not to be lost sight of.

638. That is not an answer to the question. Question repeated?—

Mr. Fitzsimon. But they were not in writing.

639. When you re-visited the sentries afterwards as orderly officer did you make any remark or report to me on finding that they were not in the place

Cornet W. T. S. Snell.

where you had posted them on the 7th May ?—I did not.

640. Did you always whilst you were adjutant ask Sergeant-Major Lilley whether he had any complaints, and did he ever make any ?—As a rule I did ; he never made any.

641. Did you visit him twice a day when acting as adjutant ?—Sometimes twice ; sometimes more often. I can't say whether they were confined to twice ; they were frequently.

642. When you visited the sentries afterwards as orderly officer did you ask Sergeant-Major Lilley if he had any complaints, and did he tell you he had ?—I did ask Sergeant-Major Lilley ; to the best of my recollection I never received any complaints.

643. Were you ever actually put in orders to act as adjutant ?—I was not.

644. You have said you ceased to act as adjutant on the 8th; do you know that that was the day when Mr. Fitzsimon was first reported sick ?—I am not aware of it. Mr. Fitzsimon did not perform the duty after the 4th till the 8th May.

The order book is here handed to Cornet Snell.

I am not aware of that order ; at least I do not recollect the order.

The question is here repeated ; to which witness says, I was not aware of it.

Witness is asked if he is aware of it now he sees the order. He answers, Most decidedly ; I see it stated in the order book. I know nothing more about it. I only can state what I see in the book.

645. Do you remember going with Sergeant-Major Cotton to post the sentries over Sergeant-Major Lilley ?—Several non-commissioned officers went with me to the non-commissioned officers under arrest. I recollect Cotton among them; I cannot recollect any particular time.

646. Question repeated.—I do recollect going with Sergeant-Major Cotton to visit the sentries, I do not recollect anything about posting them.

647. Do you remember going with Sergeant-Major Cotton for the purpose of altering the position of the sentries ?—Over Sergeant-Major Lilley I do not ; something occurred over Sergeant-Major Duval, when Sergeant-Major Cotton was present.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask witness.

The witness withdraws.

Sergeant G. Bernard.

Sergeant GEORGE BERNARD, 6th Dragoons, re-appears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the Prisoner on his former oath.

648. Do you remember who was acting as adjutant at the time of the conversation to which you have referred in your examination-in-chief ?—Mr. Fitzsimon ; that is, to the best of my belief.

649. Did you occupy quarters next to Sergeant-Major Wakefield during his arrest ?—Yes ; during a portion of it.

650. Did you ever pass notes and papers through a crevice in the wall to Sergeant-Major Wakefield ?—On one or two occasions I did.

The President warns the witness in answering questions not to criminate himself.

(*The Judge Advocate.*) You may decline to answer any questions, but if you do answer, you must answer them truly.

651. Did you receive some money from Sergeant-Bennett for Wakefield, and did you cause it to be conveyed to him ?—Yes, sir; I gave it to a native for him.

652. Did you tell Sergeant Bennett that you had made a hole in the wall for the purpose of communicating with Sergeant-Major Wakefield, and that by that means you could pass money and notes through without the sentries knowing of it ?—Never, sir.

653. Did you ask Sergeant Bennett to get money from Mr. Smales, in order to carry it to Sergeant Wakefield whilst he was under arrest ?—No sir.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Major J. H. Champion.

Major JAMES HYDE CHAMPION, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow Department Army, re-appears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the Prisoner on his former oath.

654. Was the letter of Sir William Mansfield which you produced yesterday a confidential letter covering the letter which was read in your evidence on November 18th ?—It was.

655. Did you consider that these two letters of May 6th conveyed a peremptory order in all events to keep the sergeant-majors under arrest till the court-martial on Mr. Smales was finally concluded ?—I considered that the last paragraph of letter 1,375 did contain a peremptory order to that effect.

656. Was that the letter read in court yesterday ?—It was.

657. Was the alternative presented by that letter this, viz., that after the court-martial was over, but not before, I was to exercise my discretion as to whether the sergeant-majors should be tried or released ?—The major-general awaited your report during the interim to see whether there was any further evidence by which conspiracy could be proved against those men ; had he been able to do so the instructions contained in those letters would have been cancelled, and the major-general would have tried the the three sergeant-majors by court-martial.

658. Were the instructions that if no further evidence was forthcoming the prisoners were to be released when the court-martial was over, but not before ?—The instructions were, that the prisoners in that case were to be released on the final adjournment of the Court.

Prisoner has no further questions to ask.

659. (*Prosecutor.*)—Is Major-General Farrell here ?—He is in England.

660. Has he authorized you to answer questions here for him ?—No.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Assist.-Surgeon O. Barnett.

Assistant-Surgeon OLIVER BARNETT, 6th Dragoons, re-appears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the Prisoner on his former oath.

(*Prisoner.*) I propose, Sir, to pursue the same course in this case as I did in that of Cornet Snell, and place a paper in the witness's hand to refresh his memory before I put to him any questions.

Paper read by witness.

661. Do you know that before, and up to the period of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest, Mrs. Crawley was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Lilley in her illness ?—I believe that Mrs. Crawley visited Mrs. Lilley; I am not quite sure of it.

662. Have you not more than once met Mrs. Crawley at Mrs. Lilley's house ?—I do not recollect ever meeting Mrs. Crawley at Mrs. Lilley's house.

663. Was Mrs. Lilley's death expected long before the arrest of her husband ?—Yes.

664. Do you remember that I gave Sergeant-Major Lilley leave to precede the regiment to Mhow on account of the death of one of his children and the illness of another ?—I do.

665. Can you state the dates of the death of the children ?—I do not recollect the dates of the deaths of the children. One child died before the regiment arrived at Mhow, when we were on the march, and the other a short time afterwards.

666. Do you consider that I was at all aware that the close arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley was inflicting, or likely to inflict, fatal injury on his health ?—I believe that Colonel Crawley was not aware that the close arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley was inflicting fatal injury upon his health.

667. Were you on intimate terms with me and my family during the time of the arrest of the sergeant-major, and were you daily and nightly in my house during that time in consequence of illness in my family ?—I was.

Assist.-Surgeon O. Barnett.

668. Were you in almost hourly attendance on my wife and my wife's mother at that time ?—I was.

669. Did you ever make any representations, official or unofficial, to me or to any member of my family, on the subject of any injury which, in your opinion, Sergeant-Major Lilley's health was suffering or likely to suffer from the close arrest ?—I never recollect making any representation in reference to Sergeant-Major Lilley to Colonel Crawley, or to any member of Colonel Crawley's family.

670. Did you make any representations or suggestions to me or to my wife on the subject of the annoyance to Mrs. Lilley from the position of the sentries, or any injury to her health in consequence ?—No, I never did.

671. Are you of opinion, from your experience of my conduct, that I have always been ready to carry out any suggestions of yours on such a subject ?—I always found Colonel Crawley ready to carry out any suggestions I made to him with reference to the sanatory condition of the regiment ; but it was only in the absence of the surgeon that any recommendation came direct from me to Colonel Crawley as a general rule.

672. Did you ever suggest to, or desire the surgeon to make any representation to me on the subject either of Sergeant-Major or Mrs. Lilley ?—I cannot recollect any special suggestion made by me to Surgeon Turnbull with reference to Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife, but I laid all the circumstances relative to the confinement of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and the inconvenience caused by the position of the sentries, before Surgeon Turnbull. I may also add, that on my representation to Surgeon Turnbull that exercise was allowed to the three sergeant-majors on the 30th April.

673. Did Surgeon Turnbull, to your knowledge, ever make any representation to me on the subject of the annoyance to Mrs. Lilley ?—I am not aware that he ever did.

674. Do you not know that he did not, and did he not tell you that he would not ?—I believe he did not ; I have no recollection of his telling me that he would not.

675. Are you of opinion, from what you know of me and my conduct, that if you or any one else had represented to me that the close arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley would prove fatal to him, precautions would have been taken to prevent that unhappy event ?—Had I, or any one else represented to Colonel Crawley that the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley would prove fatal to him I have no doubt precautions would have been taken.

676. Was the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley under the circumstances in your judgment an event which any one could have anticipated ?—No one could have anticipated such an event ; I never did.

677. How long before his death did you first observe that his health had begun to be affected ?—The serjeant-major was in his usual health the day before his death ; I should properly say the second day before his death, because he was one entire day ill, and he died the morning of the next day.

678. Can you state how many hours before his death you first learned he was unwell ?—About twenty hours ; about 9 o'clock in the morning I saw him, and he died at 4 o'clock the next morning.

679. To your knowledge was any report made by you or any one else to me of his indisposition until Sergeant-Major Lilley was dead ?—There was no special report made of his indisposition until his death ; it was not usual to make such reports ; if a man was taken ill during the day it was not usual to make a special report of the case during the day. When men are admitted into hospital, after the regular hour of the morning visits, they are shown in the report of the following morning.

680. As far as you know was any information conveyed to me by you or any one else to me that Serjeant-Major Lilley was ill until after he was dead ?—None.

681. How many cases of heat apoplexy have you ever seen in your experience ?—It was the only case of heat apoplexy I have ever seen.

Assist.-Surgeon O. Barnett.

682. Did Surgeon Turnbull attend Sergeant-Major Lilley at any time during his twenty hours illness ?—No.

683. Did Surgeon Turnbull know that Sergeant-Major Lilley was ill during that period ?—I believe he did.

684. Do you know from your professional reading that in India Englishmen and even natives constantly die of heat apoplexy without any apparent or special cause beyond the intense heat of the weather ?—I believe they do sometimes.

Prisoner here requests permission of the Court to have the first two questions of the examination-in-chief of the witness this morning read.

The questions and answers, which will be found in the early part of this day's proceedings, are accordingly read.

Cross-examination continued.

685. Is this paper the second or additional report in which you concurred and which you say left the original statement substantially the same as before ?—It is.

The report is produced and read :—

Addenda to the detailed medical case of the late Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley, 6th Dragoons, forwarded for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

In addition to what was stated in my report, forwarded yesterday, I have the honour to add, that it has been brought to my notice that the deceased was in the habit of drinking a considerable quantity of brandy daily during the period of his arrest, and on inquiry I find the above statement to be correct. It is my opinion that this, in connexion with the other exciting causes before related, was calculated to increase the predisposition to an apopletic seizure, from which he died.

The universal reputation which the deceased enjoyed in the regiment for sobriety and steadiness, and the medical officer, in his daily visits, never having noticed any symptoms of intemperance, precluded all suspicion of his being addicted to the use of spirits.

(Signed) G. A. Turnbull,
Mhow, 9th June 1862. Surgeon.

(True Copy.)
T. R. Crawley, Lieut.-Col.

686. When was that addendum to the report made ?—On the 9th of June.

687. Was it made after communications between you and Surgeon Turnbull upon the subject of the quantity of spirits taken by the deceased ?—Yes.

688. In that addendum these words are employed : " It has been brought to my notice that the deceased " was in the habit of drinking a considerable quantity " of brandy daily during the period of his arrest, and " on inquiry I find the statement to be correct." Did you assent to that ?—Yes.

689. What where the inquiries and of whom were they made which proved that statement to be correct ?—After my interview with Colonel Crawley on the 9th June, as I have already stated, I waited on Mrs. Lilley in the course of the day, and communicated to her what Colonel Crawley had told me in the morning, and asked her whether her husband had been in the habit of drinking a considerable quantity of brandy.

The Prosecutor states that he does not object to this evidence, but if it is to be received everything that Mrs Lilley said on every occasion should be recorded.

The President directs that the question be repeated.

690. The question is repeated.—I inquired of Mrs. Lilley if the statements made by Colonel Crawley to me on the 9th June that Sergeant-Major Lilley had so much brandy and so much beer and wine were correct, and her reply was, as well as I can recollect—

Assist.-Surgeon O. Barnett.

The President here says :—Now is the time for the objection, if any is to be made. Upon which the Prosecutor states as follows :—What is being now brought out is a conversation with a person who is dead (and who, therefore, cannot possibly be examined on the subject) about a matter affecting the character of another person, who is also dead, and who, therefore, cannot be examined about it either. This is the worst form of hearsay evidence. But the prosecution are ready to admit it, provided that all Mrs. Lilley's conversations and statements relative to the arrest are admitted in evidence also.

To which the prisoner replies :—I am advised that there is no colour of foundation for such an objection. It is attempted to fix me with the responsibility of Sergeant-Major Lilley's death expressly on the grounds of his sobriety. The prosecution have made this a leading feature of their case against me. I have carefully kept silence on this question up to the present moment. I have asked no questions on the matter. But I now claim to ask the doctor why he stated that Sergeant-Major Lilley had consumed large quantities of brandy daily during his arrest, and this is objected to. I am advised that the objection is not only as untenable in law as it is plainly contrary to justice. I will consent to no conditions on this subject, and the prosecution must take their own course in the matter.

The Court here closes, and on re-opening their decision is not given, because Colonel Crawley says :—Mr. President and Gentlemen, considering the course the prosecution have taken in this matter, rather than trouble the Court with a discussion, I am advised not to press the former question, and beg leave to put another.

691. Of whom did you make the inquiries which satisfied you that the above statements were correct ?—Of the late Mrs. Lilley.

To which the prosecutor remarks, this is precisely the same thing.

692. In your judgment would a habit of drinking a considerable quantity of spirits daily greatly predispose to this disorder, even in the case of a man who did not drink habitually to the point of intoxication ?—The fact of drinking a large portion of brandy would increase the predisposition to heat apoplexy in a man not in the habit of drinking, not an habitual drunkard.

693. Let me read you this passage from Sir Ranald Martin's well-known work, on the "Influence of Tropical Climates," upon the subject of heat apoplexy, and ask you if you concur in it. Colonel Crawley here read extracts as follows :—

Extract from page 409 of Sir James Ranald Martin's "Influence of Tropical Climates."

"In the French as in the British army, the newly-arrived soldier from Europe, over-fed and over-drammed, has been observed to be the most subject to attacks; and this circumstance would indicate the necessity for an especial precautionary regard to the new comer and the plethoric. Here, indeed, in the words of Marshal Ney, the attention of all classes of officers to their men should be unremitting. Temperance is the greatest point to be attended to."

Extract from page 408 of same book :—

"A notice of coup-de-soleil would be wanting in interest, which should not refer to Sir Charles Napier's most able and characteristic account of his personal seizure and treatment, when serving in Sindh,—

"'I had hardly written the above sentence, ten days ago, when I was tumbled over by the heat with apoplexy; forty-three others were struck, all Europeans, and all died within three hours, except myself. I do not drink—that is the secret. The sun had no ally in the liquor amongst my brains.'"

(*Witness.*) I do concur in that.

694. Do you, notwithstanding that opinion, adhere to the statement that the addendum to your report did not substantially alter the first report, as far as the predisposing causes of the disease are concerned ?—It modified that report, but did not alter it substantially.

Assist.-Surgeon O. Barnett.

695. When you stood at the head of Mrs. Lilley's bed, was your face close to the chick where you saw the sentries ?—Within about a yard of the chick. I mean in the first bungalow.

696. If the chick had been lined throughout, would the view have been altogether intercepted, and all annoyance from that course prevented ?—The view would not have been quite intercepted, the lining was very thin—it was almost transparent.

697. Do you mean to state that a person could see through the lined portion of the chick when they stood a distance of a few yards from it ?—It would depend on how it was placed with reference to the light.

698. Are you aware that the troop-orderly sergeants, up to the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest, used to enter the office room at all hours of the night and morning ?—I am not aware that the sergeants entered the office room at all hours of the night and morning.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask witness.

Prosecutor questions.

699. Had you any reasons for abstaining from alluding to the subject of the arrest while you were in attendance npon some sick members of Colonel Crawley's family ?—Yes ; there was a mutual silence observed between the members of Colonel Crawley's family and myself on all subjects in connexion with the proceedings then going on at Mhow. I allude to the court-martial on Paymaster Smales, and the confinement of Sergeant-Major Lilley. These subjects were never mentioned by me in Colonel Crawley's house to any members of his family, or by them to me. I considered it necessary for the strict discharge of my official duty to observe silence on those matters as much as possible. It was my wish to be on terms with all the officers of my regiment, and had I become a partisan of Colonel Crawley, or of Paymaster Smales, I do not think I should have succeeded in doing so.

Prosecutor has no further questions to put.

From Prisoner, by permission of the Court (*to Witness*) :

700. Have you not stated, as your ground for not mentioning the subject to me, that if a soldier commits a crime which justifies his being kept in close arrest, that that confinement might, from unforeseen circumstances, cause his death ; you did not think it the duty of the medical officer to volunteer an opinion that would even seem to frustrate the carrying out of the orders of his commanding officer, or interfere with the exercise of discipline ?—I believe I have made such a statement.

Prisoner has no further questions to put.

Witness withdraws.

The Court adjourns at a quarter before two o'clock, and re-opens at half-past two.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

Surgeon Gavin Ainsley Turnbull appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

701. I believe you did not personally attend Sergeant-Major Lilley during his arrest ?—I did not.

702. Can you state when Sergeant-Major Lilley was first allowed to take exercise ?—On the 30th April.

703. Was he allowed exercise by your recommendation ?—Yes. I sent in a recommendation through the adjutant to the commanding officer that he should be allowed exercise morning and evening.

704. Do you know how that exercise was taken ?—I saw him sometimes taking exercise accompanied by a non-commissioned officer.

705. What is your opinion of the effect, as regards health, of the manner in which that exercise was taken ?—I consider that the good effect of that exer-

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

cise was in a great measure nullified by the manner in which it was carried out.

706. Did you apply to Colonel Crawley for permission for Sergeant-Major Lilley to sit in the verandah?—On the 18th May, Assistant-Surgeon Barnett reported to me that the prisoners felt their rooms very close and hot, and wished the indulgence of being allowed to sit in the verandah. I went to the orderly room and reported this to Colonel Crawley. I had previously to this visited Sergeant-Major Lilley and ascertained from him what was the cause of complaint, and Sergeant-Major Lilley told me that he felt his room very close and hot, and wished the indulgence of being allowed to sit in the verandah. I reported this to Colonel Crawley in the orderly room in the adjutant's presence.

(*Prisoner.*) I wish to call the attention of the Court to the fact that the prosecutor is himself giving evidence of conversations similar to that to which he has objected. I, however, shall not think it proper to imitate the example of the objections.

(*The President.*) Do you object to the evidence?

(*Prisoner.*) No, I do not; I merely call attention to the fact.

(*Prosecutor.*) It is certain that any hearsay evidence may be stopped by the Court, or by the prisoner.

Examination continued.—Colonel Crawley replied, "why the sergeant-majors have morning and evening "exercise, what more do they require?" I repeated the request of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and told Colonel Crawley that I had simply brought this to his notice, and that it was for him to act in the matter, or not, as he thought proper.

707. Was there a coroner's inquest held about Sergeant-Major Lilley's death?—There was not.

708. Was it a case in which a coroner's inquest would ordinarily have been held?—I think so.

709. Did you make an application to the colonel on the subject?—I applied to the adjutant to go to the commanding officer to find out whether he wished a coroner's inquest to be held on the body or not. I should have stated that it was the acting adjutant, Mr. Davies.

710. What was the result of that application?—Mr. Davies returned to me at the dead house, and stated to me that the commanding officer did not think an inquest necessary.

711. Did you, with Dr. Barnett, make a post-mortem examination of the body?—I did.

712. Look at that report; does it contain your opinion?—Yes it does (*same as read yesterday*).

713. Look at this detailed Medical Report, was that made by you?—It was (*same as read yesterday*).

714. Did you afterwards make any additional report?—I did.

715. Did you communicate that report to Colonel Crawley?—I did.

716. What passed between you about it?—I sent this additional report to Colonel Crawley through the acting adjutant, and it was returned to me by the acting adjutant the same day, accompanied with a letter stating that Colonel Crawley had forwarded his own report through the major-general to the commander in chief, and that he considered my report unnecessary, and therefore returned it to me.

The prisoner requests that the letter may be produced.

The letter is produced and read:—

Mhow, 9th June 1862.

From Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant Davies, 6th Dragoons, to Surgeon Turnbull, 6th Dragoons.

Sir,

I am directed by Lieut.-Col. Crawley commanding, to acquaint you that your detailed medical report, relative to the late Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley, was forwarded to his Excellency the commander-in-chief, by Major-General Farrell, this morning, before the receipt of your communication under acknowledgment, and that Lieut.-Col. Crawley's report relative to the large quantity of spirituous and other liquors which were consumed by the prisoner, (as you now admit, though not noticed in your original report, as affecting this man's health,) has been forwarded along with your report. The lieutenant-colonel therefore considers your additional or supplementary report to be unnecessary, and therefore returns it to you.

I have the honour to be, &c.

ROBERT DAVIES, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant, 6th Dragoons.

Received about 10 p.m., 9th June 1862.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

717. Is that a correct copy of that additional report?—Yes, I believe it to be a true copy.

718. What did you do with the report that you sent to Lieut.-Col. Crawley?—I sent a copy of the addendum to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals for his information.

719. Will you now inform the Court what is your present opinion as to the cause of Sergeant-Major Lilley's death?—The heat of that season of the year, the predisposition of the patient to congestion, the peculiar and painful circumstances of his position, the illness of his wife, the mental anxiety, the grief and depression of spirits he suffered during his confinement, together with the bilious and nervous derangement induced by a sedentary life, in a man of the sergeant-major's active habits, all acted as exciting causes to produce the complaint of which he died. I wish to add that this opinion is to a certain extent modified by my subsequent report.

(*Prisoner.*) I wish to point out that the question was, what is the medical officer's present opinion, not what it was.

That is my present opinion.

Prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests that the same course may be pursued for cross-examination as in the case of the other witnesses.

The witness withdraws.

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant R. Davies.

Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant ROBERT DAVIES, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

720. When did you become acting adjutant?—On the 23d May 1862.

721. Were you acting adjutant when Sergeant-Major Lilley was removed into the second bungalow?—Yes.

722. Where did you place the sentry?—In No. 2. room (*pointing to the model*).

723. Why did you place the sentry there?—Because I considered it the place where he could best do his duty.

724. Were you ever orderly officer during Lilley's arrest?—Yes.

725. On what days?—On the 29th April, the first day, on the 7th May, and on the 19th May.

726. Where did you see the sentries on the 29th April?—In No. 2. room of the first bungalow (*pointing to model*).

727. Where on the 7th May?—On the 7th May it was removed to No. 4. room.

728. On the 7th May did you find him removed, or did you remove him yourself?—I found him removed.

729. Where on the 19th May?—In the second bungalow, No. 2. room.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests that the same course may be permitted for cross-examination as in the case of the other witnesses.

The witness withdraws.

Mr. R. Hudson.

Mr. RICHARD HUDSON, Apothecary, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

730. Were you called in to attend Sergeant-Major Lilley just before his death?—Yes.

731. How soon after you came in did Lilley die?—To the best of my recollection it was a little after four o'clock on the morning of the 25th, between three quarters of an hour and one hour after I was called in.

Mr. R. Hudson.

732. Was Dr. Barnett present ?—He was.

733. Were you present at the post-mortem examination ?—I was present at the post-mortem examination, but not all the time.

734. Did you form any opinion as to the cause of his death ?—I did.

735. What is that opinion ?—My opinion was that he died of a fit of apoplexy.

736. Have you anything else to add about the cause of his death ?—The cause of his death may be attributed to sedentary habits, his painful position, the sickness of his wife, the predisposition to congestion, and the heat of the weather at the time.

Mr. R. Hudson.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner requests that the same course may be permitted for cross-examination as in the case of the other witnesses.

The witness withdraws.

The Court adjourns to ten o'clock on Friday, 27th November.

Eleventh Day, 27th November 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at ten o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment ; the same Members present as yesterday.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

Surgeon TURNBULL is re-called into Court to be cross-examined on his former oath.

Cross-examined.

737. (*Prisoner.*) Have you nothing to add to the catalogue you yesterday gave of the predisposing causes which, in your opinion, led to Sergeant-Major Lilley's death ?—(Witness asked to be allowed to hear his last answers on the previous day, and then replied) The after report to a certain extent modified the opinion I then expressed, but to what extent I cannot exactly say, but my opinion with regard to the other cause remains the same.

738. Question repeated.—The after report, viz., the addenda on the information supplied to me by Colonel Crawley and Assistant Surgeon Barnett, that a quantity of brandy had been consumed, I believe that the prisoner might have consumed this quantity of brandy, and that it was calculated to increase the predisposition to an apoplectic seizure, but to what extent of my own personal knowledge I am unable to state, as there was no indication in post-mortem appearances which would leave me to suppose that the man died from using drink to excess, nor had I ever noticed any indication of drink upon the prisoner during his lifetime.

739. In your opinion is part of the duty of a regimental surgeon to ascertain whether a soldier of a plethoric habit under close arrest in the hot weather in India does or does not consume a considerable quantity of brandy daily ?—If he has any reason to suppose that the prisoner is addicted to the use of ardent spirits, or spirits, I think it is the duty of the medical officer who attends upon him to find out whether he does consume a considerable quantity of spirits daily or not.

740. How often did you visit Sergeant-Major Lilley during the course of his arrest, for the purpose of making a medical inspection of his health ?—Never visited Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley for the purpose of prescribing medicine to him; I have seen him frequently during the period of his arrest; it was the duty of Assistant Surgeon Barnett to see the prisoner daily.

741. Did you ever make a medical inspection of Sergeant-Major Lilley during the course of his arrest ?—No, I did not. Sergeant-Major Lilley, previous to his being confined, was not sent to the hospital for medical examination. I was not aware what the nature of his imprisonment was going to be when he was first placed in confinement, nor did I anticipate that it was to be an affair of a long nature.

(*Colonel Pipon.*) Confine yourself to answering the questions as much as possible.

(*The Witness.*) I wish to explain as much as possible ; nor did I anticipate that it was to be of that long nature.

742–3. Did you anticipate Sergeant-Major Lilley's death as a probable consequence of the arrest under which he was placed ?—No, I did not anticipate that.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

744. Why did you not before the 30th April recommend that Sergeant-Major Lilley should have exercise ?—I did not understand the nature of the confinement he was undergoing; circumstances connected with his arrest were so unusual, and as I considered at the time mysterious nature, that I did not know how exactly to act in the matter.

745. Is the circumstance that the order for the arrest was put into the regimental order book that which in your opinion made it unusual and mysterious ?—It was unusual and mysterious so far that I understood that they were not examined in the orderly room of the regiment, nor were they examined before the adjutant or any field officer of the regiment.

746. Do you mean to say that from the 26th April to the 30th April, as regimental surgeon, you did not inquire, and you did not know, what was the nature of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest ?—To the best of my recollection I believe I did inquire, and as far as I can remember I could not find out the exact nature of his offence. I understood that they were under close arrest, and that it was Colonel Crawley's wishes they should be so.

747. Understanding that Sergeant-Major Lilley was under close arrest, why did you recommend that he should have exercise on the 30th April, and did not make that recommendation at an earlier date ?—I never anticipated that Sergeant-Major Lilley's imprisonment would have been continued so long, I thought that if he was to be tried he would have been sent to the hospital, and that the commanding officer would have been furnished with a medical certificate. When I found that the imprisonment was continued I recommended morning and evening exercise for the benefit of his health from the 30th.

748. Do I understand that that is the reason why you allowed him to be for four days without the exercise you deemed essential for his health ?—The prisoner was put under arrest on the evening or the afternoon of the 26th ; he was recommended exercise on the morning of the 30th April, and what I last stated was the reason that I did not recommend exercise. That is to the best of my recollection.

749. When did you first visit Sergeant-Major Lilley after his arrest ?—I never visited Sergeant-Major Lilley during the time he was in his first quarters.

750. What was the date of Sergeant-Major Lilley's removal to his second quarters ?—As far as I can remember it was about the 12th May.

751. Why did you not recommend that Sergeant-Major Lilley should use the verandah in the second quarters before the 18th May ?—Because Assistant Surgeon Barnett, who was in daily attendance on him, had not before that period brought it to my notice that the prisoner was debarred that privilege.

752. Had you not visited Sergeant-Major Lilley before the 18th May ?—I had.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

753. Though you had visited Sergeant-Major Lilley before the 18th May, do I understand you to say, you did know before that date whether he had or had not the use of the verandah ?—I did not.

754. Then may I take for granted that he made no application or complaint to you on the subject ?—No ; Sergeant-Major Lilley did not make any complaint to me until the morning of the 18th May.

755. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley make the application to you personally ?—No, he did not ; not in the first instance. Dr. Barnett reported the circumstance to me ; then I went to Sergeant-Major Lilley and he told me the complaint that he had.

756. How many cases of heat apoplexy have you seen in the course of your professional experience ?—I cannot exactly state how many I have seen, but I have seen a good many.

757. Do you agree in this passage of Sir Ranald Martin's book as the means of prevention of heat apoplexy ?—

EXTRACT from Sir James Ranald Martin's, C.B., F.R.S., work on the Influence of Tropical Climates. 2d edition, page 408.

Prevention.

Of all the means of prevention of heat apoplexy, the avoidance of spirituous liquors, and of excess in the use of animal diet, must take the lead. In the language used by the great general, Sir Charles Napier, he gave expression to a physiological fact, the suggestion of his own acute perception. The sun and its various influences, and the ill habits of the men, and their consequences, constitute the causes and chief accessories.

In a great measure ; not altogether.

758. Did you send in your first medical report on the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley to me upon June 8th ?—A detailed medical history extract, signed, &c., of Sergeant-Major Lilley's case, was sent I believe to Colonel Crawley on the 8th June. I am not quite certain whether it was the 7th or 8th that the report was sent in ; it was either of those days.

Prisoner requests to be allowed to hand in a paper to the witness that had been put in on a former occasion by Surgeon Barnett to refresh his memory as to the date. It was on the 8th. Report identified.

759. After you had sent in your first report to me on the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, did I not, on June 9th, call your attention to the quantity of spirituous liquor Lilley was supposed to have consumed during his arrest ; and did I not then ask you whether you chose to make any inquiries on the subject, and whether you would wish to make any alterations in your report ?—Yes, Colonel Crawley did.

760. Did you on that occasion absolutely refuse to make any alteration in your detailed medical case as sent in by you on the day before ?—At that interview which I had with Colonel Crawley I said that I did not consider that any additional report from me was necessary, as I was convinced that he died from heat apoplexy, and that I had no proof that excess of spirits was the cause of his death, and to the best of my recollection, two hours afterwards, I sent in my additional report, the addenda. I wish to add that when Assist.-Surgeon Barnett reported to me in the morning that he had received information from Colonel Crawley with regard to the spirituous liquors which had been consumed by the sergeant-major, Assist.-Surgeon Barnett informed me that he had asked Colonel Crawley that morning.

(*President.*) This is no answer to question.

761. Did you or did you not refuse to make any additional report in consequence of that interview ?—At that time I did.

762. Do you or do you not mean to state that when a man dies of heat apoplexy the question whether he was or was not in the habit of consuming a large quantity of spirits daily is not a proper element to be considered and inquired into, as part of such a detailed medical case ?—Yes, I do consider that it ought to be inquired into.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

Mhow Blue Book handed to witness.

763. Look at the Blue Book, page 176, and then answer this question : Were you not severely reprimanded on 31st October 1861 for your conduct in sending incomplete statements on medical subjects, so as to produce an incorrect impression upon the mind of your superiors with regard to your own commanding officer ?—I was reprimanded by the commander-in-chief in Bombay, but I followed the usual rules with regard to such recommendations in what I had sent to the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals. I simply carried out the orders which were laid down for my guidance in the Queen's Medical Regulations.

764. What induced you afterwards to send in your addendum to the report ?—The information which I had received from Colonel Crawley, and the report which had been made to me by Assistant-Surgeon Barnett.

765. Of whom did you make the inquiries which in that addendum you state had satisfied you that the statement that Sergeant-Major Lilley was in the habit of consuming a considerable quantity of brandy daily was correct ?—As Assistant-Surgeon Barnett was Sergeant-Major Lilley's medical attendant I considered that he was the person to apply to, and he made the inquiry for me and gave me the information.

766. Have you never stated that you received information from any other person besides Assistant-Surgeon Barnett and myself ?—To the best of my recollection I never stated so.

767. Was the letter now shown to you from the adjutant-general of the army communicated to you ? (*Letter produced*)—It was.

The letter is read.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 23d June 1863.

From the Adjutant-General of the Army to Major-General Green, C.B., Commanding Mhow Division.

(Confidential).

Sir,

It having appeared from Surgeon Turnbull's letter of the 18th September 1862, that he had ascertained from his assistant surgeon, who was attending Mrs. Lilley and the sergeant-major, and from Mrs. Lilley herself, that the sergeant-major was in the habit of drinking a considerable quantity of brandy daily during the period of his arrest, I have the honour, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to request you will be good enough call upon Surgeon Turnbull to furnish, with as little delay as possible, replies in duplicate to the following queries ; viz. :—

I. Whether the assistant surgeon ever communicated this important medical fact to him, as his superior, before the 9th June, and if the assistant surgeon did not do so, why he, Assistant Surgeon Barnett, had omitted the evidently important duty of reporting that the regimental sergeant-major had been in the habit of consuming daily, whilst under his treatment, and while under arrest, so large a quantity of spirits.

II. Should Dr. Turnbull state that Assistant Surgeon Barnett did not report to him before the 9th June the fact that the sergeant-major drank daily a considerable quantity of spirits, you will have the goodness to instruct Colonel Crawley to call upon the assistant surgeon for a full explanation why he neglected this important duty.

III. If Surgeon Turnbull states that the assistant surgeon did not report to him before the 9th June the daily consumption of spirits by the sergeant-major, you are requested to call on him, Dr. Turnbull, to state what steps he took to bring forward this neglect of duty on the part of his subordinate, Assistant Surgeon Barnett ; as this omission caused him to give an incorrect report of a medical case, and that a very important one, the death of the sergeant-major of the regiment to his commanding officer.

IV. Surgeon Turnbull is also to be requested to state explicitly, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief in India, if he can account for Assistant Surgeon Barnett's having assisted him, as he states, on the 7th June, to draw up the medical report on the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and yet having neglected to inform him, Dr. Turnbull,

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

that the sergeant-major had daily consumed a considerable quantity of spirits, although he, Dr. Turnbull, states in writing that he ascertained the fact on the 9th June from Assistant Surgeon Barnett and Mrs. Lilley.

2. The omission, I am to add, was, of course, the more important because, in the addenda of the 9th of June to his report of the 7th June, Dr. Turnbull states that this consumption of spirits "in connexion with the other ex- "citing causes before related, was calculated to increase "the pre-disposition of an apoplectic seizure, from which "he died."

I have, &c.,
TH. STOCK, Lieut.-Colonel,
Adjutant-General.

768. Where is that letter of yours of September 18th, which is mentioned at the commencement of the adjutant-general's? Have you a copy of that letter? It was sent to the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals at Poonah. I do not know where it is. I think I have a copy of it. (*Letter produced.*)

769. Is this your answer?—Yes.

Letter read.

No. 55 of 1863.

Mhow, June 28th, 1863.

From Surgeon Turnbull, 6th Dragoons, to Officer Commanding 6th Dragoons.

Sir,

With reference to letter No. 3988, dated Poona, 23d June 1863, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, to the address of the Major-General Commanding M.D.A., I have the honour to inform you that in answer to Question No. 1. I have to state that Assistant Surgeon Barnett did not report to me before the 9th of June that the late Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley was in the habit of drinking a quantity of brandy daily during the period of his arrest, but on the morning of the above date Assistant Surgeon Barnett informed me that Lieut.-Col. Crawley had just told him that it had been brought to his (the lieut.-colonel's) notice that the late regimental sergeant-major had had a large quantity of brandy taken to his bungalow during the period of his arrest. With reference to the latter part of the same question, I have to state that Assistant Surgeon Barnett informed me that he had not the most remote suspicion that the late regimental sergeant-major had been in the habit of consuming a quantity of spirits during the period of his arrest, or that he was a man of intemperate habits.

Question II. I have to state that Assistant Surgeon Barnett could not have reported such a circumstance to me, simply because he was unacquainted with any such information.

Question III. is answered by the above, with this addition, that no incorrect report was sent in of the case, but was based upon evidence at the time before us.

Question IV. Assistant Surgeon Barnett could not have reported such a circumstance, as he was not possessed of any such knowledge on the 7th, nor did he do so until the 9th June, the day on which Lieut.-Col. Crawley brought the matter to his notice. I have the honour to state that that portion of my letter of the 18th September must have been misunderstood. I never stated that I had myself heard from Mrs. Lilley that her husband was in the habit of taking a large amount of brandy, but it was to Assistant Surgeon Barnett Mrs. Lilley made the observation, who reported it to me on the 9th June. In answer to para. 2. I beg expressly to state that there was no omission on my part, as the supposition of the regimental sergeant-major having consumed a considerable amount of brandy had not then come into existence. I never did admit, nor do I know from my own knowledge, that the late regimental sergeant-major did consume a large amount of spirits, simply because there was no evidence of his having done so. The remarks made by Mrs. Lilley to Assistant Surgeon Barnett, that the sergeant-major was in the habit of consuming a considerable quantity of brandy during his arrest, afforded no information of the amount actually consumed by him, and during the whole period of his arrest there never was any indication of drink upon him, or any appearances to lead to a suspicion that he had taken any stimulants to any injurious extent; nor was the report spread about of his having consumed a considerable amount of spirits until the morning of the 9th June.

I have, &c.
G. A. TURNBULL,
Surgeon, 6th Dragoons.

770. Having read the letter from the adjutant-general of the army, do you still adhere to the statement that you have never said that you learned the correctness of the statement in your addendum from any person besides Assistant-Surgeon Barnett and myself?—If I ever made such a statement I did not mean to convey that meaning.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull

771. Have you or have you not made a statement in writing that you did receive the information referred to in your addendum from the wife of the deceased?—To the best of my recollection I never made such a statement, or never gave it in writing.

772. Do you know Colonel Haythorne, the adjutant-general of the army in India, and did you write him a letter dated September 18th?—I do know Colonel Haythorne; I am not aware—

Prosecutor here remarks:—If the witness is being asked as to the contents of a letter which the prisoner is prepared to show that the witness wrote, the letter should be first put into the witness's hands, and he should have an opportunity of ascertaining whether he wrote the alleged letter.

Prisoner replies:—The objection of the prosecution is premature. The witness has not been asked as to the contents of the letter, and therefore the question is wholly admissible.

773. Question repeated.—I do know Colonel Haythorne, the adjutant-general of India. I do not remember at what date I wrote the letter, but I did write to him a letter.

774. Have you ever stated that you did not consider that there was anything in any of your medical reports on Sergeant-Major Lilley's case which could be construed as in any way attaching blame to me?—I do not know to what particular report Colonel Crawley refers; if he will show me any medical report which bears on the subject I shall be happy to state whether it is my opinion or not,—in my writing.

775. Question repeated.—There is the letter which I addressed to Sir Hugh Rose on the 3d of October, which conveys that meaning, I think.

Prisoner here remarks:—Sir, I desire to state, for the information of the Court, that the letter of the witness to Colonel Haythorne is not in my possession, though I have reason to believe it is in that of the prosecution.

President remarks to prosecutor:—Have you any objection to produce that letter?

Prisoner remarks:—I do not call for that letter; I merely make the statement; if produced by the prosecution I shall not put it in evidence.

Prosecutor states:—The prosecution wishes to call the attention of the Court to the circumstance that the prisoner has put questions to a witness about a letter, apparently with a view to make him contradict himself about that letter, and that the prisoner has not got the letter in question, and says that if produced by the prosecution he the prisoner does not mean to put it in evidence. It is for the Court to consider the fairness of this.

Prisoner states:—The case stands thus: the adjutant-general addresses me a letter in which he refers to a letter received from the witness on Sept. 18th, I have in consequence asked whether the witness wrote a letter to Colonel Haythorne of that date; I have not said a word as to its contents; and I entirely deny the right of the prosecution to speculate on the object of the question. If he possesses the letter and wishes it put in evidence he can do so, if not he can abstain. I have no desire to go any further into the matter myself.

Paper handed to witness.

776. Will you look at the copy of the detailed medical case put in evidence by Dr. Barnett, and explain what is the meaning of the last paragraph being struck out?—This is the detailed medical history, and also two paragraphs explaining for the information of Sir Wm. Mansfield the information which he called for in a certain letter addressed, to the best of my recollection, about the beginning of

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

June from Mahableshwur, with reference to the imprisonment of the sergeant-major. Who struck out this (the 2 par.) I know not.

777. It is stated in this document that Sergeant-Major Wakefield was admitted into hospital on May 25th, and remained in hospital three days. Will you show me the entry of this case in the admission and discharge book; and monthly roll book. This (*the book produced*) is a rough copy of the admission and discharge book; this book I never kept, it was kept by my hospital sergeant; I know almost nothing about it, and I cannot vouch for the correctness of it.

Two books handed to witness.

778. Is this the book which you brought to me on June 27th of this year, as the admission and discharge book?—These I believe were the books that were brought down to Colonel Crawley's bungalow by myself, but I stated at the time they were copies of the originals. The originals had been sent to the Director-General of Hospitals at Poonah; these were rough copies kept by my hospital sergeant.

779. Do those books contain any entry of an admission of Sergeant-Major Wakefield into hospital on May 25th, or is there any statement of stoppages against him in the roll-book on that date?—No, I believe not; to the best of my recollection these are books that I cannot vouch for the correctness of, they are rough copies which are kept in the hospital merely for reference, they do not contain any such entry.

780. Did you on the 27th June last, in looking at these books, inform me that Sergeant-Major Wakefield had never been admitted into hospital on the 25th of May?—To the best of my recollection, sometime towards the end of June of the present year, I was asked that question by Colonel Crawley, and explained to him to the best of my recollection. I cannot now exactly state the facts without reference to notes; but I stated then that Sergeant-Major Wakefield had not been admitted into hospital on the 25th May; that he was seen by Dr. Barnett in the morning, who found him suffering from nervous excitement and other symptoms.

The prisoner remarks:—That is not answering the question.

I wish to explain the reason why Sergeant-Major Wakefield was merely detained in hospital. When a man is detained in hospital, his name does not appear in this form in the admission and discharge book of the regiment, he is merely returned in the morning state of the regiment, which goes to the orderly room.

781. How could a man be detained in hospital who has never been admitted?—The term detained, means that he is detained under observation, and is not admitted into hospital and put on hospital diet.

782. Does the phrase "admitted into hospital," imply a more serious case than "detained in hospital"?—Yes, it does.

The Court adjourns at twenty minutes to two; re-opens at ten minutes past two.

The Honourable Edward Roden Bourke, Captain 6th Dragoons, was called; and being sworn was examined by the prosecutor.

783. Will you look at this letter, and state whether you wrote it, and have any objection to its being read to the Court?—I did write it, and have no objection to its being read.

Letter produced and read by Colonel Pipon:

Hayes, Navan, Ireland,
Sir, November 18th.

With reference to the character of the late Sergeant-Major Lilley, I believe him to have been a sober, worthy, non-commissioned officer, and a man that I had the greatest regard and respect for.

I am, &c.
E. R. Bourke,
Captain 6th Dragoons.

784. How long had you known him?—I have known him from the period of my joining the regiment in 1858 up to the period of my leaving the regiment in India in March 1862. *Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.*

The prosecutor has no further question.

The prisoner has no question.

The cross-examination of Surgeon Turnbull is proceeded with.

785. You have just stated that "admitted into hospital" implies a more serious case than "detained in hospital," why did you then state in the detailed medical case that Sergeant-Major Wakefield had been admitted into hospital and remained in hospital three days?—A man may be said to be admitted into hospital, still he may be detained in hospital.

786. On the 27th June did I show you paragraphs 5. and 8. of this letter from the commander-in-chief?—Yes, to the best of my recollection, Colonel Crawley did.

Letter produced, paragraphs read:

Extract.

Confidential. No. 3995.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 23d June 1863.

From the Adjutant-General of the Army to Major-General Green, C.B., Commanding Mhow Division.

V. In Surgeon Turnbull's medical case of Sergeant-Major Lilley it is stated that Sergeant-Major Wakefield was admitted into hospital on the 25th May 1862 with feverish symptoms and "nervous excitement." With reference to the latter expression his Excellency desires that you will forward to him a certified extract of the nature of the disease of the sergeant-major and of his treatment in hospital.

VIII. The Commander-in-Chief wishes that Lieut.-Col. Crawley would cause the surgeon of the regiment to bring the hospital books to him and himself examine them with that officer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Thos. Stock,
Lieut.-Col., Adjutant-General.

Witness here says: May I be permitted to make a remark with regard to this correspondence about Sergeant-Major Wakefield at that time. I furnished Colonel Crawley with explanation with regard to this matter, and I request that correspondence may be now produced.

The prisoner says: The witness may have any correspondence he wishes on re-examination, but that I wish that the question I put may be answered now.

To which witness replies: Without reference to my notes or case book it is difficult for me to answer with precision all these questions that are put to me now; as to that matter it is so long ago since it occurred I cannot exactly state all the circumstances of the case without reference.

President remarks: It is for the prisoner to put any question to you he thinks proper with reference to the evidence you have given in chief. The prosecutor will protect his own witnesses; but I can see no objection to your referring to your notes.

787. After reading those paragraphs, did you, on the 27th of June, produce this book to me called No. 3. case book for A., B., and C. troops, and was there at any time any entry of the case of Sergeant-Major Wakefield and his treatment on May 25th, 1862?—(*Case book handed to witness.*) This entry was not in the book when it was taken to Colonel Crawley's bungalow, on or about the 27th. I cannot exactly state the date.

788. On the following day, the 28th June 1863, did you bring me a letter addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, enclosing what purported to be an abstract of Sergeant-Major Wakefield's case on May 25th, 1862, and is this the letter?—(*Letter handed to witness.*) This is the letter, and this is the abstract which I then furnished to Colonel Crawley.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

Letter and abstract read by Colonel Pipon, as follows :

A.

No. 56. of 1863.—Mhow, June 28th, 1863.

To the Officer Commanding 6th Dragoons from Surgeon Turnbull, 6th Dragoons.

Sir,

I have the honour to state, for the information of his Excellency Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, in reply to confidential letter, No. 3995, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Poona, June 23d, 1863, to the address of the Major-General Commanding M. D. A.

With reference to paragraph I. I beg to state that Mrs. Lilley was visited almost daily by Assistant-Surgeon Barnett, from the date of the arrival of the 6th Dragoons at Mhow. She received every treatment necessary for her complaint, but no hospital comforts, as she objected to receive them. Nor did she wish to be considered a patient in hospital. Dr. Barnett and others had repeatedly advised her, both before and after the death of her husband, to receive hospital comforts, but she always appeared averse to hospital food, &c.

I have the honour to attach a certified extract * of the nature of the disease of Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield, and of his treatment in hospital as requested in paragraph V.

I have, &c.
G. A. Turnbull,
Surgeon, 6th Dragoons.

B.

Abstract of medical case of Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield, 6th Dragoons.

Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield was ordered into hospital on the morning that Sergeant-Major Lilley died (25th May) by Assistant-Surgeon Barnett. On Assistant-Surgeon Barnett visiting Sergeant-Major Wakefield in close arrest, and perceiving that he was feverish, and excited on hearing of the sudden death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, he considered it prudent to detain him in hospital under observation. He was ordered a purgative and cold to the head on admission. On the 26th took saline mixture, cold to head. 27th, the patient felt quite well. On 28th had purgative medicine, and returned to his quarters in barracks. He was re-admitted on the 5th June 1862, under the head of fever intermittent, remained in hospital 11 days, when he was discharged well to duty.

G. A. Turnbull,
Mhow, 28th June 1863. Surgeon, 6th Dragoons.

789. Is there now in the hospital case book I just now produced to you an abstract of Sergeant-Major Wakefield's case on 25th May 1862, which abstract did not exist in that book on June 27th, 1863 ; and when was that abstract entered in this book, and by whom ?—This abstract case was entered, as far as I can recollect, the day after I showed this book to Colonel Crawley, and it was copied in by the apothecary of the regiment, and signed by me. I furnished him with private memoranda in regard to this, and I explained the matter to Colonel Crawley at the time.

790. Where are the private memoranda from which you entered that case in the hospital case book 13 months after it occurred ?—I had private memoranda of my own with regard to it. I also took it from one of the hospital records containing that paragraph which has been shown as appearing in the detailed medical history of Sergeant-Major Lilley's case. I do not know exactly where they are at present ; perhaps I can find them. I had no idea that this was going to be brought forward. I explained all the matters officially to Colonel Crawley, and he has the correspondence on the subject.

791. Did I not ask you at the time for the private memoranda, and did you produce any ?—I do not recollect whether the colonel asked me or not ; I am not aware that I did produce any.

792. Did I not express great surprise to you that you should furnish to the commander-in-chief a certified extract of an abstract of a medical case which had no existence in the hospital case books, until after it was called for by his excellency ?—At that time Colonel Crawley did express himself to that effect as near as possible.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

793. Did you not on the following day, June 29th, show me another hospital case book, which I now hand to you, containing other abstracts referring to Sergeant-Major Wakefield's cases. Look at the case in the book, and state whether the original date of May 25th has not been erased, and another, June 5th, inserted in its place ?—(*Case book produced.*) I cannot remember whether it was the next day or the day after, but it was about that time, I cannot exactly state without reference to my own notes, and to my own correspondence on the subject ; the 5th June has been inserted, and I believe it was originally the 25th May which has been erased ; as to the circumstances of the case, I cannot call them to my recollection at present. I may be able to explain it by reference to my own notes.

Colonel Pipon suggests that the questions should not be asked at such length, and the witness requested to answer as plainly and succinctly as possible.

The Court assented.

Prisoner then put the question thus :—

794. Who erased the date of 25th May ?—To the best of my recollection I made the erasure there.

795. Do not the two entries referring to the case of Sergeant-Major Wakefield, and which both bear date in June, stand between other entries immediately preceding and following them which bear date in the month of May ?—Yes, it does.

796. Are there any other entries in the book which are not consecutive in date ?—I see here there is one entry admitted on July 3d, and there is a report here, May 20th, in the next page, not an admission, but there is an entry of another case, a transfer from another page, from folio 5.

Witness expresses a wish to explain the apparent irregularity in the book.

Prisoner requests to have the answer recorded first.

797. Question repeated.—Without looking through the book I cannot say; I think it is very probable there are.

798. On the 6th July did I not put certain questions to you in writing as to statements which had appeared in the newspapers as to the arrest of the sergeant-majors ; and did I not ask you to give me written replies to them ?—You did.

799. Did you not give me certain answers in writing, which answers you afterwards took away with you and promised to send me copies ?—Yes, I took away the answers and promised to send copies of them.

800. Did you ever send me copies of these answers as you promised ?—I did not.

801. Will you produce these answers which you then gave to me, or copies of them ?—Yes, I will produce them on a future occasion, if allowed by the prosecutor.

Prosecution has no objection if they contain relevant matter.

Witness begs to call the attention of the Court to the register. I find there is an entry at page 18, an admission 21st July, in the next page is another admission, dated 16th June, so that they are not consecutive.

The prisoner remarks, that having examined the books it appears to be so.

The witness requests to be allowed to explain, relative to the register in Sergeant Wakefield's case.

The President informs him he will have another opportunity of doing so, and further states that it has become so dark that nothing in the book can be seen.

The Court is here adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

* Abstract of medical case herewith, marked B.

Twelfth Day, 30th November 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at ten o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment ; the same members present as on Saturday last.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

Surgeon G. A. TURNBULL is re-called into Court, and his cross-examination is proceeded with.

802. Prisoner, when did you make the entry in the hospital case book where the erasure appears ?—I made the entry on 5th June 1862.

803. How came you on 5th June 1862 to date the entry as on 25th May ?—When I entered the previous history of Sergeant-Major Wakefield on the 5th June, viz., for the three days he had been detained in hospital, from the 25th to the 28th May, I put the entry as the 25th in the first instance, taking it from the memorandum that I had; I rubbed out the 25th May and put in 5th June, which was the proper entry of the case on that day. As I was entering his case on that day I entered his previous history for the three days he had been detained in hospital.

804. Where are the memoranda you speak of from which you made that entry ?—I do not know where they are.

805. You have said that Sergeant-Major Wakefield was admitted into hospital on 25th May for three days, and that he then left the hospital. Was there no entry made at the time of that admission and discharge in any book you can produce, and if not, why not ?—He was merely detained in hospital; his entry was not made in any case-book at the time on the 25th May.

806. I ask you whether there was any entry made at the time of the admission on 25th May in any book whatever ?—There was no entry that I remember.

807. Did I not, on 27th June, call your attention to the statement that Sergeant-Major Wakefield had been sent to hospital on 25th May a raving maniac, and complained to you that you had not informed me that he had not been in hospital at all at that date ; and did you not on that occasion tell me that you knew he had never been in hospital at that time, and could have told me so if I had asked you ?

Prosecutor suggests that only one question should be put at a time ; it would be more satisfactory.

Prisoner remarks :—It is a simple question, and only requires a simple answer, yes or no.

(*Witness.*) Yes, Colonel Crawley did. Yes. I do not remember Colonel Crawley having ever asked me any such question. No, I did not.

808. You have stated that I am in possession of official correspondence on this subject; what correspondence do you refer to, and why do you state that I am in possession of it ?—Because I furnished Colonel Crawley at the time with full explanations with regard to Sergeant-Major Wakefield's case, and if the Court will allow me I will produce it.

809. Have you got the answers to the questions I put to you in July last relative to the statement respecting the sergeant-majors ?—I have.

Prisoner requests those answers may be produced.

The witness says he will produce them if the prosecution does not object.

The prosecutor does not object, providing they are relevant.

The witness remarks that these questions were never given to me in an official form by Colonel Crawley, but they were merely written out on a sheet of paper, and placed before me to answer.

These answers are here produced.

810. Were not the questions put to you in the orderly room in my house in the presence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Davies ?—They were ; but they were not signed by Colonel Crawley.

811. Were they not written in my own handwriting ?—Yes, they were.

Prisoner here requests that the answers may be read.

Answers read accordingly :

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

Memorandum.

Mhow, 4th July 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Crawley requests Surgeon Turnbull to favour him with replies to the following queries, with as little delay as possible.

1. How long after Sergeant-Majors Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval were placed in close arrest was it before he, Surgeon Turnbull, recommended that they should be allowed exercise for an hour in the morning and an hour in the evening, and whether any objection was made to their having the exercise recommended by Lieut.-Col. Crawley or Major-General Farrell ?

Answer. I recommended that Regimental Sergeant-Majors Lilley and Duval should have an hour's exercise, morning and evening, on the 30th April 1862. Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield was on that day in the hospital suffering from dyspepsia, but on his being discharged hospital on the 3rd May he also had morning and evening exercise for one hour. I am not aware that any objection was made to their having the exercise I recommended by either Major-General Farrell and Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

2. Whether a fortnight elapsed before this recommendation was made by Surgeon Turnbull, and whether he found it to be his duty again to interpose after his first recommendation in order to obtain from Lieut.-Col. Crawley any further indulgence for the sergeant-major, in the way of exercise ?

Answer. On the 30th April 1862, I recommended to the officer commanding that the prisoners, Regimental Sergeant-Majors Lilley and Duval, should have morning and evening exercise. I had only once to bring to the notice of the officer commanding an additional recommendation, viz. on the 18th May 1862, when Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and the other prisoners requested permission to be allowed to sit in their verandahs. I then went to the orderly room and requested this permission from Lieut.-Col. Crawley, which he granted at once.

3. Whether Mrs. Lilley was in any way restricted in taking exercise by the orders issued by Lieut.-Col. Crawley for the safe custody of her husband the sergeant-major ?

Answer. I am not aware of any orders having been issued by Lieut.-Col. Crawley which restricted Mrs. Lilley from taking exercise during the arrest of her husband Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley.

4. Whether Sergeant-Major Wakefield was admitted into hospital on the 25th May 1862, "raving mad" as stated in the newspapers of the day ?

Answer. On the 25th May 1862, when Assistant-Surgeon Barnett visited Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield he found him suffering from feverish symptoms and from mental excitement, or in other words was excited; he was not "raving mad," as stated in the newspapers of the day. I can certify that the statements made at the time in the newspapers, that Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield had gone into hospital on that morning "raving mad" were wholly false.

812. Having promised to send me copies of these answers of yours to my questions, why did you afterwards refuse to give me such copies ?—Because I wished to refer to my medical register before sending them in, and Colonel Crawley had my registers then in his possession. I applied to him for those registers before sending in those memoranda, and I was refused the registers. I wish to add that I also applied to the adjutant to have those questions given me in an official form, signed by Colonel Crawley.

813. Did I tell you that the registers had been already forwarded to the major-general, and that I therefore could not give them to you ?—Yes, Colonel Crawley did send that information to me, but I do not remember at what date it was when he forwarded that information.

814. Was it not on the evening of that very day on which you took away that paper that the intelligence arrived at Mhow from England that I was to be tried by court-martial ?—I cannot remember.

815. Do you know that Sergeant-Major Lilley during his last illness, and within a few hours, took nearly a tumbler full of brandy ?—I do not.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

816. If that was so, in your opinion as a medical man would that, considering the indisposition under which he was labouring, and the temperament of the patient, have inevitably produced a fatal result?—Yes, I think it would have had an injurious effect. The fatal result I cannot state.

817. When did you last see or receive any communication from Mr. Smales?—I last saw Captain Smales in London a week yesterday. I received a private communication from Captain Smales last week, what date I do not recollect.

818. Was it after your examination in this Court?—No, I do not think so.

819. Will you undertake to say that it was not?—I cannot positively state. I do not remember.

The prisoner has no further questions.

The Prosecutor re-examines the witness before the Court.

820. In a paper dated 4th July 1863, and which has been read out to the Court, there is the following statement: "I had only once to bring to the notice, &c. &c.," down to "granted at once." Do you wish to qualify in any way the statement you have made to the Court on this subject, namely, that Colonel Crawley said to you when you applied for leave for Sergeant-Major Lilley to sit in the verandah, "Why "the sergeant-majors have morning and even-"ing exercise, what more do they require?"—The only way I wish to qualify it is this—that Colonel Crawley replied in a harsh tone of voice to me as if he was annoyed at my having made the remark; it struck me that Colonel Crawley felt annoyed at my asking for that additional indulgence.

Prosecutor has no further question to ask.

Colonel C. C. Shute.

CHARLES CAMERON SHUTE, Colonel, 4th Dragoon Guards, appears before the Court, and having been duly sworn, is examined by the Prosecutor.

821. Is that your letter, and have you any objection to its being read to the Court?—Yes; I have no objection.

The letter is produced, and read:

In reply to S. P. No. 3134.

Sir, Dundalk, 16th November 1863.

My absence on leave for three or four days paying one or two country visits, has prevented my receiving your communication of the 13th instant, directed to Dublin, so soon as I should have done.

Evidence as to the character of the late Sergeant-Major Lilley.

I knew the late Sergeant-Major Lilley from the date of his joining the 6th Dragoons to the period of my leaving that regiment, between two years and a half and three years ago; I considered him a thoroughly sober, well disposed, good man.

I have, &c.
C. C. SHUTE,
Col. 4th Drag. Guards.

Col. Sir A. H. Horsford, K.C.B.,
&c., &c., &c.,
Horse Guards.

Prosecutor has no further question.

The Court is closed to consider how far a witness for character only may be cross-examined by prisoner. The Court having satisfied themselves there is no objection to such a course, re-open the proceedings, and the witness is cross-examined by the prisoner.

822. Did you receive a letter from the Horse Guards, dated on or about 30th June 1860, from H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, conveying a censure on you for the condition of the regiment, and the officers of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, then under your command?

The prosecutor requests that the witness may not be allowed to answer that question, and states: It appears to the prosecutor that this is a question which ought not to be put in this form. That the proper course would be to place in his hands the letter itself, or in its absence a certified copy of it, and ask the witness whether he received it. If he says that he did, then the prisoner may put it in evidence, and the actual contents of it are before the Court, instead of the prisoner's construction of those contents.

Colonel C. C. Shute.

The prisoner replies:—Before I proceed to discuss the question of law I ask leave to make this observation. The prosecutor represents the Horse Guards, that letter is in the custody of the authority they represent. I call upon them to produce that letter in order that I may place it in the hands of the witness as the prosecutor proposes, and I undertake on their producing it to make it my evidence. If this proposal is complied with, the question raised will be superfluous.

Prosecutor rejoins:—The prosecution are not aware that any such letter exists, nor did they know that Colonel Shute was coming as a witness at all until a few days ago. They are unable to say whether any such letter ever was written. If such a letter exists, the prisoner can make application for it to the adjutant-general, and then Colonel Shute can be recalled and examined upon it on a future occasion, if the Court think it relevant to this inquiry.

(*President.*) The Court do consider it relevant to this inquiry, and therefore leave it to the option of the prisoner to make the application.

The witness here states that he is not here prepared to answer except to character, but he is perfectly willing to give Colonel Crawley such replies as would render the letter probably unnecessary. I have no objection whatever, I am not here on trial.

(*Prisoner.*) The Court having pronounced the inquiry relevant, I will gladly take the course suggested by the prosecution and approved by the Court; I will, therefore, make application at once to the adjutant-general for the production of the letter, and place it in the hands of Colonel Shute, in order that it may be read, and I have to request he will be in attendance for that purpose to-morrow.

John Hardy.

JOHN HARDY, late a Sergeant in the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

823. (*Prosecutor.*) Look at this letter, is it your signature, and have you any objection to its being read to the Court?—It is, and I have no objection to its being produced.

Letter read as follows:

To Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B.

Sir, Portland, 26th November 1863.

I beg to inform you that I have known the late Sergeant-Major Lilley from the time of his joining the Inniskilling Dragoons until I left that corps in 1860. He, the sergeant-major, was always a very steady sober soldier and non-commissioned officer, and I believe was never known to be drunk or in liquor during that time. I believe that I had more opportunities of knowing the habits of the said sergeant-major than most men in the regiment as I served in the same troop with him as a private and non-commissioned officer the chief part of my service. I also knew him in the Crimea, where I was acting quartermaster-sergeant of the regiment. I know that he did not drink there, not even his ration rum, as he did not draw it from me and could not get any other. I was in his company almost every day. I also kept the sergeants mess in India for about 15 months and had frequent opportunities of seeing the sergeant-major at the mess, and in his bungalow at all hours of the day and night. I have frequently been with Sergeant-Major Lilley the chief part of the night, at private parties in his quarters and elsewhere; on those occasions I never knew him to exceed his second glass of grog.

I make this statement not from any favour or affection for the late sergeant-major, but as an act of justice to the memory of an honest, sober, non-commissioned officer and soldier.

I have, &c.
JOHN HARDY,
Assistant Warder P.P.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Lieutenant Robert Davies.

Lieutenant ROBERT DAVIES, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is cross-examined on his former oath.

Cross-examined.

824. (*Prisoner.*) Is it true that Surgeon Turnbull applied to you to come to me in order to ascertain whether I wished a coroner's inquest on the body

Lieutenant Robert Davies.

of Sergeant-Major Lilley ?—I have no recollection of Surgeon Turnbull making any application whatever, either written or verbal, to me on that subject.

825. Did you ever tell him that I considered a coroner's inquest unnecessary ?—I never remember telling him so.

826. During the time you were orderly officer did you ever receive any complaints from Sergeant-Major Lilley and Mrs. Lilley ?—Never.

827. Did you as orderly officer ask Sergeant-Major Lilley whether he had any complaint ?—Always.

828. When you first became acting adjutant from whom did you take over the orders with respect to the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley ?—From the regimental order book.

829. While you were acting as adjutant, did you ever receive any complaints from Sergeant-Major Lilley or Mrs. Lilley ?—No.

830. Did you when visiting Sergeant-Major Lilley as adjutant ask him whether he had any complaints to make or not ?—I always asked him if he had any complaints.

831. Were you present at a conversation between Surgeon Turnbull and myself, with respect to Sergeant-Major Wakefield's going into hospital, and do you remember his stating that Sergeant-Major Wakefield never had gone into hospital on May 25th ?—I remember some conversation taking place down at the orderly room in your bungalow respecting Sergeant-Major Wakefield, but I cannot remember what it was, it is so long ago.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Prosecutor has none.

Assist.-Sur. Oliver Barnett.

Re-examined.

Assistant-Surgeon Oliver Barnett, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is re-examined on his former oath.

832. Question from the Court.

(*President.*) You have stated in your cross-examination that you made inquiries from Mrs. Lilley about the amount of brandy said to have been consumed by Sergeant-Major Lilley, and that you received information from her about it. Tell the Court what Mrs. Lilley's actual words were ?—

The prisoner objects to that question in the following terms :

I am advised that it cannot be permitted that the prosecution should play fast and loose with the laws of evidence. With great submission I venture to say that it is neither fair upon the prisoner nor respectful to the Court that such a course should be pursued. If it were to be permitted the consequence would be that the prosecution would, by objections of this nature, first endeavour to shut out evidence which they thought might turn out in my favour, and afterwards try to get in that which they thought might damage me. They cannot blow hot and cold in this manner, either they were wrong before or are wrong now. I care not which it is. I protest against such a method of conducting a solemn proceeding like the present trial. I struggled to get in this conversation on the cross-examination ; the prosecution refused to allow it, and declared that it was contrary to law. By any rule of justice and of fair dealing they must be bound by their own conduct. The course they are now taking in recalling a witness to state that which they themselves have declared to be inadmissible is to the last degree unfair, and entirely unprecedented in any court of justice.

To which prosecutor replies,—

The prosecution wish the question to be put for the following reason : Because the prisoner by the irregular form in which a question was put to the witness, on cross-examination on this subject, has succeeded in getting out evidence which is in substance and effect hearsay, but the actual words of the hearsay were not stated, so that it is left uncertain whether the proper meaning and effect of the words used by Mrs. Lilley has been conveyed to the Court. The Court will find on looking at the proceedings of the 9th day, that when the prisoner put the question in the form which he did, I remarked that what he had done was irregular, for I at once said, "This is precisely the same thing," meaning the very thing which I had objected to before.

Assist.-Sur. Oliver Barnett.

The prosecution regret that the prisoner has been advised to make the remarks on this subject, which I think the Court will see are quite unwarranted.

(*Prisoner.*) May I be permitted to reply?

The Court closes at half past one to consider these objections, and after its decision will adjourn for half an hour. On opening, the Court withdraws the question it has last put, and leaves it to the prosecutor to do so, if he thinks fit.

Having stated this, the President says :—I have to convey to Lieut.-Col. Crawley the opinion of the Court on the manner in which his objections have been urged, and the tone and language in which his objections have been made. It is contrary to military usage that such words as "blowing hot and cold," "playing fast and loose," should be used in proceedings of this character, and they hope that such expressions may not be repeated in future.

(*Prisoner.*) Before the Court proceeds, I am requested by my counsel to state that he considers himself solely responsible for the language employed in the protest alluded to, and wishes the censure of the Court to be considered as applying exclusively to himself, while bowing to the expression of opinion of the Court.

833. Former question repeated.

The prisoner objects on the following grounds :

The reasons for which I object to this question being now put by the prosecution are these : The question having been originally asked by me on cross-examination and the prosecutor having objected to any answer being given, I now protest against his being allowed to recall the witness for the purpose of answering the same question. The inconvenience of such a course is obvious. Supposing the question to be, as was originally stated by the prosecution, "the worst form of hearsay evidence," it ought not in any way to be put. Supposing that objection originally urged by the prosecution was not well founded, then this further objection occurs. The answer to the question when put by me was improperly objected to by the prosecution, and then this result would happen. By the course they have taken they have got the benefit of excluding the evidence if it was in my favour, and now if they have subsequently ascertained that it is unfavourable to me, they get the advantage of putting it in. I was quite ready then to take the risk of it when it was uncertain. What they seem to require is, that they should know first how it will turn out for them before they determine whether they will or will not allow it to be put. If it had been favourable to me, it may be justly presumed they would not have recalled the witness. But they claim, if they should happen to find out afterwards that it may be injurious to me, to exercise themselves an option which they deny to me. On these grounds, which seem well founded in law and justice, I beg respectfully to object to the course proposed. I request that the prosecution may be called upon to state whether they do or do not adhere to their statement on Surgeon Barnett's cross-examination that "this is the worst form of hearsay evidence."

Prosecutor :—The prosecution are quite satisfied that the question may legally be asked. They entertain the strongest opinion that it ought to be put and answered. If the Court will refer to what took place the other day, when the cross-examination of this witness took place, the Court will at once see that an irregularity has occurred which is seriously prejudicial to the interests of justice. The reasons which the prosecution have already given for putting the question are those on which they found their right to put it. It is in the opinion of the prosecution so serious a matter that the prosecution respectfully

Assist.-Sur. Oliver Barnett.

suggests for the consideration of this Court, whether (if the Court still entertain any doubt about it) the opinion of the Judge Advocate-General may not be taken on the subject, inasmuch as any grave error in point of law may render the proceedings of this high tribunal null and void. With regard to what has fallen from the prisoner, the simple answer is that the facts of the case have been entirely mis-stated. The prosecution (as it is clear from the record of the proceedings) objected to the course taken by the prisoner, both when he originally put the question and when he did so ultimately. Unfortunately the prisoner was permitted to put it, and the prosecution instantly objected to it. The answer however was recorded improperly, and thus the Court have on their record evidence that ought not to have been received. It is this evidence so improperly received that the prosecution submit to the Court, firmly but respectfully, that they are legally entitled to have now put into a proper and legal form.

The prisoner makes the following rejoinder:—I am advised that the question ultimately put by me in cross-examination, after the objection of the prosecutor, was in law perfectly justifiable and correct, the answer given to it was perfectly admissible according to the strictest rules of evidence. Assistant Surgeon Barnett stated that he made certain addenda to his report, and that he had found upon inquiry that that addendum was correct. The witness was about to state a conversation, upon this he was stopped by the prosecution; I then upon this objection proceeded to amend my first question. The question I ultimately put was this—"Of whom did you "make the inquiries that the statement was correct?" The answer given to it by the witness was, "From the late Mrs. Lilley." I am perfectly willing that the opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General should be taken upon the question, whether that question, as ultimately put by me, was or was not legitimate, and whether or not the answer was legally admissible. I am advised that it is admissible, and that it in no respect partakes of the objection to hearsay evidence. If this be the case, there is nothing to correct in the evidence, because the first question, as objected to, was withdrawn, and that which was ultimately put and answered was right. If this be so, then the only reason on which the prosecution impeaches the regularity of the record, and on which they claim to recall the witness, viz., that illegal evidence has been admitted, entirely falls to the ground, and I therefore claim that this question of the legality of the question and answer, as ultimately recorded, should be decided before this witness is re-called, and the question proceeded with.

Assist.-Sur. Oliver Barnett.

The President hereupon remarks that there is so much difference of opinion on the question now proposed to the Court, that it resolves to refer it to the Judge-Advocate-General for his legal opinion.

The Court therefore will adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when other evidence will be proceeded with.

The Court is adjourned accordingly.

Thirteenth Day, Tuesday, 1st December 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles this morning at 10 a.m., pursuant to adjournment; the same members present as yesterday.

The Prosecutor states,—Mr. President and Gentlemen, I should be glad to be allowed to suggest for the consideration of the prisoner, whether he could not without inconvenience proceed with the cross-examination of the sergeants and sentries at once, as they are called by the prosecution, with scarcely any other view than to be examined either by the Court or the prisoner.

The Prisoner states,—Mr. President and Gentlemen, I should be very glad to comply with the suggestion of the prosecution as far as possible, and I will endeavour to conduct the cross-examination of the sentries at once. I hope, however, that if in the case of any particular witness still to be called I shall have to ask for the same indulgence which has been hitherto granted to me, it will not be refused. I applied yesterday to the adjutant-general for a copy of the letter referred to in Colonel Shute's cross-examination, and my legal adviser was assured that the letter in question would be forwarded to the Court. May I be permitted to inquire whether the letter has been so sent, and if so, respectfully to ask leave to see it.

(*President.*) It has not been received, I believe.

(*Prosecutor.*) I have that letter, Sir, in my own possession; it was sent to me this morning; but I believe it is still in the consideration of the Court whether it is necessary to produce it or not; that will depend upon yourselves.

(*President.*) You will proceed now with the examination of the sentries.

(*Prosecutor.*) Yes, Sir, we will go on with their examination.

Sergeant A. Adams.

Sergeant Alexander Adams, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

24th Witness.

(*Prosecutor.*) 834. Were you ever on duty while the late Sergeant-Major Lilley was under arrest?—I was on duty once.

Sergeant A. Adams.

835. Did you visit the sentries in the first bungalow?—I did.

836. Can you show on the model where they were posted?—Yes; in the centre of this room (*pointing to the model*) No. 2.

837. What orders did the sentries give up to you?—To take charge of the prisoner; allow no communication with any one but the native servant and the medical officer.

838. Do you remember anything more?—The native servant would be searched both going in and coming out.

839. Do you remember on what day you were on duty?—I believe it was on the 9th May.

840. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear for sobriety and soldier-like conduct?—A very good one.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

(*Prisoner.*) 841. What o'clock was it when you posted the sentries on the 9th May?—About half-past ten, to the best of my recollection, at night.

842. Could you see Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom from the place where the sentries were posted when you visited them?—No.

843. Describe on the model what you considered the proper post and walk of the sentries?—Between the door of No. 4, and the door of No. 1 room (*pointing to the model*).

844. Did you ever see the sentry nearer to the door of the bedroom No. 3, than the centre of the office room No. 2?—Never.

845. Did you ever see Mrs. Lilley walking about out of doors during the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest?—I saw her once.

846. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley ever make any complaint to you?—None whatever.

847. Did you visit the sentries on the next day, the 10th May?—Yes.

Sergeant A. Adams

848. If so, state whether you saw Sergeant-Major Lilley, and where was the sentry?—To the best of my recollection I saw him at the door of No. 4 room, with the sentry behind him in the same room.

849. At what door did you see him?—At the outer door, looking towards the barracks.

850. Do you know whether the office room, No. 2, was employed by Sergeant-Major Lilley before his arrest as his place of business, and whether the troop orderly sergeants used to come there at night and early in the morning to bring their morning states and casualty reports?—Yes; he used to use that as an office, and the orderly sergeants have been there at all hours from three o'clock in the morning.

851. I understand that you are now speaking of the room where the sentries were posted?—Yes.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Sergeant E. Eyland.

25th Witness.

Sergeant ELEAZAR EYLAND, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

(*Prosecutor.*) 852. Were you ever on duty while Sergeant-Major Lilley was under arrest?—Yes.

853. Do you recollect on what date?—I mounted guard on the 27th April 1862.

854. On any other date?—And the 21st May.

855. Do you recollect what orders you took over about the sentries?—Yes.

856. If so, state them?—On the first occasion my orders were that the sentry was to take charge of the prisoner, to allow no communication with any one outside, and the native servant was to be searched on going in and coming out; those were the orders when I mounted guard on the evening of the 27th of April. On the morning of the 28th I received fresh orders. Sergeant-Major Cotton brought me fresh orders to the guard room; they were to the effect,—I cannot state the order, it was written,—but to the effect that the sentry was to be placed in the sergeant-major's bungalow in his quarters. I accordingly placed the sentry inside the bungalow myself.

857. What were the orders of the 21st May?—Between the 28th April and the 21st May the sergeant-major had been shifted to another bungalow, into different quarters; the orders were simply the same as on the former occasion in the other bungalow, only that the sergeant-major had permission to sleep in the verandah and sit in the verandah.

(*Prisoner.*) Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court, I am advised to state that I do not wish to press any objection to the reception of this kind of evidence of the contents of a written document. I would only point out its irregularity, and of course it must be understood that the prosecution tender this kind of evidence at their own risk.

(*Prosecutor.*) The prosecution are quite prepared to tender this evidence at their own risk, being well aware that they run no risk by doing so, inasmuch as the evidence is strictly legal and regular. (*To the witness.*)

858. Do you recollect where the sentries were posted in the first bungalow?—I posted the sentry on the 28th of April in the little room, No. 4.

859. Do you know where the sentries were posted in the second bungalow?—In the verandah (*pointing to the model*), the sergeant-major slept under this window (*pointing to the model*), the window of the small room, No. 2, on a couch, and the sentry was posted about there (*pointing to the model*), at the south-east angle of the verandah, five or six yards from where the sergeant-major was sleeping, from the corner of the bungalow.

860. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear?—I always thought him a very steady, sober, upright man.

861. (*Prisoner.*) Was the order you received on the 28th April in writing, and from whom did you receive it?—Yes, it was in writing, and I received it from Sergeant-Major Cotton.

862. Did Mr. Fitzsimon or Sergeant-Major Cotton go with you to post the sentries when the change in the orders was made, on the 28th of April?—No.

Sergeant E. Eyland.

863. Was it left to you to judge whereabout, inside the house, the sentry was to be posted?—They stated no particular place in the bungalow where the sentry was to be placed. I posted him in No. 4 room.

864. Therefore it was left to you?—Yes.

865. Did you again visit the sentries over Sergeant-Major Lilley in the daytime of the 22nd May, if so, state where you saw Sergeant-Major Lilley, and what he was doing?—I visited the sentry about 12 noon on the 22nd May; Sergeant-Major Lilley was sitting in an easy chair just outside the door of his room, No. 1 room.

866. Did you ever receive any complaints from Serjeant-Major Lilley or Mrs. Lilley?—Never.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

(*Prisoner.*) Mr. President and Gentlemen, I am extremely sorry to trouble you with so many observations, but I wish to point out exactly what the nature of the evidence, which has just been given in chief by this witness, is. He states that he received an order on the 28th April, in writing, of which he had no other cognizance than that conveyed by the document itself. He has been asked by the prosecutor to state its contents without producing it. I merely wish to have it understood that under advice I do not assent to the propriety of this course, and I desire to point out that the course taken is that which was objected to yesterday by the prosecutor in the case of Colonel Shute.

(*Prosecutor.*) Mr. President and Gentlemen, the prosecution consider that the prisoner has not been rightly advised about the laws of evidence. The law does not require that everything that has once been put into writing should only be proved by that writing, and that is the case with these orders.

Corporal W. Parr.

26th Witness.

Corporal WILLIAM PARR, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

867. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment?—Eight years and eleven months.

868. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear?—I consider he bore a very good character.

869. Were you ever on duty during the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest?—I was.

870. Do you recollect on what day you were on duty?—On the night of the 1st May, about 20 minutes before 12 o'clock.

871. Do you mean that you were on sentry?—I was corporal of the guard, and I mounted on guard about 20 minutes before 12.

872. Can you point out on the model where you posted the sentry?—I posted him in the centre of the small room, No. 4 room.

873. Have you any particular reason for knowing why you posted the sentry inside the bungalow?—I was informed that there was a corporal placed under arrest for not posting the sentry inside.

874. What was that corporal's name?—Corporal Blake.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

875. (*Prisoner.*) Did you relieve Corporal Blake when he was arrested on the night of the 1st May?—I did.

876. Had the sentries orders not to lose sight of their prisoner?—They had, excepting he went into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom.

877. Had the sentries orders not to go into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom?—They had.

878. Did you consider, according to the orders you had received, that the proper place for the sentries was in the small room No. 4?—I did.

879. When you visited the sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley at 12 o'clock at night, did you see him?—I did not.

Corporal W. Parr.

880. State what you did on that occasion ?—I visited the sentry in No. 4 room, and the door was shut, and the sentry wished to be certified that the prisoner was there, and I then called on Sergeant-Major Lilley, and he answered me ; I told the sentry he was there.

881. Did the sergeant-major answer you from the bedroom ?—I cannot say that ; it was I think on the right of No. 2 room, which I suppose was where the voice came from.

882. Were any complaints ever made to you either by Sergeant-Major Lilley or Mrs. Lilley ?—None whatever.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Corporal J. Barry.

27th Witness.

Corporal JAMES BARRY, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn :

883. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment ?—Nine years and four months.

884. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear ?—That of a sober, steady man.

885. Were you ever on duty during the time of the arrest ?—I was on duty twice over the regimental sergeant-major.

886. Do you recollect on what day and in what bungalow ?—In the bungalow in which he died, on both occasions ; to the best of my recollection it was on the 17th or 18th May, and again on the 22nd.

887. Do you recollect what the orders were ?—Yes.

888. State them ?—The sentry was to keep his post until he was properly relieved by the non-commissioned officer of the guard, to take charge of the prisoner and not to lose sight of him, to allow no communication to be held with the prisoner, and not to allow any one to enter his quarters, except the medical officer and his native servant, the latter to be searched on going in and coming out, to ascertain that he had no written documents concealed about him, and in case any were found they were to be taken from him, to be given to the sergeant of the guard, and the sergeant of the guard was to give them to the adjutant for the commanding officer's information.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

889. (*Prisoner.*) Was there a lined chick in the doorway between the place where the sentry was and the room where Sergeant-Major Lilley lived ?—There was.

890. Could you see through it ?—I could not see through it, unless I went very close to it ; there was a piece of covering near the centre of the chick, which obstructed any one from seeing through it.

891. Was the large room in the second bungalow divided by a screen across it into a sitting room and a sleeping room ?—It was divided in the centre by a screen.

892. Look at the model and say whether the screen there represents the screen of which you speak ?—It is, as nearly as I can remember, the exact place where the screen was.

893. Could you see Mrs. Lilley's bed from the place where the sentries were posted ?—No ; I have never seen Mrs. Lilley's bed.

894. Did you ever see Mrs. Lilley on any of the occasions when you visited those sentries ?—I have seen Mrs. Lilley once or twice. I am not certain whether I was on duty or off duty at that time.

895. Where did you see her ?—I have seen her in the outer verandah.

896. Point out on the model the exact place where you posted the sentries in the second bungalow ?—In the outer doorway of No. 2 room.

897. Had the sentries express orders not to go beyond the small room of the second bungalow, and not to follow Sergeant-Major Lilley into the part of the house in which he lived ?—There was an order to that effect; the sentry was not to follow Sergeant-Major Lilley if he entered into Mrs. Lilley's room.

898. Is there any circumstance which makes you particularly remember that you could not see through the chick ?—Yes ; on one occasion I was relieving the sentry over the sergeant-major, and I asked the sentry where the sergeant-major was. I could not see him at that time; the sergeant-major said, " Here I am, I am not going away." I could not see him at that time, therefore I can remember the chick so well being there at that time when I posted the sentry. *Corporal J. Barry.*

899. Did you ever receive any complaints either from Sergeant-Major Lilley or Mrs. Lilley ?—None.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

900. (*Prosecutor.*) Do you know what that screen in the centre of the room was made of ?—I do not.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Corporal J. Cowan.

28th Witness.

Corporal JAMES COWAN, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

901. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment ?—17 years.

902. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear for sobriety and soldier-like conduct ?—Good.

903. Were you on duty at any time during Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest ?—Yes.

904. When ?—I cannot recollect the date.

905. Once or twice ?—Twice.

906. In which of the bungalows ?—In the first bungalow, and in the second.

907. Do you know where the sentries were posted in the first bungalow ?—Yes.

908. Will you point it out to the Court ?—In No. 4 (*pointing to the model*).

909. Do you know where the sentries were posted in the second bungalow ?—Yes.

910. Will you point it out to the Court ?—In No. 2, just in front of the door inside.

911. What were the orders you gave the sentries ?—To the best of my recollection the orders were that the sentry was to take charge of Sergeant-Major Lilley ; not to lose sight of him night or day ; to allow no person to enter his quarters, with the exception of the medical officer of the regiment, and his native servant ; the native servant to be searched both going in and coming out, to see that he had no papers or documents concealed about his person ; if such was the case, the sentry was to take them from him, and report it to the commanding officer.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

912. (*Prisoner.*) Do you remember whether Sergeant Robinson was sergeant of the guard when you visited the sentry in the second bungalow ?—I believe that Sergeant Robinson did mount guard once ; I cannot remember which of the two guards it was.

913. From the place where the sentries were posted could you see Mrs. Lilley's bed ?—I never did see her bed.

914. Did you see Mrs. Lilley at all whilst you were on duty ?—Not to my recollection.

915. Was there a curtain or screen across the large room in the second bungalow, and if so, point out where it was on the model ?—To the best of my recollection there was ; that is the screen, or something like it (*pointing to the same*).

916. In the place where it is in the model ?—Yes.

917. Did any sentry, to your knowledge, ever go into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom ?—None.

918. According to the orders that you received had the sentries any business to go near Mrs. Lilley's bedroom ?—I do not think they had.

919. Did you ever receive any complaints from Sergeant-Major or Mrs. Lilley ?—I did not.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Private J. Sto

29th Witnes

Private JOHN STONE, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

920. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment ?—Five years and seven months.

Private J. Stone.

921. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear ?—That of a sober, steady, non-commissioned officer.

922. Were you ever on sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley during the arrest, and, if so, where ?—On the second bungalow ; nine or ten days before his death I was sentry.

923. Will you point out to the Court where you were posted ?—Inside No. 2 room (*pointing to the model*).

924. Where you stood sentry could you see into the inner room ?—There was a chick in front of the door, and a lining half way up the chick ; if any one passed, and there was sufficient light in the room, I could see them passing the door where I was posted.

925. What orders did you receive ?—To the best of my recollection the orders were to take charge of my post till properly relieved by the non-commissioned officer of the guard, and not to allow any communication with the prisoner, except the medical officer of the regiment, and the non-commissioned officer of the guard, and the native cook ; to search him both going in and coming out, and in case of finding any written documents on him, to take them from him and give them to the non-commissioned officer of the guard. I was not to lose sight of the prisoner except he went into his room. That is where the chick was in front of the door (*pointing to No. 1 room in the model*).

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

926. (*Prisoner.*) Did you ever enter Mrs. Lilley's bedroom, or did you ever see Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom ?—I did not.

927. (*President.*) Is your answer intended to meet both parts of the question ?—Yes, sir, both parts of the question.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Sergeant S. James.

30th Witness.

Sergeant SAMUEL JAMES, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

928. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment ?—Eight years and eight months.

929. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear ?—Very good.

930. Were you ever on duty during the sergeant-major's arrest, and if so, can you name the day or days ?—Yes. I was corporal of the guard on the 10th May 1862.

931. Where did you post the sentries ?—In the inner room ; the room called the office.

932. Be good enough to point to it in the model, and speak of it by a number ?—No. 2.

933. Can you state what orders were given to the sentries ?—Yes ; the order that the sentries received was to keep their post until properly relieved by the non-commissioned officer of the guard ; not to lose sight of the prisoner on any account, and not to allow any communication with the prisoner, with the exception of the medical officer of the regiment, and to search the native servant both going in and coming out.

934. When you first visited the sentries on the 10th May, were Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lilley sitting together in the front verandah of the first bungalow ?—Sitting together in the front verandah, the first time I visited the sentries.

935. Do you remember on the evening of the same day seeing Sergeant-Major Lilley and Mrs. Lilley sitting together on a sofa in the long room, marked No. 1 on the model ?—Yes. I saw them sitting together about eight o'clock the same evening in the long room marked No. 1 on the model.

936. Did Mrs. Lilley seem to you to be in good spirits when you saw her that day, and was she talking and laughing with the sergeant-major ?—She seemed in very good spirits, and they were both talking together and laughing.

937. Did either the sergeant-major or Mrs. Lilley make any complaint to you ?—None whatever.

Sergeant S. James.

938. Had the sentries orders not to follow Sergeant-Major Lilley when he went into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom ?—Yes.

939. When you went round to the reliefs at night, did you think it necessary to go and see whether the sergeant-major was in his bedroom, or did you ever disturb either him or her in her bedroom ?—I did not think it was necessary to go and see whether the sergeant-major was in his bed, or to disturb him whatever.

940. Will you point out on the model what you considered the proper post, and the walk of the sentries, according to the orders you had received ?—I posted the sentry in No. 2 room ; his order was to march from No. 2 room to No. 1 room, so as to see the sergeant major any time that he moved about.

941. Am I to understand that the proper walk of the sentry would have been along a straight line drawn through the middle of the two doors of the office room No. 2, and extending to the door opening into the front verandah ?—Yes.

942. Had the sentries any business to go nearer to the door of the bedroom than the centre of the office room No. 2 ?—None whatever.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner has no questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Corporal J. Condy.

31st Witness.

Corporal JOHN CONDY, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

943. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment ?—Five years and five months.

944. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear for sobriety and soldier-like conduct ?—That of a sober and steady man.

945. Were you on duty at any time during Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest, and if so, in which bungalow ?—At the first and the second bungalow.

946. Do you remember on what days you were on duty ?—I mounted guard at the first bungalow on the evening of the 6th May, and at the second bungalow on the 24th May.

947. What orders were given to the sentry ?—To keep the post until properly relieved by the non-commissioned officer of the guard ; to take charge of the prisoner ; not to lose sight of him, and on no account was he to follow the sergeant-major into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom ; not to allow any one into the bungalow, except the medical officer of the regiment and the native servant, who was to be searched going in and coming out, to see whether he had any written documents, or not ; if so, they were to be taken from him and given to the sergeant of the guard for the commanding officer's information.

948. Was there a chick over the door of the large room in the second bungalow ?—There was.

949. Did it prevent your seeing into the room or not ?—It did.

950. Could you see over the chick ?—If I went close to it.

951. At any time during Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest did you see Mrs. Lilley ; and if so, can you say anything about her dress ?—I did not see her till the morning of the 25th May, and she was then in her night dress.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

952. (*Prisoner.*) When you saw Mrs. Lilley in her night dress, state to the Court what led you to go into the room, and state what passed on the occasion ?—At two o'clock in the morning of the 25th, when I went to relieve the sentry, I found him not where I posted him. I called for the sentry, and some one said, "Come in." I lifted up the chick, and I saw the sentry in the room supporting the sergeant-major with his arm at the back of his neck in bed. That was how I came to see Mrs. Lilley in her night dress.

953. Was Sergeant-Major Lilley at that time dying ?—He was.

954. If Sergeant-Major Lilley had not been dying, and if you had not been called in to assist at his

Corporal J. Condy.

death-bed, should you have seen Mrs. Lilley in her night dress ?—I should not.

955. Before you lifted up the chick, could you see what was going on in the room ?—I could not.

956. When you went in and found Sergeant-Major Lilley dying, was there any medical man with him ?—There was not.

957. Will you point out on the model what was, in your opinion, the proper post of the sentry in the first bungalow ?—In the first bungalow I posted the sentry in the second room.

958. Whereabout in the second room ?—Just inside the door of the second room ; just inside the door of No. 2 room, leading into No. 4 room.

959. Had the sentry, according to the orders you received, any business to go within two feet of Mrs. Lilley's bed ?—He had not.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

The Court adjourns for half an hour, at half-past one.

The Court is re-opened at five minutes past two.

The Prisoner requests permission to address the Court.

(*Prisoner.*) Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court-martial,—I have now to apply to the Court that Colonel Shute should be re-called, as was proposed by the prosecution yesterday, in order to answer the question I put to him on cross-examination. I will briefly recall to the recollection of the Court what has passed on this subject. When I put the question to Colonel Shute, the prosecution objected to its being then answered, and he proceeded then to state, "The proper course would be to place in the "witness's hands the letter itself, or, in its absence, "a certified copy, and to ask the witness whether "he received it. If he says he did, then the pri- "soner may put it in evidence, and the actual con- "tents of it will be before the Court instead of the "prisoner's construction of its contents." I at once assented to this proposal of the prosecution, and I undertook, in the event of the prosecution producing the letter, to deal with it according to their own suggestion. The prosecution agreed to my acceptance of their proposal, and made the following statement : "If such a letter exists, the prisoner can make "application to the adjutant-general, and Colonel "Shute can be re-called and examined on some future "occasion, if the Court thinks it relevant to this "inquiry." On this statement of the prosecution, the Court, after consideration, pronounced the question relevant, and informed me that it was at my option to make the application suggested by the prosecution. I immediately exercised this option, and took the course suggested by the prosecution, and approved by the Court, and requested that Colonel Shute should be in attendance to-day, in order to answer this question. I applied yesterday to the adjutant-general through my legal adviser for the document in question ; he was informed it would be sent here in order to be produced in court. The document is now here, and I therefore beg leave to call on the prosecution to produce it in accordance with his own proposal, and confirmed by your sanction. This document is, in the last degree, essential to my defence, and I beg, therefore, that I may be allowed to place it in the hands of Colonel Shute, and repeat the question which was postponed until this letter was produced.

(*President.*) The prosecutor will conduct his case in the manner he thinks best, and he may consider it more regular to proceed with the examination of the witnesses.

(*Prosecutor.*) With the permission of the Court I wish to state that, as far as I can recollect, all that I undertook to do was to recall Colonel Shute, in order that the course referred to by the prisoner might, with the sanction of the Court, be adopted. I cannot think that I undertook to recall him to-day; my strong impression is, that I made no such engagement. All I can now say is, that Colonel Shute is not here, as I told him yesterday he would not be required here to-day. At some future stage of the proceedings, before the case for the prosecution is closed, Colonel Shute will be re-called, and my engagement fulfilled.

Corporal J. Condy.

(*Prisoner.*) With the permission of the Court, I would venture to suggest that Colonel Shute should be re-called on an early day.

(*President.*) The prosecution will consider that point.

(*Prisoner.*) I hope that the prosecutor will give a guarantee as to his being re-called on an early day.

(*Prosecutor.*) What we have said is sufficient.

Private PATRICK GAFFNEY, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Private P. Gaffney.

32d Witness.

960. (*Prosecutor.*) Were you on sentry at any time during Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest ?—Yes, twice.

961. How often were you on sentry, and in which bungalow ?—In the bomb-proof bungalow twice ; the first bungalow.

962. Can you tell the Court anything about liniment being rubbed on Mrs. Lilley's chest ?—Yes.

963. What ?—The second time I mounted guard about half-past ten ; I mounted guard about ten o'clock ; the relief at ten o'clock,—the third relief ; and I was about half an hour on sentry, and Sergeant-Major Lilley came to me and asked me to do him a kindness, to go outside the bungalow while his wife undressed, out of the room ; he wanted to rub some soap liniment into her breast ; I did so. When his wife was dressed again I came back to my post.

964. Did you then smell anything peculiar ?—Yes, I smelt the liniment.

965. Where were you standing when Sergeant-Major Lilley asked you to do him a kindness ?—In the second room (*pointing to the model*) of the first bungalow, No. 2 room.

966. Do you recollect what were your orders as sentry on that occasion ?—Yes, to take charge of my post till properly relieved by the corporal of the guard ; to take charge of the prisoner, and not to lose sight of him ; allow no communication with the prisoner, either written or verbal ; allow no one into the bungalow unless the orderly officer, the surgeon, and the sergeant of the guard ; search the cook coming in and going out, to see that he had no written documents on him ; if he had, take them from him, and give them to the sergeant of the guard ; that was my orders, sir.

967. Are you a prisoner now ; and if so, for what ?—For drunkenness.

968. How long have you been in the regiment, and how often in trouble, and for what ?—I have been eight years and a half in the regiment, and all of the times for being drunk.

(*Prisoner.*) Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I requested at the commencement of this trial to be supplied with a list of the witnesses to be called by the prosecution. This witness is not in that list, nor have I ever received any notice that such a witness was to be called. The Court will see the unfair position in which I am placed by such a course. I was entitled to believe that the list was a complete list, and that if any other witnesses were to be added I should have had notice of it. Under these circumstances I am sure that the Court will see the propriety of my asking leave to postpone the cross-examination of the witness.

(*Prosecutor.*) Mr. President and Gentlemen,—the course that has been pursued is that which is always adopted in courts of ordinary criminal jurisdiction. A list of witnesses is given to the prisoner at the commencement of the prosecution, but if a witness is afterwards found who, at the commencement of the prosecution, was not known to the prosecution, the Crown is under no obligation whatever to give the prisoner information about such a witness, nor is it, I am informed, ever done. The same course, which is the regular and legal one, has been followed in this

Private P. Gaffney.

case. The prosecution had no knowledge of this man's being able to give evidence until a few days back. Until our arrival at Aldershot we had never seen him, as he was then a prisoner. The prisoner had access to him as freely as the Crown; and I am informed by Colonel Pipon that the prisoner has summoned, as his own witnesses, all the soldiers who were sent home from India, of whom this man is one.

The cross-examination of the witness is postponed.

Private M. Christy.

33d Witness.

Private Michael Christy, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

969. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment?—Eight years and a half.

970. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear?—He always bore a very good character.

971. Were you ever on sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley whilst in confinement; if so, in which bunbalow?—The first bungalow; the bomb-proof bungalow.

972. Do you recollect about the time when you were sentry?—I cannot recollect the date.

973. Do you recollect what orders were given to you?—Yes. When I was placed on sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley, the post where I was posted on was in the small room where his servant stopped. The orders I received was not to lose sight of the prisoner when he went outside of his own room, but I was not to follow him into his other room.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

974. (*Prisoner.*) Were you ever in Mrs. Lilley's bedroom when you were on sentry?—No.

975. Did you ever see Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom?—No.

976. Did you see Mrs. Lilley moving about the house in the daytime in the other rooms?—No, I never saw her at all.

977. Was it in the month of May when you were on sentry?—I cannot recollect the date, but it was in the month of May.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Private J. Scott.

34th Witness.

Private John Scott, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

978. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment?—Eight years and ten months.

979. What sort of a man was Sergeant-Major Lilley?—He was a sober, steady, non-commissioned officer.

980. Were you on duty at any time during Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest?—I was.

981. In which bungalow?—The second bungalow.

982. Do you recollect what orders were given you?—I was posted in charge of Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley; I was not to lose sight of him, but not to follow him into Mrs. Lilley's room.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

983. (*Prisoner.*) Will you be good enough to point out on the model the place where you were posted sentry?—Inside No. 2 room (*pointing to the model*) of the second bungalow.

984. Did you ever go into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom?—I did not.

985. Did you ever see Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom?—I did not.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Private W. Poole.

35th Witness.

Private William Poole, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

986. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment?—Six years.

987. Was Sergeant-Major Lilley strict on duty or not?—Yes.

988. Were you sentry over him; and if so, in which bungalow?—The second bungalow.

989. Can you point out where you were posted?—Yes; inside No. 2 (*pointing to the model*). *Private W. Poole.*

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

990. (*Prisoner.*) Did you ever go into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom?—No.

991. Did you ever see Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom?—No.

992. Could you see Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom from the place where you were posted as sentry?—No.

993. Why could you not see her?—Because there was a chick over the door.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Private J. Knight.

36th Witness.

Private John Knight, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

994. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment?—Six years.

995. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear?—A very good one.

996. Were you on duty at any time during Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest, and, if so, how often?—I was on duty during Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest; and to the best of my recollection I was on duty twice, in both bungalows. I mean once in each.

997. What rank did you hold then?—That of Sergeant.

998. Can you remember the dates when you were on duty?—No.

999. Can you remember what orders were handed over to you?—Yes; the sentry was to keep his post till properly relieved by the non-commissioned officer of the guard; to take charge of the prisoner; allow no one to have any communication with him; and not to lose sight of him during the night or day, unless he went into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom. He was not then to go; he was not to let any one into the bungalow except the medical officer of the regiment and the native servant; to search the native servant going in and coming out; and if he had any written documents about him, they were to be taken from him, and given to the sergeant of the guard for the commanding officer's information.

1000. Where did you visit the sentry in the first bungalow?—The first time I visited him he was in this room (*pointing to the model*), No. 2; on other occasions he was in No. 4.

1001. Do you recollect seeing a woman in the first bungalow; and, if so, who was she?—I saw a woman in the first bungalow, and it was Mrs. Gibson.

1002. When you saw her, where was she, and what was she doing?—When I saw her she was standing in No. 4 room, talking to Mrs. Lilley.

1003. Where was Sergeant-Major Lilley at that time?—In No. 2 room.

1004. Did you take the sergeant-major over to the second bungalow?—Yes.

1005. Do you know where the sentry was posted in the second bungalow?—No; I do not know where he was posted the first day. The sentry was standing in this small room (*pointing to the model*), No. 2, when I gave the sergeant-major into his charge.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

1006. (*Prisoner.*) Did you consider that the manner in which the sentries were posted caused any inconvenience to Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom?—No.

1007. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley or Mrs. Lilley ever make any complaints to you?—No.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Sergeant T. Robinson.

37th Witness.

Sergeant Thomas Robinson, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1008. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment?—Eight years.

1009. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear?—A good character.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

Sergeant T. Robinson.

1010. (*Prisoner.*) Did you ever see Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom ?—No.

1011. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley or Mrs. Lilley ever make any complaints to you ?—Never.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Corporal S. Summers.

38th Witness.

Corporal Samuel Summers, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1012. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment ?—I have been in the regiment between eight and nine years.

1013. What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear for sobriety and soldier-like conduct ?—The late Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley always bore a good character while he was in the regiment, as a sober, industrious, and steady man, and a good non-commissioned officer.

1014. Did you ever go with Sergeant-Major Lilley for exercise ; and, if so, how often ?—Two or three times during his arrest. *Corporal S. Summers.*

1015. Did you go with him on those occasions, or did you go behind him ?—In the first part of his arrest I walked by the side of him. In the latter part of his arrest I was ordered to walk from 15 to 20 paces in the rear of him.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

1016. (*Prisoner.*) Did Sergeant-Major Lilley always take his exercise with a non-commissioned officer in attendance on him ?—He did.

1017. In your opinion, was the place in which he took his exercise a good place for the purpose ?—It was.

1018. Did Serjeant-Major Lilley ever make any complaints to you ?—He did not.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

The Court adjourns till ten o'clock to-morrow.

Fourteenth Day, 2nd December 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at ten o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment ; the same members present as yesterday. After remaining in consultation for half an hour, the Court is opened.

Private J. Dermody.

39th Witness.

Private John Dermody, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

The Prosecutor intimates that he does not propose to examine this witness in chief. He is merely brought forward to enable the prisoner to cross-examine him if he thinks proper.

1019. (*Prisoner.*) Were you posted over Sergeant-Major Lilley during his arrest, and, if so, where were you placed ?—I was placed in the verandah of the first bungalow.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private F. Goldfinch.

40th Witness.

Private Frederick Goldfinch, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

The prosecutor does not propose to examine this witness.

1020. (*Prisoner.*) Were you posted as sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley, and, if so, state where ?—I was posted in the verandah of the bomb-proof bungalow, the first time.

1021. Were you also posted in the second bungalow, and, if so, state where ?—I was posted in the first bungalow both times.

1022. Did you ever see Mrs. Lilley walking about? —No, Sir, never.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private R. King.

41st Witness.

Private Richard King, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1023. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment ?—Five years and four months.

1024. Was Sergeant-Major Lilley respected in the regiment ?—Yes.

1025. How often were you on sentry over him, and in which bungalow ?—Once in the last bungalow, about 19th May.

1026. In the second bungalow, could you see the bed ?—Yes, if the chick was up.

1027. Was the chick ever up while you were a sentry, and, if so, do you know why it was up ?—I can't tell you why ; I had to put it up by Sergeant-Major Lilley's orders.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

1028. (*Prisoner.*) Was there a screen in the large room which divided Mrs. Lilley's bedroom from the room in which Sergeant-Major Lilley sat ?—No ; there was a screen between the bed and the door that the chick was on, leading from No. 2 room into No. 1 room. I was in No. 2 room. There was a chick over the door leading from No. 2 to No. 1 room. On the left hand side as you enter, there was a table, where they used to breakfast. On the right hand corner, at the far end of the room, was a bed. Across the room, between the two, was a screen hung upon a line, with rings ; this is shown in the model. *Private R. King.*

1029. When you lifted up the chick by Sergeant-Major Lilley's orders, did you then see Sergeant-Major Lilley and Mrs. Lilley sitting at breakfast on the near side of the curtain ?—Yes, they were at breakfast (at the time I lifted up the chick) between the door and the curtain.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Sergeant W. Barber.

42d Witness.

Sergeant William Barber, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1030. (*Prosecutor.*) Was Sergeant-Major Lilley respected in the regiment ?—Yes.

1031. Did you ever attend Sergeant-Major Lilley while he was at exercise ?—Yes.

1032. Did you walk by his side or behind him ?—Behind him, between 15 and 20 yards.

1033. Did you ever see him the worse for liquor ? —No.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

1034. (*Prisoner.*) Were you sergeant of the guard on May 1st over Sergeant-Major Lilley, and did you give over your orders to Sergeant E. Mills ?—Yes.

1035. What were the orders about Mrs. Lilley's bedroom ?—That the sentry was not to enter the bedroom.

1036. Did you visit the sentries three times during that night, and if so, state where you found them posted ?—Yes ; in No. 4 room of the 1st bungalow.

1037. Did you see Mrs. Lilley at all that night ?—No.

1038. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley or Mrs. Lilley ever make any complaint to you ?—No.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private I. Brooks.

43d Witness.

Private Isaac Brooks, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1039. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment ?—Twelve years and four months.

1040. Was Sergeant-Major Lilley respected in the regiment ?—Yes.

1041. Were you sentry in the second bungalow, and if so, where were you posted ?—I was in the

Private I. Brooks.

second bungalow, posted in the inner verandah, No. 2.

1042. Could you see the bed from where you stood ?—Not when the chick was down.

1043. Can you recollect about when it was that you were sentry ?—About eight or nine days before the sergeant-major's death.

1044. What orders were given you ?—To keep the post till properly relieved by the non-commissioned officer of the guard ; not to lose sight of the prisoner on any account ; allow no one into the bungalow except the medical officer of the regiment and the native servant ; to search the latter coming in and going out, to see that he had no written documents, if so, to take the documents from the native servant, and give them to the non-commissioned officer of the guard.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

1045. (*Prisoner.*) Do you remember the chick being lifted up, if so, state why it was lifted up, and what passed on the occasion ?—It was lifted up on account of its being a very warm day.

1046. Who asked you to lift it up, and state what passed ?—The sergeant-major lifted it up himself. In about three minutes afterwards the sergeant-major went out into the outer verandah for exercise.

1047. Did you then follow him out to the verandah ? Yes.

1048. When you returned was the chick again closed ?—Yes.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Lance-Corporal G. Sheppard.

44th Witness.

Lance-Corporal GEORGE SHEPPARD, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1049. (*Prosecutor.*) Was Sergeant-Major Lilley respected in the regiment ?—He was.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

1050. (*Prisoner.*) Were you at any time corporal of the guard placed over Sergeant-Major Lilley, and if so, state where the sentries were in the first instance posted by you ?—I was ; they were posted in the verandah facing the road. This was the verandah, in the first bungalow (*pointing to model*).

1051. Where were they posted on the next occasion when you visited them ?—In the little room No. 4.

1052. Do you remember changing the position of the sentry from one room to another, if so, state where you placed him ?—The sentry was changed the second time from No. 4 to No. 2, the sergeant-major's office.

1053. In your opinion was the position in which you placed the sentry in room No. 2 such as to cause any inconvenience or annoyance to Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom ?—I should think not, in my opinion.

Prisoner has no further questions.

The witness withdraws.

Corporal J. Burrows.

45th Witness.

Corporal JAMES BURROWS, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

The prosecutor does not propose to examine this witness in chief.

1054. (*Prisoner.*) Were you on guard over Sergeant-Major Lilley in the second bungalow ?—Yes.

1055. Did you see Mrs. Lilley at all during the time you were on guard ?—No.

1056. Was there a screen separating the large room into two parts ?—There was.

1057. Did that screen conceal the bed from the place where the sentries were posted ?—Yes.

1058. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley or Mrs. Lilley ever make any complaints ?—None.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private P. Boyne.

46th Witness.

Private PATRICK BOYNE, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1059. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment ?—Five years and eleven months.

1060. Was Sergeant-Major Lilley respected in the regiment ?—Yes.

Private P. Boyne

1061. Were you ever posted sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley, if so, in which bungalow ?—I was posted in the first bungalow.

1062. From where you were posted could you see the bed, or, if not, could you tell whether there was a bed in the room ?—I could not see the bed. No ; I could not tell whether there was a bed in the room or not.

1063. Had you any reason for judging whether there was a bed in the room or not ?—There was a sort of screen up ; I could not see.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

Prisoner has no questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private W. Andrews.

47th Witness.

Private WILLIAM ANDREWS, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor does not propose to examine this witness in chief.

1064. (*Prisoner.*) When were you posted as sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley, and where did you stand ?—In the servant's room. I do not know the date ; in No. 4 room.

1065. Did anything pass between you and Sergeant-Major Lilley as to your position as sentry ? —The sergeant-major was out in the verandah when I was on sentry, and I did not feel satisfied where I was posted, and I reported it to the sergeant of the guard that I could not see the regimental sergeant-major ; and he said I should remain where I was until he went and asked the acting regimental sergeant-major ; and he came back to me and gave me orders to remain where I was till I got further orders.

1066. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley shut the doors so that you could not see him when he went into the verandah ?—No ; I could not see him in the verandah at all.

1067. Did you walk straight through the door of the small room where you were posted into the verandah where Sergeant-Major Lilley was at the time ?—Yes.

1068. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley tell you that you were the first man who had ever come through his room to look after him ?—Yes.

1069. Did you complain to the sergeant of the guard that you could not do your duty if you could not see Sergeant-Major Lilley when he went into the verandah ?—Yes.

1070. Did you see Mrs. Lilley constantly backwards and forwards in different parts of the house whilst you were on duty ?—Yes.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Sergeant H. Durant.

48th Witness.

Sergeant HENRY DURANT, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1071. (*Prosecutor.*) Was Sergeant-Major Lilley generally respected in the regiment ?—He was.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

1072. (*Prisoner.*) Did you visit the sentries posted over Sergeant-Major Lilley in the first bungalow ; if so, state where they were placed ?—I did (*pointing to model*), in No. 2 room, in the doorway leading to No. 4 room.

1073. Did you consider the position of the sentries such as could cause any annoyance to Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom ?—None whatever.

1074. Did you ever see Mrs. Lilley in the sitting room ?—I have.

1075. Did you take Sergeant-Major Lilley out to exercise ; if so, state whether you consider the place in which he took his exercise was a good place for such purpose or not ?—I have taken him out twice during my tour of duty. The place of exercise is good.

1076. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley or Mrs. Lilley ever make any complaint to you ?—Never.

Sergeant H. Durant.

1077. (*Prosecutor.*) Where did Sergeant-Major Lilley take his exercise on those two occasions ?—On the parade ground opposite the quartermaster's stores.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Corporal C. Mills.

Corporal CHARLES MILLS, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

49th Witness.

1078. (*Prosecutor.*) What character did Sergeant-Major Lilley bear for sobriety and soldier-like conduct ?—A very good one.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

1079. (*Prisoner.*) Were you corporal of the guard over Sergeant-Major Lilley on May 19th ?—Yes.

1080. Was there a screen or curtain across the large room in which Sergeant-Major Lilley lived ?—Yes.

1081. Did you see Mrs. Lilley on that occasion ?—I saw her twice.

1082. Where was she ?—In the verandah.

1083. Could you see Mrs. Lilley if she was on the further side of the screen in the large room ?—No.

1084. Were there orders that the sentries were not to interfere with or follow the sergeant-major if he went into his bedroom ?—The sentry had particular orders not to follow the sergeant-major into the sergeant-major's bedroom ; he was not to go in on any account whatever.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Sergeant C. Wheeler.

Sergeant CHARLES WHEELER, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

50th Witness.

Prosecutor does not propose to examine this witness in chief.

1085. (*Prisoner.*) Were you corporal of the guard over Sergeant-Major Lilley in the second bungalow ?—I was.

1086. Had the sentries orders not to follow Sergeant-Major Lilley into his bedroom ?—They had.

1087. Was there a screen between the place where the sentries were posted and the bedroom ; and if so, state whether the sentry could see into the bedroom when the screen was down ?—There was a a screen ; and they could not see.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private J. Atkin.

Private JOHN ATKIN, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

51st Witness.

1088. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment ?—Twenty years.

1089. How long had you known Sergeant-Major Lilley, before he died ?—Since he first joined the regiment.

1090. Was he respected in the regiment, and was he a hard-working man ?—Yes, he was well respected in the regiment, and was a hard-working man.

1091. How often were you sentry over him, and in which bungalow ?—Twice in the first, and once in the second.

1092. Do you remember the dates of the times when you were sentry ; if so, state them ?—The first and second time was between the 1st and 12th of May ; and the last time on the 22nd May.

1093. What were your orders the second time ?—I was not to lose sight of the prisoner, and not to follow the sergeant-major into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom ; the same as before, with that exception.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

1094. (*Prisoner.*) Do you remember on one occasion Sergeant-Major Lilley making a complaint to you, on the subject of the posting of the sentries ?—Yes.

1095. Did you report that complaint ?—No.

1096. State why you did not ?—He wished me not ; he said he was going into court to complain in a few days, and he would complain himself. I asked him if I should do so to the sergeant of the guard, and he said. No. *Private J. Atkin*

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private W. Alfrey.

Private WILLIAM ALFREY, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

52d Witness.

1097. (*Prosecutor.*) Was Sergeant-Major Lilley respected in the regiment ?—He was.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

Prisoner has no questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private E. Bevan.

Private EDWARD BEVAN, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

53d Witness.

Prosecutor does not propose to examine this witness in chief.

1098. (*Prisoner.*) Were you ever on sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley ; and if so, state whether you could see into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom or not ?—I was sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley ; and I could not see into the bedroom unless the curtain was up.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private J. Atkin

51st Witness re-called.

Private JOHN ATKIN is re-called into Court, to be re-examined by Prosecutor on his former oath.

1099. (*Prosecutor.*) You have been asked about what Sergeant-Major Lilley said to you when you were sentry. I wish you to tell the Court what passed at any time that you were sentry ?

Prisoner objects to the form in which the question is put, for the following reasons :—

"I am advised that the questions put by me to "this witness on cross-examination were founded "upon the well-established principle of evidence, "that a witness may state anything even if it is "a conversation which occurred, as leading to or "forming part of his own conduct in a particular "transaction, to which he is asked to speak. If the "Court will refer back to my questions, they will "see that the questions as put by me are strictly "confined to this rule in its most limited sense. "The question, as proposed to be put by the prosecutor, is a complete departure from this rule of "evidence, and launches the witness into an unrestricted course of hearsay evidence."

Prosecutor observes,—It is desirable, if possible, to avoid all legal discussions before a court-martial. I will therefore endeavour to do so, by altering the form of the question.

1100. (*Prosecutor.*) Was Mrs. Lilley, to your knowledge, unwell at any time that you were on sentry ?—Yes.

1101. State what you saw Serjeant-Major Lilley and his wife do on that occasion ?—I was sentry between eight and ten o'clock the first time I was sentry over him, and Mrs. Lilley was dusting the ornaments in the large room ; he told her she was not to be working about like that, or she would be doing herself harm ; in a few minutes she came to where I saw her, and she fainted on the sofa ; the sergeant-major then went and got her some soda-water ; she drank a little of it, and threw it up. He then gave her some brandy ; he gave her that three times ; she threw that up twice, and the last time it remained on her stomach.

1102. When was that, and in which bungalow ?—In the first bungalow.

1103. Did Mrs. Lilley know of your being on sentry, and did she do anything in consequence ?—I do not know whether she knew I was on sentry then; she did once before, for she asked the sergeant-major who it was that was on sentry ; he told her it was Atkin, and she said, she did not care about him, she would come outside, as he was a married man.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private R. Brabook.
54th Witness.

Private ROBERT BRABOOK, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor does not propose to examine this witness in chief.

1104. (*Prisoner.*) Were you posted as sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley, and if so, state whether you ever saw Mrs. Lilley, and when you saw her ?—Yes, once ; yes, I saw her in the verandah sitting with her husband.

1105. Did you ever see her in her bedroom ?—No.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private T. Arney.
55th Witness.

Private THOMAS ARNEY, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1106. (*Prosecutor.*) Were you posted sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley ?—I was.

1107. What orders were given you ?—To take charge of my post till properly relieved by the non-commissioned officer of the guard ; not to lose sight of my prisoner, except he went into his bedroom, where I was not to follow ; I was to allow no person into the room, except the medical officer and the native servant, who was to be searched going in and coming out.

1108. In which bungalow were you sentry ?—In the second bungalow.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

1109. (*Prisoner.*) Was it about the 22d May when you were sentry ?—Yes.

1110. Was there a screen between the place where you were posted and Mrs. Lilley's bedroom ; if so, could you see Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom ?—I could not see any ; I could not see into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Private J. Bryant.
56th Witness.

Private JOHN BRYANT, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1111. (*Prosecutor.*) Were you Sergeant-Major Lilley's servant; if so, when were you in his service ?—I was in his service in the second bungalow.

1112. Were his things examined by the sentry when you went to fetch them ?—They were.

1113. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley ever complain to you while you were with him ?—He did ; he said he was very sorry what had happened to him.

1114. How long have you been in the service ?—Nine years.

1115. Was Sergeant-Major Lilley respected in the regiment ?—Yes.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

1116. (*Prisoner.*) Did you consider the sentries as they were posted were any annoyance to Mrs. Lilley ?—None.

1117. Do you remember whether there was a red screen across the large room in which Sergeant-Major Lilley lived in the second bungalow ?—There was.

1118. Was a screen left there by Sergeant-Major Garraway, who had occupied the bungalow before, and did Sergeant-Major Lilley afterwards bring one of his own ?—It was, because I was Sergeant-Major Garraway's man ; he left it there for six days for the use of Sergeant-Major Lilley ; after Sergeant-Major Lilley got the other screen, he sent after me into Sergeant-Major Garraway's bungalow by a black servant to say, he did not require the screen any longer, on account of having one of his own.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

The Court is adjourned at half-past one o'clock for half an hour.

After the period of adjournment had elapsed, the Court was closed to deliberate on a letter it had received from the Judge Advocate General's Office.

On the Court re-opening, the prosecutor then says,—Mr. President,—Will you be good enough to request the Officiating Judge Advocate to read out what took place on Monday last with reference to Colonel Shute's cross-examination; also what took place on the same subject on Tuesday last, 1st December.

This portion of the proceedings is read by Colonel Pipon.

The Prosecutor says,—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—There appears to have been some misapprehension about this matter. It was arranged on Monday that the prisoner should apply for the letter in question to the adjutant-general, to be put in as part of the prisoner's evidence, on that letter being placed by me in the witness's hand. That letter has been sent to me by the adjutant-general, accompanied by a note, to the effect that the letter in question is of a confidential nature, and its production would be detrimental to the public service. It cannot, therefore, be laid before the Court. If, however, the Court is still of opinion that the inquiry is relevant to the issues it is convened to try, I respectfully submit to the Court that the inquiry may proceed without the production of the letter, but at the same time I respectfully submit that such an inquiry appears irrelevant.

President remarks,—When the Court decided that the letter was relevant to the charge, it was not aware that it was a confidential communication. Having since learned that, it has decided that it cannot be received.

(*Prisoner.*) Before the next witness is proceeded with, I respectfully ask whether, according to the decision of the Court, I am not entitled to cross-examine Colonel Shute at all ?

(*President.*) It is not customary when a person is examined to character only, to cross-examine him on any other subject.

(*Prosecutor.*) Will the Court permit me to observe that, if I am not mistaken, the Court decided the day before yesterday that although it was not usual before courts-martial to cross-examine witnesses called for character only, there is no legal objection to such witnesses being cross-examined.

(*President.*) As to character only ?

(*Prosecutor.*) No, generally no legal objection.

The President informs the prisoner that he may now cross-examine Colonel Shute.

Prisoner replies,—I do not wish to cross-examine that witness at present; I only wish to know whether I may be permitted to cross-examine him when I desire.

Prosecutor states,—Colonel Shute has come here for the express purpose of being cross-examined.

President remarks to prisoner,—Why you were very anxious to cross-examine him.

Prisoner replies,—Yes ; but only on the letter, which it now appears is not to be produced. The Court will understand that its decision has taken me entirely by surprise, especially as the prosecutor made no allusion yesterday to the objection in which he now relies as justifying him in withholding the document which was then in his possession. On the contrary, I distinctly gathered from the remarks of the prosecutor yesterday, that he had received the letter yesterday, and that it would still be produced. I must, therefore, ask time to consider what course I may be advised to take under the circumstances. If the letter for which I had asked had been produced, all cross-examination of Colonel Shute would be superfluous. In its absence it is essential to consider whether it might not be proper to put other questions to Colonel Shute, which are not open to the same objections which deprive me of the production of the letter, and which are equally relevant to the inquiry to that which I put on Monday in reference to the state of the Inniskilling Dragoons before I entered the regiment.

President remarks,—You have permission to cross-examine Colonel Shute, and it will be for the Court

to prevent your going into any new matter. The Court cannot be bound by these nice technicalities of the civil law. It is bound to decide on this matter according to its own understanding, and to the custom of war. Do you wish to cross-examine Colonel Shute now?

(*Prisoner.*) I cannot do so now; I am entirely taken by surprise.

The prosecutor here begs to state that "the pro- "secution will be over to-morrow or the next day, "and then there will be no authority to do so, for I "shall not call him again."

Prisoner replies,—As the prosecutor insists that Colonel Shute should be examined now, or not at all, I must respectfully decline to cross-examine him at all.

Prosecutor rejoins,—I am anxious that there should be no further misapprehension on this matter. Colonel Shute is here, ready to be cross-examined generally if the prisoner thinks fit to do so. Not considering the state of the Inniskilling Dragoons relevant to the issue before the Court, I decline to enter into the matter; and if it is gone into by the prisoner, I do not propose to cross-examine Colonel Shute on the subject. With regard to when Colonel Shute is to be cross-examined, I offer no opinion, but leave the matter in the hands of the Court.

I further wish to state that when the witnesses for the prosecution are all examined, the Court must either be adjourned, or Colonel Shute's cross-examination proceeded with.

The President informs the prisoner that Colonel Shute is here, and will be ordered to remain here until the prosecution closes, to be cross-examined.

The Prisoner remarks,—The course taken by the prosecutor seems to me to be difficult to understand. He appears by his last remark to deny the relevancy of an inquiry, which the Court has already decided to be relevant. He said yesterday that Colonel Shute would be re-called, and his engagement would be fulfilled. The engagement he so undertook to fulfil had reference to the inquiry, at which he now demurs, and nothing else. Under these circumstances, I request the leave of the Court to postpone until to-morrow my decision as to the course I shall pursue with reference to Colonel Shute's cross-examination.

The Court accedes to this request.

It being four o'clock, the Court is adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fifteenth Day, 3d December 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at 10 a.m. this morning, pursuant to adjournment; the same members present as yesterday. After remaining in consultation for a quarter of an hour, the Court is opened.

The Court.— The prosecutor stated yesterday, that he had received a letter from the adjutant-general, directing him to decline the production of the letter called for by Colonel Crawley. The Court now request the prosecutor to hand in that letter, which has been already read before it, and which formed the ground of its decision, as announced yesterday.

The Prosecutor.—Mr. President, I received a letter from the adjutant-general, desiring me not to produce before the Court the letter called for by the prisoner, as stated yesterday. That letter had nothing to do with the proceedings at present going on in this court-martial. I should wish, therefore, to lay the letter of the adjutant-general before the knowledge of the members of the Court, but at the same time to request that it may not be entered on the proceedings.

Prisoner.—Mr. President and Gentlemen. By your indulgence, since the rising of the Court yesterday, I have had time to consider the course which I ought to take in a matter which I regard as of capital consequence to my defence. I will now, with your permission, state at once what I propose to do with reference to the cross-examination of Colonel Shute. On Monday last, the production of the letter of the commander-in-chief was, as it were, forced upon me by the prosecution, and I pursued the course suggested to me by them with respect to it. On Tuesday morning, at the sitting of the Court, I applied for its production. I was then informed by the Prosecutor that the letter had been sent down from the Horse Guards in consequence of my application, and was then in his hands. The prosecutor further stated yesterday, that the letter so sent to him on Tuesday morning was accompanied by a letter from the adjutant-general, calling attention to its nature and contents. On Tuesday afternoon, after the mid-day adjournment of the Court, I made a second application for that letter, calling attention to the circumstances under which its production had been required. The prosecutor, after consideration, gave a written reply to this application. This reply was made with a full knowledge of the nature and contents of the letter in question, and of its confidential character, and also, it should seem, after the receipt of the letter of the adjutant-general, by which it was accompanied. The words of the prosecutor on Tuesday afternoon were these: "All I can say is, "that Colonel Shute is not here now, as I told "him yesterday he would not be required to-day. "At some future stage of the proceedings, before "the case of the prosecution is closed, Colonel "Shute will be recalled, and my engagement ful "filled."

Thus it will be seen that no objection was then raised to the production of the document in question, on the score of its character and contents, though all the facts of the case were known to the prosecutor, and the only reason he alleged for any delay in its production was the temporary absence of Colonel Shute. On Wednesday afternoon the objection founded upon the confidential character of the document is for the first time put forward by the prosecutor. What had occurred in the interval between Tuesday and Wednesday afternoon to withhold the prosecutor from, in his own words, "fulfilling his engagement," and to induce him to withdraw his pledge, repeated with a full knowledge of the scope and bearing of that letter, and after the apparent consent of the authorities to its production, I am not informed.

Under circumstances of such peculiar embarrassment, it only remains for me to bow with submission to the decision of the Court, and to state with great regret that it will be impossible for me to make any further attempt to proceed with the cross-examination of Colonel Shute. I do not therefore desire that Colonel Shute should be any longer detained here on my account.

Under these circumstances I have another course to propose, which I hope may receive your sanction, and not be opposed by the prosecution. I should be very sorry, even situated as I am, to press unduly for the production of a document whose promulgation, however essential to my defence, is alleged to be detrimental to the public service. I would therefore beg, under the circumstances of this case, the prosecution will place that letter in the hands of the Court for their information, but *not* for publication. By this method of proceeding the Court, who are the judges of my conduct, will be placed in possession of information which they have

declared relevant to this inquiry, and I shall have the advantage, at all events in their judgment, of a document which I consider most essential to my vindication. By this course the substantial ends of justice will be accomplished, without detriment to the public service, and you will be made acquainted with the difficulties of the position in which I was placed, and the justification of the course which I pursued.

Prosecutor.—Mr. President and Gentlemen,

I now find that I ought not to have used the word "accompanied" in my statement respecting the letter in question. I should have used the word "followed." I leave the Court to judge if there is anything material in the form of the expression. With regard to the suggestion now made by the prisoner that the confidential letter, permission to produce which has been refused by the authorities, should now be placed by the prosecution in the hands of the Court, for their information, but not for publication, it is my duty to make the following remark: However anxious the prisoner may be to adopt such a course, he cannot be more anxious to do so than the prosecution. But as any document which is placed in the hands of the Court for their information on matter relevant to this inquiry at once becomes evidence, and must therefore be recorded in the proceedings, I put it to the Court whether such a course would not be a direct violation of the orders which I have received; and I therefore respectfully beg leave to state that I consider I should be violating my duty by doing so. With regard to the adjutant-general's letter sent to myself, that letter, so far from containing information relevant to this inquiry, is an official letter conveying instruction to myself why I cannot be permitted to lay before the Court the evidence which was required. But if the Court wish, I have not the least objection to its being recorded in the proceedings.

Prisoner.—Mr. President and Gentlemen,

I beg leave to observe that the very course to which the prosecution objects as inadmissible with respect to the commander-in-chief's letter is that which they have themselves just pursued with reference to the letter of the adjutant-general's. A letter which alleges grounds of public policy for not producing a document which would otherwise be put in evidence is just as essential a part of the record as the evidence to which it refers. There is no distinction between the two cases.

The Court retires for deliberation; and on returning into Court, Colonel Pipon states that the opinion of the Court is, that the letter handed in by the prosecutor should be read, and attached to the proceedings.

Letter read:—

No. 3134.

Horse Guards, S. W.,
1st December 1863.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 30th ultimo, I have now the honour to inform you that the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief objects to the production of any confidential letter or extract of a letter dated 30th June 1860 referring to the confidential reports, as detrimental to the public service, all such communications being considered privileged and strictly confidential.

I have, &c.,
J. Yorke Scarlett,
Adjutant-General.

Col. Sir A Horsford, K.C.B.,
&c. &c. &c.

Prosecutor.—Mr. President and Gentlemen,

I now request permission to inquire whether the Court is in a position to inform me if the Judge Advocate General has given an opinion on the legal question which the Court submitted to him on Tuesday last, and if so, whether the Court have been informed that the question which I on that day proposed to put to Dr. Barnett may or may not be legally asked.

President.—The Court, after due consideration, has decided that the question cannot be put by the prosecutor.

Prosecutor.—The prosecution wish to be allowed respectfully to ask whether the Judge Advocate General has decided that the question can be legally asked.

President.—He has decided that it can be put by the Court or by the prosecutor, but the Court has decided on what it considers to be the best course in the matter.

Prisoner.—I object to the course taken by the prosecution, after the Court have given their decision. I protest against the prosecution further discussing the matter. It is entirely unusual to continue such a discussion after a formal decision of the Court.

President.—This is the utmost limit of the discussion on both sides.

Prosecutor.—The prosecution beg leave respectfully to state that as the only thing wished on the part of the prosecution is to arrive at the truth, the prosecution are quite ready to have the question put to Dr. Barnett by the Court, who is here ready to attend their orders.

President.—The Court has decided upon the course they will pursue on that subject, and we are of opinion that the prosecution cannot put the question.

George Cowley.
57th Witness.

Private George Cowley appears before the Court, and is cross-examined on his former oath.

1119. (*Prosecutor.*) How long have you been in the regiment?—Five years and four months.

1120. Was Sergeant-Major Lilley respected in the regiment?—He was.

1121. (*Prisoner.*) Were you posted as sentry over Sergeant Major Lilley, and if so state whereabouts were you posted?—I was posted once only over Sergeant-Major Lilley in No. 2. room in the first bungalow, at the door of No. 2.

1122. Did you ever see Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom?—No.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

William Clark
58th Witness.

Private William Clarke, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1123. (*Prosecutor.*) Were you sergeant during Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest?—Yes.

1124. Did you attend Sergeant-Major Lilley at exercise at any time during his confinement. If so, how often?—Yes; twice.

1125. When you attended him did you go beside Sergeant-Major Lilley, or behind him?—Beside him the first time; the second time 10 or 15 yards in rear of him.

1126. Were you armed?—Yes, with side-arms.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

1127. (*Prisoner.*) Did you ever visit the sentries on Sergeant-Major Lilley, and if so, state where they were posted?—They were posted in No. 4. room; the little room in rear of the Sergeant-Major's bungalow.

1128. Did you consider the position of the sentries any inconvenience to Mrs. Lilley?—No.

1129. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley or Mrs. Lilley ever make any complaints to you?—No.

1130. Did you consider the place where Sergeant-Major Lilley was exercised a good place for such a purpose?—Very good place.

1131. Is it not usual on all duties for a sergeant to be armed with his side-arms?—Yes.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Prosecutor.—The prosecution beg to inform the Court that they do not propose to examine in chief any more sentries, nor would they call any more sentries as witnesses for the prosecution, were it not that the prosecution had given to the prisoner a list of their witnesses, and that it is usual in such cases to call all the witnesses on such list, in order that the prisoner may cross-examine them.

Prisoner.—With every desire to save the time of the Court, I am advised that I cannot without injury

to my defence release the prosecutor from the course he has rightly stated to be usual in such cases. I do not think that to take a different course would in the end save any time, whilst that which is being pursued is that which best tends to explain what really occurred in a matter about which there has been so much misrepresentation. If the prosecutor will please call his witnesses in succession, it is most probable that with respect to most of them I may not have to put any questions. There are some, however, to whom it will be necessary for me to do so.

Mr. John Dove. — 59th Witness.

Mr. JOHN DOVE, late of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1132. (*Prosecutor.*) Were you orderly clerk during the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest?—Assistant orderly room clerk.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

Prisoner has no questions.

Witness withdraws.

George Robinson. William Rhodes. James Doherty. — 60th, 61st, and 62d Witnesses.

Sergeant GEORGE ROBINSON appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions. Prisoner has no questions.

Corporal WILLIAM RHODES, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions. Prisoner has no questions.

Private JAMES DOHERTY, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions. Prisoner has no questions.

Francis Drabble. — 63d Witness.

Private FRANCIS DRABBLE, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions.

1133. (*Prisoner.*) Did you ever see Sergeant-Major Lilley drink any brandy during his arrest? If so, state what you saw?—I saw him drink several glasses of brandy.

1134. Did he drink the several glasses of brandy on one occasion when you were sentry, or on several?—On one occasion, when I was on sentry.

1135. What sort of glass was it he drank out of?—A tumbler.

1136. Did he offer you some brandy?—Yes, he asked me to drink, but I did not drink it.

1137. How much was there in the glass when he offered it to you?—There might be a good dram in it.

1138. What became of the brandy he offered to you after you refused it?—I had occasion to take him to the rear whilst I was on sentry. He took the brandy when he came back.

Prisoner has no further questions.

The witness withdraws.

James Duffy. Thomas Higgs. — 64th and 65th Witnesses.

Private JAMES DUFFY, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions. Prisoner has no questions.

Private THOMAS HIGGS, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions. Prisoner has no questions.

Francis Johnson. — 66th Witness.

Private FRANCIS JOHNSON, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions.

1139. (*Prisoner.*) Were you servant to Sergeant-Major Lilley for three years before he was placed in arrest?—I was.

1140. Was Sergeant-Major Lilley regularly in the habit of drinking a certain amount of spirits the first thing in the morning?—He used to drink a certain amount, but not to excess. He used to take half a dram of arrack in a cup of coffee the first thing in the morning.

1141. In your opinion after his arrival in India was he a strong man in point of health, or was he frequently ailing?—He was ill three times while he was in India before his arrest. *Francis Johnson.*

1142. Was he a man that could drink a considerable quantity of spirits without showing its effects?—I could not say.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

James Nye. — 67th Witness.

Private JAMES NYE, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1143. (*Prosecutor.*) Were you at any time sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley; if so, when?—To the best of my recollection on 27th April.

1144. How often were you sentry, and when?—Three times, 27th; I cannot remember the second date, and on the night of the 11th May.

1145. Did you go over with Sergeant-Major Lilley to the 2d bungalow?—Yes.

1146. When you went from the 1st bungalow to the 2d where were you posted in the 2d bungalow?—In No. 2. room.

1147. Was there a chick, and was it sometimes up and sometimes down?—Yes.

1148. When it was down could you see through it?—No.

1149. Could you ever see the bed?—Not in the 2d bungalow; there was nothing in the room when I was there.

1150. Was there anything at any time in the room in the 2d bungalow when you were sentry?—No.

1151. In the 1st bungalow could you see the bed?—When there was a light in the room, I could just discern the bed.

Prosecutor has no further questions.

Prisoner has no questions.

Witness withdraws.

John M'Kee. — 68th Witness.

Private JOHN M'KEE, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions.

1152. (*Prisoner.*) Were you on guard over Sergeant-Major Lilley in the 2d bungalow on 14th May?—I was.

1153. Did you ever see Sergeant-Major Lilley in the verandah of the 2d bungalow upon that day?—I did.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Edward Renda — 69th Witness.

Private EDWARD RENDALL, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no question.

1154. (*Prisoner.*) Where were you posted when you were first sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley?—Outside the 1st bungalow.

1155. Do you remember being moved from there, and do you know why you were moved?—I do not know exactly the reason why I was removed, but the corporal removed me about 4 o'clock. I should think on account of the sun.

1156. Were you on sentry a second time inside the house?—Yes, in No. 2. room.

1157. Could you see through the chick which hung in the doorway of Mrs. Lilley's bed-room?—I could not.

1158. At what distance from her bed-room door were you posted?—I should think it was about 10 or 12 feet.

Prisoner has no further question.

Witness withdraws.

James Killing. — 70th Witness

Private JAMES KILLINGS, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1159. (*Prosecutor.*) Were you posted sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley while he was in the 2d bungalow?—I was.

1160. Did he make any complaint to you?—He made no complaint.

James Killings.

Prosecutor has no further question.

1161. (*Prisoner.*) What was the room used for in which the sentries were posted?—The servants' room for holding the saddlery.

Prisoner has no further question.

Witness withdraws.

Prisoner here remarks: Sir, I wish to ask the prosecution whether they intend from any of the sentries still to be called to give any more evidence of interference with Mrs. Lilley's privacy, because, if they do, I must negative the fact from every sentry. If they are not I shall be content upon this point to rest upon the evidence already given.

Prosecutor remarks: The prosecution think it unwise to say more about their mode of conducting the prosecution.

(*Prisoner.*) The course which I have taken with reference to the witnesses recently examined was taken on the faith of the statement by the prosecutor that he had no further evidence himself to extract from the sentries. Upon this I only asked such questions as seemed necessary, on the assumption that the case of the prosecution, as far as the sentries were concerned, was closed. If that is not so, I must beg that the witnesses who have been called since the prosecutor's statement may be recalled for further cross-examination. My only object was to save the time of the Court.

Will you permit the statement of the prosecutor to be read. (*Statement read.*)

(*Prisoner.*) That is precisely what I understood; but having said they did not intend to examine any more sentries in chief, they did proceed to examine Private Nye in chief, with the object of showing that he saw the bed in Mrs. Lilley's room.

(*Prosecutor.*) I find that I have inadvertently failed to comply exactly with what I stated. I certainly am bound now to examine in chief no more sentries; and if the Court think that in the cases in which I have inadvertently done so injustice has been done to the prisoner, I hope that the Court will take any course they think right to rectify it.

Prisoner is satisfied with this explanation.

George Bennett.

71st Witness.

Sergeant GEORGE BENNETT, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no question to ask.

1162. (*Prisoner.*) Were you paymaster sergeant of the 6th Dragoons during the Court-martial on Mr. Smales at Mhow?—Yes.

1163. Did you take some money to Sergeant Bernard during the arrest of the sergeant-majors?—I did.

1164. From whom did you take that money?—From Mr. Smales.

1165. What was to be done with that money?—To be given to Sergeant-Major Wakefield.

1166. Was Sergeant-Major Wakefield at that time under close arrest?—He was.

1167. How was that money to be conveyed to Sergeant-Major Wakefield whilst he was under arrest?—Through Sergeant Bernard.

1168. Did Sergeant Bernard live in the next quarters to Sergeant-Major Wakefield?—He did.

1169. Did Sergeant Bernard tell you that he had made a hole in the wall, and by that means he could pass the money through to Sergeant-Major Wakefield?—Sergeant Bernard told me that there was a hole in the wall; but I do not recollect his telling me that he had made one.

1170. Did you ever convey or cause to be conveyed any messages or written questions to Sergeant-Major Lilley during his arrest?—No, I did not.

The witness was warned by the prosecutor, through the President and Colonel Pipon, that he need not criminate himself.

Prisoner observes: It is the rule of law that such an objection can only be taken by the witness himself; the prosecution have no right to make it.

(*Prosecutor.*) The prosecution beg leave respectfully to remark that one of the chief duties of a prosecutor is to see that his witness has the protection given to him which he is entitled to have by law; but in the present case the Court have fortunately given the witness such legal protection. *George Bennett.*

1171. (*Prisoner.*) Were any messages or questions to your knowledge conveyed to Sergeant-Major Lilley during his arrest? Speak only of your own knowledge.—Paymaster Smales told me that he had correspondence nearly every day with Sergeant-Major Lilley during the time he was under arrest.

1172. (*President.*) Have you any personal knowledge of that fact?—No.

Prisoner has no further question.

1173. (*Prosecutor.*) Do you consider that such correspondence was contrary to the orders given to the sentries?—Yes.

Prosecutor has no further question.

Witness withdraws.

Michael Darcy.

72d Witness.

Private MICHAEL DARCY, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no question.

1174. (*Prisoner*) Where were you posted when you were first sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley?—Outside of the servants' door in the 1st bungalow.

1175. Was your position afterwards changed?—Yes.

1176. Who changed your post?—Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon.

1177. Where did he place you?—He placed me inside this door (*pointing to model*). He told me to go inside to get under shelter. The sun was getting too hot inside the servants' room No. 4.

Prisoner has no further question.

The witness withdraws.

The Court adjourns at half-past one, and re-opens at ten minutes past two.

W. A. Galton.

73d Witness.

Private WILLIAM ARNOLD GALTON, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions.

1178. (*Prisoner.*) Do you remember a conversation between me and Mr. Fitzsimon in the orderly room on the subject of posting the sentries over Sergeant-Major Lilley?—I remember one conversation between you.

1179. Was that soon after the arrest?—About five or six days.

1180. What did Mr. Fitzsimon say about the sentries?—Mr. Fitzsimon was complaining about the irregularity of the sentry to Colonel Crawley; I cannot exactly remember the words that Mr. Fitzsimon made use of, but the purport of them was that there was irregularity on the part of the sentry.

1181. What did I say to Mr. Fitzsimon about the sentry?—Then place the sentry inside the bungalow Mr. Fitzsimon.

1182. Did Mr. Fitzsimon then, or anybody else, call my attention to the state of Mrs. Lilley's health?—Not in my presence.

1183. Were you assistant clerk in the orderly room during the months of April and May 1862?—Yes.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

John Miller.

74th Witness.

Corporal JOHN MILLER, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions.

1184. (*Prisoner.*) When were you on guard over Sergeant-Major Lilley?—In the beginning of May.

1185. Did you see Serjeant-Major Lilley coming from outside the house?—Yes.

1186. What had he been doing outside the house? Looking at his tatt, or native pony.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

R. S Mittonette

75th Witness.

Corporal ROBERT STANLEY MITTONETTE, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions.

1187. (*Prisoner.*) Do you remember Sergeant-Major Lilley complaining of a particular sentry who was posted over him?—Yes.

S. Mittonette.

1188. Was the sentry of whom Sergeant-Major Lilley complained removed in consequence?—I believe he was.

1189. Had the sentries any orders about Mrs. Lilley?—Yes. The sentries were ordered not to inconvenience Mrs. Lilley in any way whatever.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Charles Ewing.

76th Witness.

Private CHARLES EWING, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions.

1190. (*Prisoner.*) Were you on sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley between 12 and 2 o'clock on the night of May 24th, on which he died?—I was.

1191. Did you see him drink anything during the time you were there; if so, state what you saw?—I saw him drink some brandy.

1192. How much did he drink?—About a wine-glass full.

1193. What sort of a glass was it?—It was in a tumbler.

1194. Was he soon after that taken very ill?—He was; about half an hour afterwards.

1195. Describe what happened?—Sergeant-Major Lilley was taken sick, and Mrs. Lilley came outside the door, and asked me to go, and bring Sergeant-Major Cotton. I went to Sergeant-Major Cotton's bungalow, and he could not come, as he had met with an accident that day, and hurt his foot; but Mrs. Cotton came, and went into Sergeant-Major Lilley's room, and he made use of the words, "Come up on this "side of the water, and not on that," and other foolish sayings. He then got up on the bed, and Mrs. Lilley called to me to come into the room. I went in. The sergeant-major was then on the ground, and I picked him up. He commenced to struggle with me, and we both fell on the ground. I then put him into bed; and Sergeant-Major Cotton then came in, and he said "We had better send for the doctor." Mrs. Lilley then brought me about a wine-glass full of brandy to give to Sergeant-Major Lilley. I gave him part of it with a teaspoon, but I could not get any more down his throat on account of his keeping his teeth close. The doctor was sent for, and when the doctor came I was relieved off my post.

1196. Were you present when the doctor arrived, and who was the doctor?—Yes; Dr. Barnett.

1197. Did you manage to give him a good deal of the second glass of the brandy?—Yes; a good deal of it.

1198. Can you say about what time it was when Dr. Barnett arrived, and how long it was after Sergeant-Major Lilley was taken so ill?—About half past two the doctor arrived, and Sergeant-Major Lilley was taken sick about 1 o'clock,

1199. Do you remember what time it was that Sergeant-Major Lilley died?—To the best of my recollection it was about half-past 3.

1200. Do you remember seeing Sergeant-Major Lilley's servant bring two bottles of brandy to his bungalow?—I do.

1201. When was that?—To the best of my recollection it was about the 18th or 19th of May.

1202. Do you know where the bottles of brandy came from?—The sergeant-major said that Mrs. Lilley was allowed the brandy as a medicine; it came from Ardaseer.

Prisoner has no further question.

Witness withdraws.

F. Holman.

77th Witness.

Lance-Corporal FREDERICK HOLMAN, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions.

1203. (*Prisoner.*) Were you on sentry on Sergeant-Major Lilley the 23d May, the day before he died?—I was.

1204. Do you remember about nine o'clock in that evening, his asking you to drink some brandy?—Yes; about nine in the night of the 23d, Sergeant-Major Lilley took a bottle from under the couch on which he was lying in the verandah, containing brandy; he drank from it, and asked me to drink. *F. Holman.*

1205. Where was the brandy bottle when he took it from under the couch?—To the best of my recollection it was in a long boot.

1206. Did you come on sentry again about two o'clock the next morning?—I did.

1207. Did he ask you to drink again on that occasion?—Not to my recollection.

1208. Do you remember his doing something with the bottle after he had drank from it?—After he had drank from it the second time he gave it to me to throw away, and I threw it away.

1209. Did you see him drink from the bottle twice?—Yes.

1210. Was the bottle empty when you threw it away?—It was.

1211.—Did you go on sentry again at eight o'clock the next morning?—I did.

1212. Where did you see Sergeant-Major Lilley then, and what was he doing?—He was in the verandah, reading a newspaper on a couch.

1213. Did he complain to you of feeling unwell, and what did he say?—He did; about half-past nine he said he had pain and cramp in his stomach.

1214. Did he ask you to send for Dr. Barnett?—He did not ask me. He wrote a letter, and sent it to the hospital-sergeant or the apothecary for Dr. Barnett.

1215. Was Mrs. Lilley up and walking about that day?—She was.

Prisoner has no further questions.

1216. (*Prosecutor.*) Did Sergeant-Major Lilley give you any reason for drinking the brandy?—To the best of my recollection he said he was depressed in spirits.

Prosecutor has no further question.

Witness withdraws.

Peter Robinson.

78th Witness.

Private PETER ROBINSON, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no questions.

1217. (*Prisoner.*) Were you a sergeant during the time of the arrest of the sergeant-major? Did you take Sergeant-Major Lilley out exercising, and in your opinion was the place in which he was exercised a good place for the purpose?—Yes, I did take the sergeant-major out to exercise, and it was good ground for the purpose.

Prisoner has no further questions.

Witness withdraws.

Robert McVay.

79th Witness.

Private ROBERT M'VAY, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

Prosecutor has no question.

1218. (*Prisoner.*) Were you posted as sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley on the evening of April 26th?—Yes.

1219. Were you the first sentry posted on him?—Yes.

1220. Who posted you?—Sergeant Fowlds, the sergeant of the guard.

1221. What were your orders?—To take charge of the prisoner, and not lose sight of him; not to allow any communication, either written or verbal; and to search the native sentry coming in and going out.

1222. Where were you posted?—Outside the verandah in the first bungalow.

1223. Did you complain that you could not carry out your orders in the position in which you were posted?—To the men on guard; not to the sergeant of the guard.

1224. Did the other men on guard complain that they could not carry out the orders if they were posted outside?—Yes; I have heard them complaining.

Prisoner has no further question.

Witness withdraws.

Being four o'clock, the Court is adjourned until to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

Sixteenth Day, 4th December 1863.

The Court Martial assembles at 10 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment. The same members present as yesterday. The Court remains closed for ten minutes to consider the course it shall adopt in cross-examining witnesses; and is opened at ten minutes past ten o'clock.

Lieut.-Col. F. FitzWygram. — 80th Witness.

Lieutenant-Colonel FREDERICK FITZWYGRAM, of the 15th Hussars, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1225. (*Prosecutor.*) Is this your letter; and have you any objection to my reading it to the Court?—It is my letter, and I have no objection to its being read.

The letter is read:—

Newbridge Barracks,
Sir, 15th November 1863.

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, requesting information as to the evidence which I can give regarding the character of the late Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley of the 6th Dragoons, I have the honour to state that I knew the deceased well from his entry into the service up to the period of my exchange with Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

I remember his joining at Nottingham Barracks a month or two after I joined myself, in the latter part of 1843, and I never lost sight of him whilst I remained in the regiment.

In 1853 he became my troop sergeant-major, and in the summer of 1855 I had the pleasure of recommending him to Colonel White, then commanding the regiment, for the vacant post of regimental sergeant-major.

From the circumstance of his having been my sergeant-major, I continued to know and see more of him during his later service as regimental sergeant-major than probably I should otherwise have done.

I can honestly say that during those many years, whether in the lower grades, as my troop sergeant-major, or in his after more important capacity as regimental sergeant-major, he was one of the best men I ever met.

With regard to his sobriety, to which point I presume your inquiry is more immediately directed, I believe that my intercourse with him from the time he became my sergeant-major up to the time I left the regiment in 1860 was so constant and so continuous, that it is impossible that he could have been addicted to drink without my having some knowledge or at least suspicion of it.

I have, &c.
W. FITZ WYGRAM,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding
The Deputy Adjutant-General. 15th Hussars.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The prisoner has no questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Lewis Fowlds. — 81st Witness.

Sergeant LEWIS FOWLDS, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

The prosecutor has no questions to ask.

1226. (*Prisoner.*) Did you post the first sentries on Sergeant-Major Lilley on April 26th 1862?—I did.

1227. Did Sergeant-Major Cotton accompany you to post the sentries?—He did not.

1228. Did he give you any written orders as to the posting of the sentries?—None.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

Witness withdraws.

James Pilbeam. — 82d Witness.

Sergeant JAMES PILBEAM, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

The prosecutor has no questions to ask.

1229. (*Prisoner.*) Were you on guard on Sergeant-Major Lilley on the 4th and 5th of May?—To the best of my recollection I was.

1230. Did you ever see Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom?—No, never.

1231. Did you see Mrs. Lilley walking about the house during the time you were on guard?—I did.

1232. Were you on guard again in the second bungalow on the 23d May?—I was.

1233. Was there a screen across the large room in which Sergeant-Major Lilley lived?—Yes, there was.

1234. Could you see any bed in the room?—No, I could not.

1235. Where did Sergeant-Major Lilley sleep when you were on guard in the second bungalow?—In the verandah. *James Pilbeam.*

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

G. H. Garroway. — 83d Witness.

Troop Sergeant-Major GEORGE HENRY GARROWAY, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

The prosecutor has no questions to ask.

1236. (*Prisoner.*) Were you orderly troop sergeant four times during the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest?—I believe I was.

1237. Did he ever make any complaints to you?—None whatever.

1238. Who occupied the quarters in the second bungalow before Sergeant-Major Lilley was removed there in May 1862?—I did.

1239. Did you return to those quarters after Sergeant-Major Lilley's death?—I did.

1240. What is your opinion of those quarters in respect of their accommodation and comfort?—They were as good as any other sergeant-major's quarters in the regiment.

1241. Were they hotter or cooler than the troop rooms occupied by the soldiers?—I consider them cooler.

1242. Why were they cooler?—They had a canvas roof underneath the tiles that prevented the heat penetrating into the room.

1243. Do you know whether, when Sergeant-Major Lilley occupied them, there were kuskustatties or wet mats in the doors and windows to keep the rooms cool?—Sergeant-Major Lilley put them up; there were kuskustatties.

1244. Did you see Sergeant-Major Lilley daily after he moved into your bungalow?—Yes, I did.

1245. Did he ever make any complaints to you?—None whatever.

1246. Did you know Sergeant-Major Lilley intimately, and were you on good terms with him?—I knew him well, and I was on very good terms with him.

1247. Can you state whether or not he was in the habit of consuming a certain quantity of stimulants?—Yes, I knew him regularly to take stimulants.

1248. What stimulants did he take, and what quantity have you ever seen him take in one morning?—The liquor he took was brandy. I have known him one morning in particular to drink seven or eight glasses of brandy and soda water.

1249. Do you know whether he was in the habit of taking stimulants the first thing in the morning?—Only from his own confession.

1250. What do you mean by that?—In the course of conversation he has told me that he always drank arrack and coffee in the morning.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws, but is re-called.

1251. (*Prosecutor.*) Did you respect Sergeant-Major Lilley?—I did.

The witness withdraws.

The prosecutor here asks to be allowed to ask the prisoner whether any of the regimental order books are at hand; because, if so, he should be glad to be permitted to look at them, to see whether it is necessary to put them in as evidence for the prosecution.

The prisoner states he has some of the regimental order books, and has no objection to their being put in.

John Filbin.
84th Witness.

Private JOHN FILBIN, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1252. (*Prisoner.*) Do you remember Sergeant-Major Lilley moving from his first bungalow to the second bungalow ?—Yes, I do.

1253. On that occasion what was Mrs. Lilley doing ?—She was packing up the ornaments in the room.

1254. Was she walking about the house, and making preparations for moving ?—She was.

1255. Did you afterwards see her take Sergeant-Major Lilley's arm, and walk over with him to the second bungalow ?—I did.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

William Malings.
85th Witness.

Private WILLIAM MALINGS, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

The prosecutor has no questions to ask.

1256. (*Prisoner.*) Were you clerk to Sergeant-Major Wakefield ?—I was.

1257. Can you state of your own knowledge whether communication was held by Sergeant Bernard with Sergeant-Major Wakefield during his arrest ?—There was communication held between them.

1258. Of what nature were those communications? were they by words or by writing ?—Both.

1259. How was the communication held ?—The written communication was passed through a wall from Sergeant-Major Macnamara's room and Sergeant-Major Wakefield's; they were connected. The verbal communication was made at the rear.

1260. Did Sergeant-Major Bernard occupy the same room with Sergeant-Major Macnamara ?—He did.

1261. Do you know, of your own knowledge, from whom the written communications came which Sergeant Bernard conveyed to Sergeant-Major Wakefield ? Speak only of your own knowledge, and not from hearsay ?—I do not know.

1262. Is it true that Sergeant-Major Wakefield was raving mad on the day that Sergeant-Major Lilley died ?—He was not mad. I did not notice him raving mad.

1263. Did you notice anything about him ? If so, state what ?—He was slightly delirious.

1264. From what cause ?—Drink.

1265. Did he drink much during his arrest ?—He did.

1266. Have you seen him the worse for liquor during his arrest ?—Yes ; several times.

1267. How was the liquor supplied to him?—Through Sergeant Bernard principally.

1268. How was it passed into the room ?—Through a hole in the wall.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Thomas Newton.
86th Witness.

Private THOMAS NEWTON, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

The prosecutor has no questions to ask.

1269. (*Prisoner.*) Were you sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley on 1st May ?—Yes.

1270. Was Corporal Blake placed in arrest for posting you outside instead of inside the quarters ?—He was.

1271. After Corporal Blake had been placed in arrest, whereabouts in the house were you posted ?—In the small room ; the servants' room, No. 4.

1272. Do you know why Corporal Blake posted you outside instead of inside ?—I do not.

1273. Did you see Mrs. Lilley walking about the house whilst you were on sentry ?—Yes.

1274. Were any complaints ever made to you ?—None.

1275. Were you on sentry in the second bungalow ?—Yes.

1276. Where did Sergeant-Major Lilley sleep when you saw him in the second bungalow ?—In the verandah.

1277. Did you see him twice sleeping in the verandah ?—Yes. *Thomas Newt*

1278. Did Mrs. Lilley in the day-time come out and sit with him in the verandah ?—Yes.

1279. Did you see her do so several times ?—Yes, several times when I was on duty.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

1280. (*Prosecutor.*) When the sergeant-major slept in the verandah, where was your post ?—Beside him in the verandah.

The prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Private LUKE BELL YORK, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn. *Luke Bell Yo*
87th Witnes

The prosecutor has no questions to ask.

1281. (*Prisoner.*) Were you sergeant of the guard over Sergeant-Major Lilley on April 29th ?—I was, in the first bungalow.

1282. Where were the sentries posted at that time ?—Inside the small room, No. 4., in the first bungalow.

1283. Do you know why the sentries were posted inside instead of outside ?—They were posted inside on account of the sun.

1284. Were any complaints ever made to you by Sergeant-Major Lilley or Mrs. Lilley ?—None.

1285. What were your orders on the 29th of April ?—To take charge of the prisoner until properly relieved by the non-commissioned officer of the guard ; to allow no communication, either written or verbal, with the prisoner, and to search his native servant coming in and going out.

1286. Were there any orders about Mrs. Lilley's bed-room ?—Not at that time.

1287. Do you know the office room, No. 2, and have you often been in it as early as three o'clock in the morning ?—Yes, before Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest.

1288. On those occasions did you ever see Mrs. Lilley in her bed-room ?—No.

1289. Could you see whether it was a bed-room or not ?—No, I could not.

1290. What prevented your seeing into it ?—A chick.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Private ROBERT NATHANIEL RUTHERFORD, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn. *R.N. Rutherf*
88th Witnes

The prosecutor has no questions to ask.

1291. (*Prisoner.*) Were you on sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley at two o'clock in the morning of the 25th of May ?—Yes.

1292. State what happened, and what you saw when you came on sentry ?—When I was marched in by the corporal of the guard to the bungalow where Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined, the sentry was not there, the corporal of the guard lifted up the chick, and I saw the sentry standing at the head of the bed supporting Sergeant-Major Lilley with his left arm. He then said to me, "You had better "take my place." I took his place, and he said he would send for Doctor Barnett. Doctor Barnett was a long time before he came, and when he did come he came to the side of the bed, and felt the pulse of the prisoner ; he then went to the table, made some mixture in a cup, and gave it to him. Before this took place Ewing went to the drawers, and fetched a tumbler with something in it that looked and smelt very much like brandy, and with a small teaspoon fed him with it, but he had some difficulty in doing it on account of his teeth being clenched.

1293. Was it before Doctor Barnett came that Ewing gave Sergeant-Major Lilley what you say looked and smelt like brandy ?—It was.

1294. About how much do you think Ewing gave him ?—Nearly half a tumbler full.

1295. Had he some difficulty in getting it into Sergeant-Major Lilley's mouth ?—Yes, he had.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

The prosecutor here states, that he thinks he has now exhausted his list of witnesses, but, to be quite certain, he wishes to compare it with the list furnished to the prisoner, and while this is being done he proposes to put in evidence the regimental order book from the 24th February 1862 to the 31st May 1862.

The President observes that the Court does not wish to embarrass its proceedings with the contents of the regimental order book.

The prosecutor replies, That he wishes to have the regimental order book put in evidence, in order that, if necessary, he may refer the Court to certain parts of it in his reply. The prosecutor begs to hand in to the Court a printed copy of the Mhow Court-martial, certain pages of which have been compared with the original record of the proceedings by the Judge Advocate-General, and with the exception of certain typographical errors which have been corrected by him in this copy, are certified by him to be correct. The prosecutor begs to call the attention of the Court to pages 78, 79, 80, also to pages 167, 168, as the pages the correctness of which has been certified by the Judge Advocate-General. There are also other parts of the Mhow Court-martial which will probably be brought under the notice of the Court; for instance, page 90, which contains the dates of the several adjournments of the Court. Indeed, the prosecutor wishes it to be understood that the whole proceedings of the Mhow Court-martial are put in evidence by the prosecution to be referred to on any matters which the Court may deem relevant to the issue.

The prisoner here observes, that he is satisfied that all the names appearing on the list of witnesses have been either called by the prosecutor or otherwise accounted for; he then replies to the prosecutor's last statement as follows:

The course proposed by the prosecution is entirely unprecedented, and would operate most unfairly to a prisoner; certain books, containing a quantity of miscellaneous matter, are proposed to be put in evidence for the purpose of being used against me; the universal practice, founded on clear principles of justice, is that the passages in such books which the prosecutor intends to rely upon should be read in evidence, in order that the prisoner may have an opportunity of explaining them by evidence if necessary, and commenting on them in his defence. To postpone a reference to the particular passages intended to be pressed against me would be to take me by surprise; and to allow the prosecutor, when my mouth is closed, to insist upon evidence to which my attention has not been directed, and which, if it had, I might have satisfactorily explained, this, I am advised, would be contrary to the invariable practice of any court of justice. I have therefore to request that the passages in the regimental order books, and in the blue book, on which the prosecutor intends to rely as evidence against me, may now be read to the Court, in order that I may have a fair opportunity of dealing with them in my defence. This is a right which I am advised has never yet been denied to any prisoner.

G. H. Garroway. Sergeant-Major GARROWAY is here re-called, at the request of the prisoner, to be re-examined by him on his former oath.

82d Witness re-called.

1296. (*Prisoner.*) Describe to the Court what was the nature of the quarters in which Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval were lodged during their arrest?—Sergeant-Major Wakefield's were the same as these (*pointing to the model of the second bungalow*). Sergeant-Major Duval's was a bomb-proof building.

1297. Describe to the Court how and where the sentries were posted over Sergeant-Major Wakefield?—Whenever I saw the sentries on duty they were always posted at this door (*pointing to the door that enters into No. 2. room from the verandah, just inside the door*).

1298. Were they posted in the outer room or in the inner room occupied by the sergeant-majors?—In the outer room. *G. H. Garroway.*

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

The prosecutor now says, with reference to the observations that have last fallen from the prisoner, that he agrees with his statement respecting the practice which prevails in such cases; with regard to the regimental order books, the only object he has in referring to them is to enable him, if it be found desirable, to show by that book the dates on which the duties of adjutant were performed. With regard to the Mhow Court-martial book it is believed that the only parts of it that he will refer to are those pages which have already been specified, and perhaps the whole of the prosecutor's reply. Of course all those parts of the proceedings which have already been referred to before the Court can be referred to by either party in their addresses, as, for instance, pages 92, 93, 94, 95. The prosecutor further adds that he is not aware that he shall refer to any other part of the proceedings.

The Court states that the course which it decided yesterday to adopt was, that any document which the prosecutor wished to be put in evidence should be read, copied, verified, and attached to the proceedings.

Prosecutor.—Does the Court mean anything out of the order book?

Court.—Yes; of course the decision applies to that also.

Prosecutor.—There is nothing I want to be taken from the order book beyond the signatures of the adjutants, showing the dates respectively at which they performed their duties.

Court.—You had better make an abstract of the dates in question, and hand it in to the Court.

The abstract is made, and read, as corrected by the prisoner:—

Memorandum.

It appears, on reference to the Regimental Order Book of the 6th Dragoons, for the period during which the late Sergeant-Major Lilley was under arrest,—

That the orders for the 3rd May 1862 were signed by Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon:

That from 4th May inclusive they were signed by Cornet Snell:

That from 8th May inclusive they were signed by Lieutenant Davies:

That from 16th May inclusive, until the 21st May, the orders were signed by Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon:

And that after that date the orders were signed by Lieutenant Davies.

Aldershott, 7th December 1863.

The prisoner here requests that the passages from the blue book, on which the prosecutor means to rely, may now be read.

The prosecutor replies that the passages have been named.

The prisoner observes as follows:—I must call the attention of the prosecutor to the fact that I only consented to the printed copy of the blue book being put in evidence, subject to my correction of any inaccuracies it might contain. How am I to exercise this right I reserved to myself, unless the passages relied on are read in my hearing. It might happen that the very expression relied on by the prosecutor might be incorrectly reported, and yet be insisted upon when I have no opportunity of correcting them. Unless the prosecutor consents to the course which he admits to be usual, viz., of reading any particular passages on which he means to rely, I must withdraw my assent to the printed book being put in evidence, and call upon him to produce the original record, and read the whole of it in evidence; and after that was done I should still insist on my right to have the particular passages relied upon by the prosecutor specified.

To this the prosecutor replies:—I think that the prisoner is under a misapprehension, both as to his legal rights and as to the engagement which was

entered into between him and me. The prisoner has a legal right to know what passages in the proceedings of the Mhow Court-martial I claim to be allowed to refer to; those passages I have already pointed out. The prisoner has also a right to object to have any evidence put in Court except either a copy certified by the Judge Advocate-General or the original record. I thought and still believe that the engagement between the prisoner and me was that the blue book was to be admitted, subject to any correction of any typographical errors that may have crept into those passages to which I claim a right to refer. If, therefore, the prisoner wishes, I will have all those passages verified in the Judge Advocate-General's office, and will then lay the verified copy before the Court at its next sitting, or as soon as possible after it. With regard to reading out the passages referred to, it is for the Court to determine whether it need be done.

The prisoner replies as follows:—I am advised that whatever portion of the blue book or of any other document the prosecutor means to put in must be read in open Court. If he means to put the whole in evidence, the whole must be read; if he means to put part only in evidence, that part must be read, and I beg that it may be read accordingly. My object in having this evidence read is in order that all such parts may be rejected as shall not appear to be relevant to the issue.

The Court adjourns at a quarter before two, until a quarter past two o'clock.

On the Court being re-opened, the Officiating Judge Advocate read the passages which the prosecutor desired to put in evidence.

The blue book, with the passages marked, is signed by the President, marked, and attached to the proceedings.

As soon as the reading of the extracts have been brought to a close, the prisoner states that he is not charged in respect to the arrest of the three sergeant-majors, nor with any conduct towards Sergeant-Major Lilley, previous to or at any other time than his arrest. He objects to the passages at pages 14, 49, and 79, as irrelevant to the issues, and such therefore as ought not to be admitted.

To which the prosecutor replies as follows:—I beg leave respectfully to state, that I have the strongest opinion that the passages that have been read to the Court are not only relevant, but material to the issues involved in the charges. To call upon me to state precisely how this evidence is going to be used is in effect to call upon me to make my reply before the prisoner has made his defence. It is submitted to the Court, with great respect, that no such proceeding is in accordance with the practice of any Court whatever.

The prisoner in continuation observes — Should I have been allowed to go into details about Sergeant-Major Lilley's conduct on other occasions than those immediately connected with his arrest? If not, how can his evidence as to my conduct on other occasions, having no connection with the arrest, be admissible as part of the prosecutor's evidence? Also I object to the evidence read at page 80, except the answer to the question, "State to the Court as near as you can "the last act harsh and unusual of the Prosecutor "towards you." Also I object to the passages read at page 155, with respect to Lieutenant Fitzsimon's eyesight, as irrelevant to the issue. If it is, I must be allowed to call evidence on the question of Lieutenant Fitzsimon's eyesight, which would evidently be a collateral issue. I object to the admission of the passages read at page 167, except as regards the words beginning "there is but one point more," and ending "his sick wife lying." All the rest refers to the causes of the arrest, which are not in issue. The same objection applies to the passage at page 168, except the passage beginning "close arrest," &c. As to the statement of the prosecutor's, I am advised that the course of objection I have taken is strictly regular and usual. The prosecutor is, and would be in any Court of Law, bound, on an objection of this kind by the prisoner, to show to the satisfaction of the Court how the evidence is admissible and relevant, before it is recorded. The mere assertion that he thinks it is, and that he will show how it is so in his reply, is entirely inadmissible, and such a course I am advised is never pursued.

The Court is here closed for the purpose of considering the objections just urged by the prisoner. Upon being re-opened it states that it deems it right to expunge from the evidence the passage read at page 14, also that at page 49; to admit all that has been read from pages 78, 79, 80, except that part at the bottom of page 79 beginning "Has the prosecutor's "language towards others ever been in your presence "of a harsh and unusual character," down to "I don't "remember any more." It has further decided to expunge the paragraph at page 155, and to admit what was read from pages 167, 168.

Prosecutor.—I do not think the decision of the Court makes specific mention of all the passages which had been read.

Court.—It embraces all those to which the objections of the prisoner pointed.

The prosecutor then states that he is anxious to submit the following matter respectfully for the consideration of the Court. The question which the Court proposes to put to Dr. Barnett will, if he is not mistaken, give a different complexion to the evidence which has hitherto been brought before it; it appears, therefore, fit to consider whether, in fairness to the prisoner, the question should not be put to Dr. Barnett before the case for the prosecution is closed. For otherwise the prisoner will be in ignorance of the precise nature of the case against him, and therefore may be embarrassed in his defence. Except for this consideration, which he thinks it his duty to bring under the notice of the Court, the Prosecutor is quite content to leave the matter in the hands of the Court, as he understands from what the Court has already stated that the question will be put to Dr. Barnett before the prisoner or the prosecutor is called upon to address the Court.

The President here states that the Court has limited itself to saying that it would ask Dr. Barnett the question, if it thought fit; it did not pledge itself to do so.

The prisoner observes, that he did not understand that the Court proposed to put any such questions to Dr. Barnett. On the contrary, he distinctly understood the Court to rule that under the circumstances the question ought not to be put. The President informs the prisoner that the Court reserved to itself the power of putting the question when, and if it thought proper to do so; it did not positively say either that it would or would not.

The Officiating Judge Advocate here states that as there appears to be some doubt about the point which has been raised by the prosecutor, he will read from a former part of the proceedings what the decision of the Court actually was.

> "The President said that the Court, after due "consideration, has decided that the question "proposed to be put shall not be put by the "prosecutor."

The prisoner states that if he remembers right the course the matter took was this: The prosecutor originally proposed that the Court should put the question; after objection by him, the Court, upon consideration, declined to put the question, but allowed the prosecutor to do so, subject of course to legal objection; thereupon the prosecutor put it, and it was objected to; after further consideration the Court decided that the question should not be put by the prosecutor.

The President here says, "Yes, but it gave no pledge."

The prosecutor replies that he thinks it will be found that what occurred was this,—the Court determined to consult the Judge Advocate General on the legality of putting the question; the legality

of its being put was denied by the prisoner. The decision of the Judge Advocate General was, if he is not mistaken, that the question might legally be put either by the prosecutor or the Court. He, the prosecutor, does not wish to avail himself of his right to put the question, provided that the Court means to put it; the only thing he is anxious about is, that it should be put in such a manner and at such a time as not to peril the legality of the proceedings.

Being four o'clock, the Court is adjourned to Monday next, at 10 o'clock a.m.

Seventeenth Day, Monday, 7th December 1863

The Court assembles at 10 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment. The same members present as on Friday, the 4th instant. The Court is closed for the purpose of deliberating on the remarks made by the prosecutor and the prisoner at the close of the last day's proceedings.

The Court is opened at eleven o'clock, and states that in the course of the proceedings on Monday, 30th November, Assistant-Surgeon Barnett was re-called at the request of the prosecutor, who handed to the Court the following question to be put by it to the witness: "You have stated in your cross-"examination that you made inquiries from Mrs. "Lilley about the amount of brandy said to have "been consumed by Sergeant-Major Lilley, and "that you received information from her about it. "Tell the Court what Mrs. Lilley's actual words were." To this question the prisoner objected, and the prosecutor pressed the question. The Court was closed to consider the matter, and decided that the question should be withdrawn as coming from the Court, but that the prosecutor might submit it, subject to any legal objections that might be made to it. The prosecutor then put the question, and the prisoner protested against its being received, principally on the ground of the prosecutor having objected to a similar question. In consequence of the difference of opinion on this point, the Court was closed to deliberate on what course it should adopt, and it decided on referring the matter for the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, and the answers not embracing the points it intended to submit, the Court decided on making a further application to Mr. Headlam, and the application and reply thereto are as follows:

Letters read:—

Aldershot, 2nd December 1863.

Sir,

Having submitted your letter of the 1st instant to the court-martial sitting for the trial of Lieut.-Col. Crawley, 6th Dragoons, I beg leave to state that the Court do not consider that their questions have been fully answered.

Those questions were,—

1st.—Will the question marked No. 30, if allowed, in any way affect the regularity or legality of the proceedings?

2nd.—If refused, will it in any way affect the legality or validity of the proceedings?

I have, &c.

G. A. Wetherall, General, President.

P.S.—The questions are sent in duplicate, in order that your answers may be appended to the proceedings.

If possible, it is requested that an answer to the replies may be sent by special messenger by 8 o'clock train, a.m., to-morrow.

G. A. Wetherall.

Question 1.—Will the question marked 30, if allowed, in any way affect the regularity or legality of the proceedings?

Answer.—Certainly not.—T. E. Headlam.

Question 2.—If refused, will it in any way affect the legality or validity of the proceedings?

Answer.—I think the question ought to be asked, but I am not prepared to say that the refusal to ask it will absolutely render the proceedings invalid.—T. E. Headlam.

The Right Honourable the
Judge Advocate General.
&c. &c. &c.

Upon this the Court decides that the matter must be thoroughly sifted, and that it intends doing so. The Court, with the view of preventing any further misapprehension on the part of the prosecutor and the prisoner, thinks fit to announce the decision at which it has arrived, and the Court now calls upon the prosecutor to proceed with any further evidence he may have to adduce.

(*Prosecutor.*) Mr. President and Gentlemen, I am much obliged to the Court for enabling me to see in what position I stand, and I feel it my duty, in consequence, to inform the Court of what seems to me to be the exact nature of that position. I am unable to say that the prosecution is closed until the evidence for the Crown is complete, and this evidence cannot be said to be complete until the Court has had the goodness to ask the question of Dr. Barnett.

(*President.*) The Court has already given its decision that it will sift the matter in its own way, but it sees objections to putting the question at this stage of the proceedings. The Court, therefore, calls upon the prosecutor to state whether he has any further evidence to adduce.

(*Prosecutor.*) I have no further evidence to bring forward at this moment until that question is asked, but until that question is asked, I cannot consider the prosecution to be closed.

The Court is closed at 11. 30 a.m., for the purpose of considering the remarks of the prosecutor. It decides to refer the matter for the opinion of the Judge Advocate General, and in the mean time to proceed with the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution.

This is communicated at the re-opening of the Court.

Sergeant E. Mills.

6th Witness re-called.

Sergeant Edward Mills is re-called, and cross-examined by the Court on his former oath.

1299. You have stated in your evidence in chief that you had many a time seen Sergeant-Major Lilley drunk; specify the particular occasions that you alluded to?—In the first place, it was in the year 1844 at Mr. Daniel's, the "Three Crowns," in Parliament Street, Nottingham. I assisted to carry him in. I saw him again drunk at Mr. Wilkinson's, the "Victoria," at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. I saw him again drunk at Balaklava; he was in company with Sergeant-Major Moreton; he sent me down for three bottles of gin, and gave me a sovereign to pay for them. I saw him drunk on Christmas Day at Scutari. I pulled off his boots and covered him up in bed that night. I saw him drunk in Durham, when he was on the recruiting service, when the squadron lay there. I found him in his bed drunk. I also saw him drunk in the female hospital which he occupied when we first marched into Mhow; he lived there. The day we marched into Mhow I was regimental orderly sergeant. I went up to my tea at seven o'clock, and he ordered me away like a dog; he was then drunk, and I went away without anything. At Burhampore I saw him drunk in his tent on the line of march.

1300. Did you report him as being drunk the day you were orderly sergeant, and say you saw him drunk?—I did not.

1301. Did any one else to your knowledge see him drunk on those occasions?—Not to my knowledge.

Lieut. and Adj. Fitzsimon.

3d Witness re-called.

Lieutenant and Adjutant FITZSIMON, 6th Dragoons, re-appears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the Court upon his former oath.

1302. When ordered on the 26th April to place the three sergeant-majors under arrest, why did you ask whether a sentry should be placed over them ?—I do not recollect whether Colonel Crawley first said that he would ask the major-general whether a sentry should be placed over them, or whether I proposed it to him ; of course, if they were to be placed under close arrest, that meant having a sentry placed over them.

1303. You have stated distinctly, that when ordered to place the sergeant-majors under arrest, you asked whether sentries should be placed over them ; reconcile your two answers ?—I did ask the question ; I am not certain whether my commanding officer first spoke to me about it or not.

1304. Who defined the post of the sentry first placed over Sergeant-Major Lilley when ordered under close arrest, the 26th April 1862 ?—I believe it to have been the acting regimental sergeant-major, after receiving the written order from me.

1305. Did you define the post of the first sentry ?—I do not recollect.

1306. Who drew up the orders for the sentry first posted over Serjeant-Major Lilley ?—The first order was given me by Colonel Crawley in his own handwriting.

1307. Did you sign them and issue them to the sentry, and have them hung up at his post ?—As far as I remember I must have done so ; all the orders were signed by me and hung up in the main guard.

1308. The words of the question are, at his post ?—The orders for the sentries were not hung up at their posts ; they were hung up at the main guard ; there was nothing that I recollect hung up at their posts.

1309. Did you sign them and issue them to the sentry, and have them hung up at his post ?—To the best of my recollection I signed them and gave them over to the acting regimental serjeant-major to have them hung up at the main guard, in order that they might be read out to the sentries before they went to their posts.

1310. You have stated that a few days subsequently to the arrest of Serjeant-Major Lilley you laid a written order for the posting of the sentries before the prisoner for approval. Who wrote those orders ?—They must have been written by one of my clerks, which, I cannot say.

1311. Did you dictate those orders ?—I gave the general meaning of those orders to the clerk.

1312. Did you approve of them before submitting them to Colonel Crawley ?—Yes ; I read them through.

1313. In those orders was the post defined for the sentry over Serjeant-Major Lilley ?—It was not defined further than it was mentioned that they were not to lose sight of him night or day.

1314. On receiving Lieut.-Col. Crawley's order to the effect that the sentries over the serjeant-major should be placed inside, so that they should not lose sight of the prisoner night or day, what alteration did you make as to the post of the sentry over the serjeant-major ?—On receiving that order, I gave over a written order, which was approved of by Colonel Crawley, to the acting regimental serjeant-major, and told him to have the sentries posted accordingly.

1315. Was he posted in accordance with the orders you received from Lieut.-Col. Crawley ? Did you visit the sentry at his post ?—It is my belief that he was posted accordingly ; I did not go to the post as I before stated ; I only wentto the door of the house in the first bungalow. I saw the sentry in the second on his post.

1316. If you saw the sentry on his post, describe the position of the post ?—In the first bungalow I went to the back door of room No. 4, and he came to the door ; I say that I did not see the post in the first bungalow. When I went to visit the sentry, he has frequently come and opened the door for me himself, the back door, which was closed.

Lieut. and Adj. Fitzsimon.

1317. How did the sentry know that you were at the back door when he came out to you ?—I have called to the sentry.

1318. You have already stated that you do consider it was your duty to see the place where the sentry was posted ; so you now acknowledge you failed in your duty in this point ; is that so ?—So far as not going in to see him on his post, I did.

1319. Did you ever take measures to prevent any improper interference with Mrs. Lilley by the sentry ?—No, I never gave any orders except those which I received from my commanding officer.

1320. Where was the post of the sentry in the first bungalow ?—I always believed it to have been at the door of the bedroom, that is, in case the regimental sergeant-major was in the bedroom, otherwise, as there were several rooms, of course he had to go about from one room to the other after him.

1321. Did you communicate to Lieut.-Col. Crawley your belief that the sentry's post was at the door of the bedroom ?—I do not recollect having spoken on the subject.

1322. Were any orders given that the sentry should not interfere with the privacy of Mrs. Lilley ?—I never received orders to that effect, nor did I give any.

1323. Where did the sentries usually give up their orders ?—On their post.

1324. Was there any order about the bedroom ?—I recollect no order about it.

1325. Where did the sentry give up his orders to you in the first bungalow ?—At the door of No. 4 room.

1326. What led you to believe that the sentry was at the door of the bedroom ?—From the orders which he gave up to me that he should not lose sight of the prisoner night or day.

1327. Was the sentry so posted as not to lose sight of the sergeant-major night or day ?—If he carried out his orders he must have been, as he was inside, in the house with him.

1328. Was there any difference in the orders given for the posting of the sentries over the three sergeant-majors ?—No, I do not recollect any.

1329. Was there any alteration made in the orders during the time you were adjutant ?—No.

1330. Were the two troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval married or single ?—Single.

1331. Is it customary in the Inniskillings to make any difference in the mode of carrying out the arrest or confinement of married or single officers, married or single non-commissioned officers, and married or single privates ?—No, I am not aware of any difference.

1332. Was the prisoner in sight of the sentry when posted in No. 2 room of the first bungalow ?—I cannot say, as I had not been inside the bungalow.

1333. Did you, during your office of adjutant, visit the sergeant-major when a prisoner ? And did he make any complaints ; if so, what were they ?—I have spoken once or twice to the sergeant-major in the presence of the sentry ; he did not make any complaint.

1334. Whose duty is it in the 6th Dragoons to see that the sentries are properly posted ?—The duty of the orderly officer, who inspects them every morning, every evening, and every night.

1335. When you returned to duty as adjutant on the 16th May, was there no alteration or addition to the orders you had originally signed ?—None, that I am aware of, otherwise the acting adjutant would have made me acquainted with it, from whom I took over the duty.

1336. Whose duty is it to define the post of sentries over the prisoner in arrest, referring to the 6th

Lieut. and Adj. Fitzsimon.

Dragoons ?—My opinion is, the adjutant, or the regimental sergeant-major.

1337. Is not the adjutant held responsible for the acts of the sergeant-major in this respect in the 6th Dragoons ?—I should say so.

1338. Did you not visit the sentries during the period of your return to duty from 16th to 22nd May, and hear them give up their orders ?—I did.

1339. If so, are you certain that there were no orders signed by the acting adjutant ?—None that I heard of.

1340. Where was Sergeant-Major Lilley on the occasion when you say you spoke to him ?—I have spoken to him at the door of the bungalow in which he died.

1341. When the sentry came to the door to speak to you, did you ask him where he was posted ? If not, why did you not ?—I did not ask him ; it never struck me that it was necessary.

1342. Is it not essential for the adjutant to know distinctly the posts of all the sentries ?—I should say so.

1343. Yet you have stated that you did not like to go in to see the sentries posted on account of Mrs. Lilley's sickness ; how do you account for this ?—The reason I have given is the reason I did not go in.

1344. How do you account for not asking the sentry at the door, of his post ?—It never struck me to ask him such a question. I consider that the sentry, in giving up his orders properly, must have known his post.

1345. Was Mrs. Lilley's illness the reason why you did not ask the sentries, when they came to the door, where they were posted ?—No.

1346. Would not the sickness of Mrs. Lilley be an additional reason for seeing that she was not unnecessarily annoyed by the sentry ?—I should say so.

1347. If you did not know the proper post of the sentry, could you expect Lance Corporal Blake to know it ?—Yes ; when he marched the sentry to his post he must have seen it.

1348. Do you not consider it would have shown much more regard for Mrs. Lilley had you ascertained by personal knowledge that the post of the sentry could not annoy her ?—I did not consider about it, as it was my belief that the sentry did annoy her.

1349. You have stated that the sentry usually gives up his orders at his post ; why did you not go to him at his post, the first bungalow ?—I have stated already that I did not, as I did not wish to enter the bungalow, being under the impression that Mrs. Lilley was very sick.

The Court adjourns at a quarter past two, and reopens at three o'clock.

Lieutenant and Adjutant FITZSIMON is further examined by the Court.

1350. (*By the Court.*) What steps did you take to ascertain that Mrs. Lilley was in the bungalow when you visited the sentries over Sergeant-Major Lilley ?—I took no steps, as I knew that she was in the bungalow, living with her husband.

1351. How did you know she was in the bungalow at the time you visited the sentries ?—I took it as a matter of course, as I heard she was sick, and therefore did not think she could leave her bungalow.

(*Prosecutor.*) I should wish to ask one or two questions through the Court, if it will allow me.

1352. (*By the prosecutor through the Court.*) You have stated when examined by the Court that you did not think it was necessary to ask the sentry where he was posted inside the first bungalow ; why did you not think it was necessary to ask him ?—I did not think it was necessary to ask him as he had received an order not to lose sight of the prisoner night or day, and consequently as there were several rooms, the sentry's post would be in that room in which the sergeant-major was. The posting of the sentry was not as on ordinary occasions.

Lieut. and Adj. Fitzsimon.

(*Prisoner*). I wish to make no unnecessary objection to the course taken, but I request to be informed whether the prosecution is entitled to re-examine, through the Court, any witnesses called by the Court.

(*President.*) Yes ; according to our usage, either party may put through the Court any questions which they may think proper.

(*Prisoner.*) Sir, I would beg to ask the attention of the Court to this inconvenience, that in that case the prosecution may, in effect, go through the whole of their case over again, and I must in turn recommence the whole of my cross-examination.

(*President.*) The Court will only put such questions, suggested by either party, as the Court may consider relevant.

1353. (*By the prosecutor through the Court.*) You have stated that you are certain the sentry did annoy Mrs. Lilley ; did you consider your orders so positive as to to leave you no discretion about interfering ?

(*Prisoner.*) I am advised to object to that question. I will state my reasons in writing for objecting to that question.

(*President.*) It is a leading question, but prosecutor may put it as altered by the Court.

(*Colonel Pipon to President.*) Do you wish, Sir, the question to be put before the written objection is handed in ?

(*President.*) Yes. I confess I do not see any objection to it, in that form. I have only altered the form in which it should be put.

Question read by Colonel Pipon in the following form :

1354. You have stated that you were certain that the sentry did annoy Mrs. Lilley ; why did you so consider it ?

(*Witness.*) From the fact that the sergeant-major was living with his wife, and the sentry, having received orders not to lose sight of him, must also have had Mrs. Lilley in sight.

1355. (*By the Court.*) Why did you then believe the sentry was outside and not inside the bedroom door ?—It is my belief that he was outside, as I have heard so.

1356. (*President.*) From whom did you hear it ?—I have heard it from several persons. I have heard it, I think, from Dr. Barnett.

1357. (*By the Court.*) Could your going into the bungalow, to ascertain, as was your duty, whether the sentry was properly posted, have inconvenienced Mrs. Lilley more than the presence of that sentry ?—I should say so.

1358. Why ?—I do not think she would have minded the presence of the soldier so much as that of an officer.

1359. (*By the Prosecutor through the Court.*) Did the orders which you stated in your previous examination you had received from your commanding officer prevent you using your own judgment with reference to the exact position of the sentries.

(*Prisoner.*) May I beg the permission of the Court to object to that question, as follows ?

I am placed in this position, the prosecution has examined the witness in chief, I have cross-examined him, the Court has re-called the witness to ask questions of him. In no other Court of justice, as I am advised, would the prosecutor be entitled to re-examine upon the questions of the Court. The prosecutor returns, after the adjournment of the Court, and, I suppose, after a communication with the witness, to put a question in such a form as certainly the prosecution would not be allowed itself to put on re-examination, the prosecution cannot now be in a better position than they would have been on the examination in chief, and cannot put leading questions. I submit to the Court whether it would not be more expedient on this occasion to follow the rule usual in other Courts of criminal jurisdiction.

Lieut. and Adj. Fitzsimon.

(*President.*) Certainly, the prosecution should not put leading questions.

Prisoner here begs to be allowed to add one sentence to what he has already stated.

(*Prisoner.*) It is impossible that the prosecutor can be allowed to gain an advantage by putting such questions through the Court as would not be permitted if put by the prosecutor in his own character.

(*President.*) The custom of Courts-martial is, that questions may be put through the Court from either party, the Court taking care that they are such questions as cannot legally be objected to. I believe that is our rule. The question now is, whether this question is a proper one to put.

The prisoner states, That if the question had been put by the prosecutor in his own person, it would have been decidedly objected to by him, the Prisoner.

(*Prosecutor.*) It is simply a question put through the Court; it is for the Court to decide whether it can be put; having been already put into the hands of the President, and the President having forwarded it with the intention of its being put, it was supposed that it was not considered irrelevant or improper.

(*President.*) That is the question, whether it is relevant or not.

Prosecutor states, That it is for the Court to decide, but when once they have decided that it can be put, no one can object to it afterwards.

(*President.*) It is too leading a question.

Question put by the Court in the following form:

1360. Do you consider that the presence of an officer, the adjutant, for the short time required by him to ascertain the correct post of the sentry, would be more embarrassing to Mrs. Lilley than the constant presence of a sentry?—(*Witness.*) Not more so than the constant presence of a sentry.

1361. (*By the Court.*) Would it be equally embarrassing?—No.

1362. (*Prosecutor through the Court.*) Did you consider that you had any discretion as to the posting of the sentries?—No; there was no discretionary power given me.

Prisoner remarks, That in consequence of the examination by the prosecutor he should be obliged to put a great many more questions.

1363. (*By the Court.*) Are you aware of any order forbidding the sergeant-major to have access to the verandah?—No, I am aware of no order.

Lieut. and Adj. Fitzsimon.

1364. Did the sentries receive an order not to go into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom?—Not that I know of.

1365. (*Prisoner through the Court.*) What were the orders given to you, which you say left you no discretion as to the post of the sentry?—The orders given to me were, that the sentries were not to lose sight of the prisoner night or day.

1366. If there had been a particular position in the house which would have enabled the sentry to keep sight of the prisoner night and day, would that have been in compliance with your orders?—Yes.

1367. How could you tell whether there was such a position or not, without going into the house to examine it?—I could not tell.

1368. Do you consider that an order not to lose sight of a prisoner is complied with, when the sentry knows that the prisoner is in a room from which he cannot escape unobserved, even though he is not actually in view?—No, I do not consider the order is strictly complied with.

1369. (*By the Court.*) You have stated that Colonel Crawley was very strict in having his orders carried out regarding Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest; was he not invariably equally strict, as became a commanding officer, in having all his orders carried out?—He was invariably strict in having all his orders carried out, but I consider he was particularly strict in this case.

1370. State your reasons for saying so?—Because he reprimanded me severely for having allowed, as he said, some person to hold communication with one of the prisoners.

1371. Would he not have done so in any other case of neglected duty?—I do not think he would have reprimanded me so severely.

1372. (*Prisoner through the Court.*) Were not your orders that no communication should be held with the prisoner?—Yes.

1373. Considering that you knew that Colonel Crawley was particularly strict, on this occasion how came you to neglect to ascertain where the sentries were?—At that time I did not consider it at all necessary. I have since learnt that it was my duty as adjutant to have done so.

(*Prisoner.*) May I request the presence of the witness to-morrow for cross-examination, if necessary.

(*President.*) Yes.

Court adjourns till to-morrow at 10 o'clock a.m.

Eighteenth Day. 8th December 1864.

The Court re-assembles at ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment; the same members present as yesterday

The Court states, That it trusts that during its cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, neither the prosecutor nor the prisoner will unnecessarily press upon it any questions that have not reference to any fresh matter that may be elicited during such cross-examination.

The prosecutor states, That he shall endeavour to comply literally with the desire of the Court.

Lieutenant and Adjutant FITZSIMON, who had been under examination at the rising of the Court the previous evening, was recalled.

The prisoner states, that after the observation just made by the Court, he had no further questions to put to the witness.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

19th Witness recalled.

Surgeon GAVIN AINSLIE TURNBULL, 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the Court on his former oath.

1374. What was the practice in the 6th Dragoons regarding prisoners taking exercise?—The practice was that they were recommended by the surgeon of the regiment to the commanding officer, and they got the exercise recommended.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

1375. You have stated that the exercise taken by Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley was in a great measure nullified by the manner in which it was carried out. What do you mean?—I mean that the regimental sergeant-major in his position as such would feel degraded at being marched up and down by an escort on the parade ground.

1376. Did you make any representation to the commanding officer on the subject?—No, I did not.

1377. Was it not your duty as medical officer in charge to have done so?—I consider that it was a point of discipline I had no business to interfere in.

1378. You stated in your cross-examination that "you had frequently seen Sergeant-Major Lilley "during his arrest." You also stated that "you had "never visited Sergeant-Major Lilley in his first "quarters." How do you reconcile these two statements?—I saw him frequently between the date

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

when he was removed from his first quarter till a day or two before his death.

1379. How often before the 18th May ?—I cannot recollect how often.

1380. You have stated that in the first instance you refused to make any additional report on the post mortem examination of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and that you afterwards did so on the information received from Lieut.-Col. Crawley, and the report made to you by Assistant-Surgeon Barnett. Be good enough to state the exact words used by Assistant-Surgeon Barnett, as you can recollect, when conveying to you the information he had received, and upon which your addendum was founded ?—As far as I can remember, Doctor Barnett stated to me, at the time when I requested him to make the inquiry whether Sergeant-Major Lilley had consumed this quantity of brandy, that he believed a considerable quantity had been consumed. Those were the words Doctor Barnett used to me at that time.

1381. Then Dr. Barnett made no report to you; it was you who directed him to make the inquiry ?—Yes ; I directed him to make the inquiry.

1382. You then considered his report so complete and satisfactory, that in the conscientious discharge of your duties you deemed it necessary for the best interest of the service to make the addendum alluded to ?—Yes ; on the evidence then before me, I considered it was.

1383. State the evidence then before you, in detail ?—Merely the positive assertions of Colonel Crawley that this quantity of liquor had been taken to Sergeant-Major Lilley's bungalow, and there consumed ; and the report made to me by Assistant-Surgeon Barnett, that a considerable quantity of brandy had been consumed by Sergeant-Major Lilley. As far as I can recollect, he stated that he believed that a considerable quantity of brandy had been consumed, but he could not learn from Mrs. Lilley. I do not recollect the exact words that he did state at that time, but as far as I do remember he said, "a "considerable quantity of brandy," but the exact words that Mrs. Lilley said to him, I do not remember.

1384. Dr. Barnett then gave you to believe that he had ascertained from Mrs. Lilley that Colonel Crawley's statements with reference to the great consumption of spirits by Serjeant-Major Lilley was true ?—That was the impression at the time.

1385. Did you then found your addendum upon what Assistant-Surgeon Barnett believed, as you have now stated ?—That, in combination with what Colonel Crawley had stated.

1386. You have stated that Sergeant-Major Lilley's was a case in which a coroner's inquest would ordinarily have been held ; that the serjeant-major died of "heat apoplexy," of which you have seen a good many cases. Were courts of inquest held on all or any of these cases ?—No, not any, as far as I remember.

1387. Were there any other cases or deaths from "heat apoplexy" at Mhow, during the hot season of 1862 ?—No ; not that I remember. I don't think there were.

1388. Does "heat apoplexy" usually attack men exposed to the weather, or those who keep themselves close ?—Either over exposure, or too much confinement, would produce "heat apoplexy."

1389. You say you have seen several cases of "heat apoplexy." Were any of those cases quite sudden, and did they occur without any particular predisposing cause ?—Some of the cases were sudden, but they must all have had some predisposing cause to produce them.

1390. At what hour did you receive intimation of Sergeant-Major Lilley's sudden attack of illness ?—I never received any information whatever that he was ill.

1391. (*From the prisoner through the Court.*) Why did you state in the addendum to your report that on inquiry you found the statement to be correct, that the deceased was in the habit of drinking a considerable quantity of brandy, daily, during the period of his arrest ? How did you learn that the quantity was considerable, and that it was consumed daily by the deceased during the period of the arrest ?—As I have already stated, on the assertion Colonel Crawley made to me, and the report of Assistant-Surgeon Barnett. With regard to the term "considerable" quantity of brandy, Dr. Barnett and I were impressed with the idea that if that quantity of brandy had been taken to Sergeant-Major Lilley's bungalow, it was probable that he must have consumed a considerable quantity. But at the same time Dr. Barnett and I overlooked the fact that Mrs. Lilley was consuming a large quantity of brandy at the period.

Surgeon G. A. Turnbull.

1392. On what did you found your conviction that Sergeant-Major Lilley drank daily during his arrest a considerable quantity of brandy ?—On the assertion Colonel Crawley made to me, and the report of Assistant-Surgeon Barnett.

1393. (*Question by the Prisoner through the Court.*) Did Assistant-Surgeon Barnett tell you that the consumption of brandy by the deceased was "daily" as well as considerable ?—As far as I remember, he did.

The Court having no further questions to ask, the witness withdrew.

Assist.-Surgeon Barnett.

18th Witness recalled.

Assistant-Surgeon BARNETT, 6th Dragoons, is recalled for the purpose of being cross-examined by the Court on his former oath.

1394. Are four or five glasses of brandy a day a usual medical comfort for a woman in consumption during the hot season at Mhow ?—I consider that in the case of Mrs. Lilley, who was suffering from extreme exhaustion, that four or five glasses of brandy was not a considerable quantity for her to take ; and the great irritability from her stomach and bowels, from which she constantly suffered, did not admit of her taking solid food or nutritious broths.

1395. You have stated your conversation with Lieut.-Col. Crawley regarding the brandy supposed to have been consumed by the late sergeant-major ; what caused you to return to him again, and ask if he wished us to make any addition to our report of the sergeant-major's case ?—As the commanding officer had brought the fact to my notice, I deemed it was my duty to represent it to Dr. Turnbull.

1396. At what hour did Lieut-Col. Crawley speak to you ? and at what time did you first communicate with Dr. Turnbull ?—Colonel Crawley first spoke to me about five o'clock in the morning. We remained on parade until half past seven, and about eight o'clock I communicated the subject of the conversation to Dr. Turnbull.

1397. Repeat as nearly as possible the words in which you conveyed the information to Surgeon Turnbull, and the consultation you had with him in the office of the hospital ?—As nearly as I recollect, I informed him of what Colonel Crawley had said to me in the morning about the sergeant-major having been supplied with such a large quantity of spirits during the period he was under arrest, and that, as Mrs. Lilley admitted to me, that her husband had taken some brandy and soda, or brandy and water, every day, I considered it was my duty to take notice of it.

1398. You have stated that you waited on Mrs. Lilley, and asked her about her late husband. Was this before or after your consultation with Dr. Turnbull ? — Before my consultation with Dr. Turnbull about the addendum ; not before my conversation with Dr. Turnbull regarding what Colonel Crawley had told me.

1399. State exactly, or as nearly as you can, all that passed between you and Mrs. Lilley at that interview ?—On the 9th June, after my conversation with Colonel Crawley in the morning, I waited on Mrs. Lilley, and asked her if the statement made to me by Colonel Crawley was true or not ; and she said her husband took some brandy and soda-water, or brandy

Assist.-Surgeon Barnett.

and water, every day; but I do not think so much as to do him any harm. Do you think it did, Sir? I replied, "I hope not."

1400. Is that all that she said?—Yes.

1401. All that passed?—That is all that passed with reference to the brandy.

1402. You, however, thought it had done so much harm that you added it as a predisposing cause of his disease?—That was presuming that he had taken a considerable quantity of brandy. I considered it necessary to add that to my report, it had been so emphatically stated by Colonel Crawley in the morning that he had consumed a large quantity.

1403. Did Mrs. Lilley tell you the quantity of brandy her husband drank daily?—No; she did not mention any definite quantity.

1404. Did Lieut.-Col. Crawley tell you that a considerable quantity of brandy, &c. had been consumed by Sergeant-Major Lilley, or that it had been taken into his bungalow?—As well as I can remember, Colonel Crawley said that he "had" the brandy; he did not say that he drank it, but he had it. I inferred from what Colonel Crawley said to me that he actually consumed the brandy.

1405. Do you form your medical opinion from statements such as these, that a considerable quantity of any article had gone into a house?—No; I believed in that case that the statement of my commanding officer was correct.

1406. Did Lieut.-Col. Crawley state to you that the sergeant-major had consumed a considerable quantity of brandy daily?—I believe he did.

1407. Upon what grounds did you form your professional opinion, when in consultation as to the report which was embodied in the addendum?—Upon the statement made to me in the morning by Colonel Crawley, and the admission of Mrs. Lilley in the course of the same day, that her husband had consumed or partaken of some brandy and soda water, or brandy and water, every day.

1408. Were you so perfectly satisfied in your own mind of the completeness and correctness of the investigation made by you, that, in the conscientious discharge of your duty as a subordinate medical officer, you felt authorized to vouch for its truth to your superior?—I was at the time satisfied of the completeness of the investigation I had made; but I omitted to take into consideration the amount of brandy consumed by Mrs. Lilley.

1409. Who drew up the addendum signed by Dr. Turnbull, stating that he had found on inquiry that the deceased sergeant-major was in the habit of drinking a considerable quantity of brandy daily, which was calculated to increase the predisposition to disease?—Dr. Turnbull wrote the report. I was present with him at the time.

1410. Is it the practice in the 6th Dragoons to frame medical reports upon the statements of the commanding officer?—No, it is not.

Question from the Prosecutor through the Court.

1411. Was any one present when the conversation took place between yourself and Mrs. Lilley?—Mrs. Cotton.

Question by the Prisoner through the Court.

1412. Why did you state in the addendum to your report that you had learnt upon inquiry that the quantity of brandy taken by the deceased daily was considerable?—I considered that the admission of Mrs. Lilley to a certain extent corroborated the statement made to me by Colonel Crawley in the morning.

1413. You have stated that Colonel Crawley told you the deceased had twenty-three (23) bottles of brandy, about twelve (12) pints of ale, a bottle or two of port wine, and a bottle of gin. Do you mean to say, that in your conversation with Mrs. Lilley you never endeavoured to ascertain how much of this had been consumed by the deceased himself?—I did not take any further steps to ascertain after Mrs. Lilley's admission. It was rather a delicate subject to inquire from a sick woman about her dead husband.

1414. What was the object of your inquiring of Mrs. Lilley if it was not to ascertain exactly how far Colonel Crawley's information was correct?—I had no other object in view than to ascertain how far Colonel Crawley's statement was correct. I should add, before making any addition to our report, with reference to the exciting causes of the sergeant-major's death.

Assist.-Surgeon Barnett.

1415. Do you consider that you had or had not ascertained from Mrs. Lilley exactly how far Colonel Crawley's information was correct?—I have already stated that I consider Mrs. Lilley's statement or admission to me corroborated the statement made by Colonel Crawley in the morning.

The prisoner submits that that is not a full answer.

Question from the President.

1416. Were you satisfied, from what you heard from Mrs. Lilley, that Colonel Crawley's statement was correct?—I was.

Question from the prisoner through the Court.

1417. If Mrs. Lilley only said that her husband had taken "some brandy or brandy and soda water," why did you say in your addendum that you had found on inquiry that the deceased had taken a "considerable" quantity of brandy daily? and why did you say nothing about the water or soda water of which you say Mrs. Lilley had spoken?—Had I taken into consideration the quantity of brandy that must have been used by Mrs. Lilley, I should not have made use of the words "considerable quantity." I cannot at present account for not mentioning the soda water or water at that time.

1418. In your opinion was it medically material to the description of the case whether what the deceased drank was described as a "considerable quantity of brandy," or "some brandy and soda water"?—It ought to have been more definitely described at the time.

1419. How many glasses of brandy daily did you prescribe medically for Mrs. Lilley during the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest?—Three or four glasses daily.

(*The President.*) You may retire.

(*Witness.*) With the permission of the Court, I wish to add to my reply to the question "Was that "all that passed?" that I now recollect that Mrs. Cotton, I think at Mrs. Lilley's request, produced a bill of the parsee's in which this brandy was charged, and which I looked over at that time.

The witness withdraws.

Major J. Swindley.

8th Witness recalled.

Major JOHN SWINDLEY, 6th Dragoons, is re-called for the purpose of being cross-examined by the Court upon his former oath.

1420. Is it the duty of the major of the 6th dragoons to visit the non-commissioned officers' quarters?—No, it is not.

1421. You say in your cross-examination that you can "only speak from hearsay" as to whether Mrs. Lilley was subject to indignities. Did you, as major of the regiment, hear that she was subject to inconvenience and indignities?—I heard that she was subject to inconvenience by having a sentry placed inside her house.

1422. Was it your duty to inquire into the truth of such reports, and bring them to the notice of the commanding officer?—Certainly not, as the commanding officer knew all about it.

1423. (*From the prisoner through the Court.*) Did you never hear anything more than that the sentry was inside her house? Is that the only inconvenience of which you heard?—That is the only inconvenience I heard of, more than that she was sick at the time.

The witness withdraws.

(*The prisoner.*) Now, Sir, I have respectfully to apply to the Court that the sentries Ewing and Holman may be recalled, to state what Mrs. Lilley said on the occasions when they saw Sergeant-Major Lilley drinking the brandy. It will be obvious to

the Court that this is simple justice to me, after the course the prosecution have pursued with reference to this matter. If these conversations had not been expressly excluded by the objection of the prosecutor, I should have asked the question of these witnesses. Now the prosecution have not only withdrawn their objection, but themselves insisted on that which they previously opposed. I am clearly entitled to the benefit of the principle which they have thus established. If we are to know what was said by Mrs. Lilley about her husband's drinking after his death, we ought to know also what she said on that subject before his death, and at the moment when he was drinking the brandy.

The prosecutor here states that the matter is entirely in the hands of the Court.

The Court adjourns at a quarter past one for half an hour.

The Court informs the prisoner that it assents to his request, and hopes that he will confine his questions to the object for which he states.

Cornet W. T. S. Snell. — 15th Witness recalled.

Cornet SNELL, 6th Dragoons, re-appears before the Court, and is cross-examined by the Court on his former oath.

1424. Did you, when you removed the sentry from No. 2 room to No. 4, on the 7th May, consider that in so doing you were carrying out Lieut.-Col. Crawley's orders ?—It was, to a certain extent. The only difference I made was, that the sentry was not to interfere with Mrs. Lilley, or follow the sergeant-major into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom, as by that means he would lose sight of him.

1425. The President explains the question; and witness, in answer to it,—I do.

1426. Did you on 1st August 1863 make the statement to Colonel Crawley now shown to you, and signed by you ?—I did.

(*The prisoner.*) May I request the favour of that statement being read.

The letter is produced and read :—

Statement of Cornet Snell, 6th Dragoons.

Mhow, 1st August 1863.

I was acting as adjutant of the regiment from about the 4th May to the morning of the 8th May 1862. Mr. Fitzsimon had asked permission from Lieut.-Col. Crawley that I might perform the duties as he was unwell, and unable to perform his duties as adjutant, and as I was living in the same house with him, and the orderly room was in his house, it would be a convenience to him for me to do the work for the few days he expected to be ill. During the time I was acting as adjutant, I visited Sergeant-Major Lilley in the bungalow, which has since been pulled down. The first days I visited him, I always found the sentries posted in the dining room, to the left rear of the long room, in front of the house. The sentry had orders never to lose sight of his prisoner. I cannot swear that I ever saw any written order to that effect. There was a doorway communicating between the room where I saw the sentry and the room where Mrs. Lilley was in bed. There was a chick, or bamboo screen, hung up in the doorway, and it was partially lined with dungaree cloth. I could see through the chick, over the lined part, into Mrs. Lilley's room. On the morning of the 7th May, about 8 o'clock, Lieut.-Col. Crawley sent for me, and said, "I understand, "from Sergeant-Major Lilley's evidence this morning, "that the sentry over him is placed inside his house, "in a room near where his sick wife is lying. Is this so, "Mr. Snell?" I replied, "It is." Colonel Crawley then said, "Who gave that order?" I said, "I don't know who "gave it, but I received those orders from Mr. Fitzsimon." Colonel Crawley then said, "I have ordered the sergeant-"major to be placed in close arrest; why are my orders "not properly carried out?" I then said, "Am I to place "the sentry outside?" Colonel Crawley replied, "Do you "know what close arrest is?" I said, "I thought I did." Colonel Crawley then said, "Go and carry out my orders." I immediately jumped on my horse and galloped off to the sergeant-major's quarters, and placed the sentry at the door of the small room at the back of the house, which looked out towards H. troop barracks. I understood from what Colonel Crawley said, that he wished the sentry should not interfere with Mrs. Lilley by being placed in the room next to her bedroom, and therefore I withdrew him to a place where he could guard Sergeant-Major Lilley without interfering with his wife. Colonel Crawley seemed very much annoyed at what had been given in evidence by Sergeant-Major Lilley respecting the annoyance which he said was caused by the sentry being so near his wife's bed. *Cornet W. T. S. Snell.*

On the 10th May I was orderly officer, and on visiting Sergeant-Major Lilley I found the sentry in the room from which I had withdrawn him on the morning of the 7th May. I made no remark on finding that the sentry had been put back. I asked the sergeant-major if he had any complaints. He replied he had not. During the time I was acting as adjutant I always asked the sergeant-major when I visited him if he had any complaints to make. He never made any to me. I usually visited him twice a day, and I think on one day three times.

About the 16th and 22nd May I was again orderly officer, and visited Sergeant-Major Lilley on both days, both by day and by night. The sergeant-major had been removed, somewhere about the 12th May, from the bungalow where I saw him on the 10th and previous day, to the sergeant-major's quarters in the east end of H. troop barracks. The sentry was placed, when I saw him, in the small room at the end of the barracks, near the door of the large room. The sergeant-major (Lilley) never made any complaint to me on either of those days. There was a lined chick hung over the door between the rooms, which appeared to be the same as was in the doorway of the old bungalow.

Question.—Did you consider that the sentry, being placed in the next room to Mrs. Lilley in the bungalow where they first lived, caused any annoyance to Mrs. Lilley?

Answer.—As neither Mrs. Lilley nor the sergeant-major made any complaint to me of his being there, I never thought anything at all about it. Had I thought it was a source of annoyance I should, as a matter of duty, have reported it to the commanding officer, without any complaint being made by either of them. I should have done the same if I had thought he was improperly placed at the end of H. troop barracks.

I certify that the above evidence was written down in my presence by Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

G. M. BILLINGTON,
Captain, 6th Dragoons.
W. T. SNELL,
Cornet, 6th Dragoons.

Mhow, August 1, 1863.

The witness withdraws.

Corporal FREDERICK HOLMAN, 6th Dragoons, re-appears for the purpose of being cross-examined on his former oath. *Corporal F. Holman.* — 76th Witness re-called.

Question from the prisoner through the Court.

1427. When you saw Sergeant-Major Lilley drinking the brandy, as you have stated, on the night of May 23rd, did you hear Mrs. Lilley say anything to him about his drinking the brandy ?—Yes.

1428. What did Mrs. Lilley say ?—"My dear man, "don't drink so much, it will only do you harm."

The witness withdraws.

Private FRANCIS DRABBLE, 6th Dragoons, re-appears to be cross-examined on his former oath. *F. Drabble.* — 63d Witness re-called.

Question by the prisoner through the Court.

1429. When you saw Sergeant-Major Lilley drinking the brandy, as you have stated, did you hear Mrs. Lilley say anything to him about his drinking ?—Yes, I did.

1430. What did Mrs. Lilley say ?—She told him to give over drinking, and come and go to bed.

1431. Did she say anything to him as to the drinking doing him harm ?—She said she thought he had had quite enough, or some such words.

1432. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley then go to bed ?—Yes, I think he did shortly afterwards.

The witness withdraws.

The prisoner states,—These are all the witnesses I wish produced.

Major J. H. CHAMPION, Acting Adjutant-General of the Mhow Division of the Army, re-appears to be cross-examined by the Court on his former oath. *Major J. H. Champion.* — 2d Witness re-called.

1433. What is the course of post between Mhow and Mahableshwur ? In how many days would a letter from one place reach the other ?—In five days; ten days to receive a reply.

1434. In what time would a telegraphic message reach either place from the other ?—Very uncertain.

Major J. H. Champion.

There was no telegraph office as Mhow. A despatch had to be sent 14 miles by a messenger, and it usually took from three to four days to send to head quarters and get a reply.

The witness withdraws.

PROSECUTION CLOSES.

The prosecutor states that the case for the prosecution is now closed.

DEFENCE.

(*The President.*) Is the prisoner prepared to proceed with his defence.

The prisoner states as follows :—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—The evidence for the prosecution is substantially the case for the defence. The witnesses for the prosecution have so effectually refuted the charges on which I am arraigned, that I am happy to say it will not be necessary for me to trouble you at any length with evidence, except for the purpose of supplying a few links that are still wanting, and some documents which are essential to a full understanding of the case. I propose, with your leave, to proceed with such evidence as I think it desirable to adduce, and then ask your permission for an adjournment, in order to prepare my address on my defence. In a letter, dated 28th July 1863, from Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-Chief, which letter was included in a list furnished to me at Bombay, by order of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief in that Presidency, for my information, and for use at this trial, and a copy of which I have been allowed to take from the papers in the hands of the prosecution, I find the following passage :—

"Since writing this I have received additional "proof of the misconduct of Sergeant-Major Lilley "prior to his arrest. The whole chain of evidence "will be submitted to His Royal Highness in the "4th period of my Historical Memoir of the 6th "Inniskilling Dragoons."

I beg leave to call upon the prosecution to produce the whole of the Historical Memoir of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, furnished by Sir Hugh Rose to His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

(*The prosecutor.*) The prosecution have never had this document in their possession, and know nothing about it.

(*The prisoner.*) Mr. President, the prosecution represents the Horse Guards, and it is in that capacity that I respectfully call upon them to produce a document which upon the face of it appears to be relevant and material to the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and consequently to my defence. In the passages from the Blue Book, put in evidence by the prosecution, the character and conduct of Sergeant-Major Lilley on former occasions are distinctly treated as material, and have been decided to be so by the Court, when I called their special attention to the matter, on the passages from the Blue Book being read. The complaints of Sergeant-Major Lilley, in his evidence, justify me in requiring that the evidence so furnished by Sir Hugh Rose to the Horse Guards should be produced. The prosecution themselves have insisted on the relevance of this issue.

(*The president.*) The Court will consider whether this document can be produced or not. In the mean time are you prepared to go on with the examination of your witnesses.

(*The prisoner.*) May I ask in the first place for the production of a letter dated July 28, 1863, from Sir Hugh Rose to the Commander-in-Chief? It is on list No. 2, No. 21, and is now in the hands of the prosecution. This letter enters at length into the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and goes fully into his treatment during his arrest. May I therefore call for its production?

Before any answer was given to this application, the prisoner again states,—The documents I am now about to call for, are all contained in a packet sent home by Sir William Mansfield and Sir Hugh Rose, for the express purpose of being used upon this trial. A copy list of all these papers were forwarded to me by the Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army at Bombay for my information. The prosecution have kindly allowed me to take copies of these, and I will now call for such as I deem material.

The following is the docket on the list :—

List of documents handed over to Major Champion by the Deputy-Adjutant-General, Bombay, bearing on the charges on which Lieut.-Col. Crawley, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, is about to be arraigned.

Forwarded to Lieut.-Col. Crawley for his information.

(Signed) W. H. Kirby,
Deputy Adjutant-General
Poona, 7th September 1863. of the Army.

Prosecutor states,—With regard to the letter from Sir Hugh Rose, dated 28th July, 1863, that letter is in the possession of the prosecution. That letter I have never yet read through; it contains I find a reference to the fourth period of Sir Hugh Rose's Historical Memoir of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, which the prisoner asked for, but which the prosecution neither ever had or has ever seen. With regard to the letter of the 28th July, and the other documents, I can only say that I gave the prisoner free access to them, and permission to take copies of them for the express purpose of enabling him to use them in his defence, and so to enable me to keep the originals as official documents in the custody of the Horse Guards.

(*The prisoner.*) May I be permitted to read these copies to the Court as evidence?

(*The president.*) Has the prosecution any objection.

(*The prosecutor.*) The prosecution, of course, can have no objection to the course proposed, subject to legal objections, to the admissibility of such documents. The copies were permitted to be taken for that express purpose.

(*The prisoner.*) Then I will do the thing in the strictest form; I will therefore call Mr. Syms.

Mr. E. G. Syms.

5th Witness re-called.

Mr. Edward G. Syms, Confidential Clerk of the Horse Guards, re-appears, and is questioned on his former oath.

1435. (*Question from the prisoner.*) Mr. Syms, will you be good enough to produce the letter No. 16,455, dated "Head Quarters, Simla, July 28, 1863," from His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief in India, to the address of the Military Secretary to the Horse Guards. It is on list No. 2, packet No. 21?—That letter is in the possession of Sir Alfred Horsford. It is not in my possession. I merely hold it for him.

(*The prosecutor.*) The possession of a document is one thing, the legal right to that document is another. The prosecution have allowed the prisoner to make copies of the original documents. Those copies, if correct, the prisoner may make any such use of them as the law permits, and the only restriction to the free use of those copies by the prisoner, is the law of evidence, by which the prosecution and the prisoner are alike bound, but which law it is for the Court authoritatively to determine; and, therefore, if the Court think right, they can see the originals before giving their decision.

The prisoner states,—The proper course is that a document which the prisoner calls for should be read in open court. The Court will then hear any objection to its relevancy or admissibility from the prosecution. This was the course taken in the case of the evidence put in by the prosecution, and of course the same rule applies to the prisoner. The prosecution can take no objection to a document called for by the prisoner till it is read in open court, and they are bound by law to produce any document in their possession, in order that it may be read. If they can, after it is read, show that it is not admissible or relevant, it will be properly rejected. It is quite indifferent to me whether the

letters are read from the originals or the copies. The former is the regular course, and seems to be the most convenient, but if the prosecution prefer, I will read the letter from the copies furnished to me.

The President states to the prosecutor,—If you are not prepared to put in the originals, the Court will permit the prisoner to read authenticated copies.

(*The prosecutor.*) The prosecution can have no objection to the course proposed, subject to legal objection as to the admissibility of the evidence. Copies were taken for that express purpose.

The prisoner then proceeded to read the letter from Sir Hugh Rose, in which he was stopped by its being four o'clock.

The Court is then adjourned to ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

No. 16,455.

Head Quarters, Simla, 28th July 1863.

Sir,

I have read with surprise, only equalled by regret, passages in the speeches, on the 5th June last, in the House of Commons, of Mr. Fortescue and Mr. Coningham, respecting the late Sergeant-Major Lilley, and other matters relating to the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

These gentlemen, whilst making statements so calculated to create bad feelings and dissatisfaction in the lower ranks of the army, to hurt the influence and compromise the authority of the officers to whose charge are entrusted the care and command of Her Majesty's forces in this country, have not quoted in support of assertions, which I shall have the honour to show are groundless, any official documents or authority. Mr. Fortescue, it is true, states that "he has drawn these facts from documents placed in "the hands of military authorities," but I can only say that the authority, the Commander-in-Chief in India, who ought to have been amongst the first to know the contents of those documents, has not seen one which bears out the very grave accusations made by Mr. Fortescue, of which I now have the honour to submit the disproval. And I must observe that the benevolent system of the British army, which has for its object the welfare in every respect of the British soldier, and which provides such ample means of redress for the complaints, however slight, of the humblest of them, might have induced Mr. Fortescue and others to pause before they made statements in and out of Parliament, which go to prove that British soldiers in India are liable to a treatment unknown, except in countries which have never been blessed by civilisation and good government.

Mr. Fortescue's assertions are not only not supported by official documents, but they are refuted by them.

Mr. Fortescue says in his speech, as reported in the "Evening Mail":—

"After four months imprisonment Sergeant-Major "Lilley was taken ill, and he died within a few hours. "No inquest or committee of inquiry, which would be "then equivalent to an inquest, was held, but a post-"mortem examination was made by the regimental "surgeon, who certified that the cause of death was "apoplexy, brought on by his sedentary life, and the "peculiar circumstances in which he was placed."

With respect to this statement, and in modification of it, I beg to say that I have already had the honour to submit despatches to you for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, which prove, on the testimony of Dr. Linton, C.B., late Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals in India, the Surgeon and Assistant Surgeon of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and Mrs. Lilley, the wife of the deceased Sergeant-Major Lilley, that this non-commissioned officer drank daily during his arrest a considerable quantity of spirits, which had the fatal tendencies as stated in my remarks on the Mhow Court-martial.

Mr. Fortescue continues—

"The place where Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined "was a single room in a bomb-proof building, formerly "used as cavalry stables, and which had since been pulled "down as unfit for the occupation of troops.

"In a room, then more like an oven than a human "habitation, was Sergeant-Major Lilley imprisoned; and "this room was shared by his wife, who was confined to "her bed by a diarrhœa, attending the last stage of con-"sumption."

No one reading this statement would imagine that Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were occupying the usual military quarters assigned by the Government to Her Majesty's cavalry regiment stationed at Mhow, but they would conclude that these unfortunate persons had been placed by Lieut.-Col. Crawley and the military authorities, as cruelly as unjustly, in a most improper place of confinement, "in a single room, in a bomb-proof "building, formerly used as cavalry stables, more like an "oven than a human habitation."

How unfounded are these statements will be shown by the following recital of facts:—

The British cavalry regiment at Mhow is stationed in old native cavalry lines fitted up as barracks.

That these quarters are not suitable for British troops there can be no doubt, but no responsibility whatever, on this score, rest on the military authorities.

The British cavalry regiment at Mhow is quartered in the barracks assigned to it by the Government of the country, as is shown in a correspondence which sets forth also how earnestly Sir William Mansfield has laboured to obtain suitable quarters for the British troops which he commands.

The correspondence also shows, that on my receiving last year the half-yearly confidential inspection report of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons from Major-General Farrell, commanding the Mhow division, dated 7th November 1862, enclosed in which he states that the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons had suffered from malaria, and from "the bad "accommodation these barracks (old Bengal Native "cavalry lines)" afford, &c.

No. 1 Enclosure. Extract from Major-General Farrell's confidential Report, dated 7th Nov. 1862.

I addressed a letter, enclosed to Sir William Mansfield, requesting him, earnestly and stringently, to take steps to remedy the unfavourable state of things as to the barracks and the health of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, as represented by Major-General Farrell, and I expressed the belief that the Government of Bombay and Sir William Mansfield would agree with me "in wishing to avert the "sickness of good soldiers, and the consequent inefficiency "for the time of the regiment."

No. 2 Enclosure. Letter from Sir H. Rose to Sir W. Mansfield, dated 11th Jan. 1863.

The reply of Sir William Mansfield, enclosed, shows that the unfavourable report of Major-General Farrell was to be regretted, it not having been altogether based on correct information; but although the barracks were "decidedly "unsuitable," they could not be said to have been the cause of ill health, as the whole of Malwa and Rajpootana "had suffered severely from epidemic fever during the "late season." And that it was not apparent that the cavalry regiment had "suffered in a heavier degree than "the 72nd Foot," which was housed in a "magnificent "range of permanent new barracks."

No. 3 Enclosure. Letter from Sir W. Mansfield to Sir H. Rose, dated 21st Feb. 1863.

Sir William Mansfield added that he had received the fullest support from the Bombay Government, but that "the amounts of money allowed by the Supreme Govern-"ment of India for this important purpose (construction "of barracks) are so small, that if the present system of "allotment of insignificant sums is persevered in by the "Government of India, it will be impossible to do justice "in the matter of accommodation of Her Majesty's troops "in the presidency of Bombay for a great many years."

I transmitted Sir William Mansfield's letter to the Government of India, in a letter enclosed, in which I said as follows:—

No. 4 Enclosure. Letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army to the Government of India, dated 20th March 1863.

"It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this "subject (construction of barracks), whether viewed in "the light of humanity, of efficiency, or of finance; and "Sir Hugh Rose ventures to hope the Governor-General "in Council will be pleased to take into consideration the "advisability of increasing the sums annually allowed for "the purpose of improving the accommodation of Her "Majesty's troops in the Bombay Presidency, with the "view of increasing thereby their comfort, health, and "efficiency."

I have the honour to enclose the reply of the 28th of April last of the Government of India, forwarding the copy of an order in the Public Works Department of the Government, intimating that attention was "being directed "to the best means of providing such barrack accommo-"dation for Her Majesty's troops in the Bombay Presidency "as may be necessary."

No. 5 Enclosure. Docket Gov^{t} Mil^{y} Dep^{t}, dated 28th April 1863.

This correspondence, as I had the honour to state above, shows that the responsibility of any unsuitableness in the barracks at Mhow rests in no way whatever with the military authorities.

Nor does the Government of India, in their answer to me of the 28th of April last, call in question, in any way, the statements of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army.

On Mr. Fortescue's speech being brought to my notice, I sent a telegram to Sir William Mansfield, asking for full information as to the quarters occupied by the late Sergeant-Major Lilley.

No. 6 Enclosure
Telegram from Sir W. Mansfie. to Adj.-General H. M.'s F., dated 25th July 1863.

His reply by telegram, of the 25th of this month, enclosed, shows that instead of the one room in which Mr. Fortescue represents Sergeant-Major Lilley as having been confined, he occupied during the period of his arrest, firstly, a staff sergeant's quarters, containing three rooms; and secondly, quarters at the "end of one of the barracks," containing two rooms, "with verandah round two sides."

Sir William Mansfield's telegram, therefore, disproves unanswerably Mr. Fortescue's statement that Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined in one room; and the inference is, that if he and Mrs. Lilley occupied the same room, they did so from choice, and not from compulsion.

Sir William Mansfield's telegram also confirms the statement on this subject in Lieut.-Col. Crawley's letter of the 4th of June 1862, transmitted to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on the 18th October 1862, in compilation F., which says:—

"In the case of the regimental sergeant-major (the late "Sergeant-Major Lilley) who was a married man, there "were I believe three or four rooms in the house where "he was quartered, and there was no necessity whatever "that the sentry over him should in any way interfere "with his domestic arrangements, or that his wife should "have been annoyed by the presence of the sentry, &c."

Sir William Mansfield's telegram gives also the important information, that "no medical officer represented "to him that the treatment of the Sergeant-Major (Lilley) "or his wife was improper."

The Assistant-Surgeon of the 6th Inniskillings attended professionally Mrs. Lilley in her illness during Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest.

It is the bounden duty of military surgeons to report immediately to their superiors any circumstance whatever, which, in their opinion, may have an unfavourable effect or tendency on their patient, or patients, or soldiers, for whose health they are responsible; and their authority in this respect may be said to be supreme.

For example, a medical officer attending the infliction of corporal punishment, can direct the soldier suffering from it to be taken down.

The punishment, although a question of discipline, is also a medical one; and, therefore, medical authority in this case supersedes military authority.

But if medical authority possess these extensive powers in Great Britain, they are, on account of sanitary considerations, far greater in India.

Nobody can possibly have given greater development to these powers of medical officers than I have; and I have done so by myself, giving the example of acknowledging and conforming to, I believe without an exception, the opinions of the medical authorities in any matters which relate, however remotely, to the health of the British troops.

I regulate the marches, drills, recreations, imprisonments, &c. of the army, according to the opinion of the medical authorities.

I moreover, of my own accord, if I think a regiment has suffered in health during the hot season, do not allow them in the cold season to go through even the manual and platoon exercise, or march past, or give a guard of honour, &c.

At this moment I am regulating the drills of the old and new Royal artillery in communication, and in accordance with the opinions of the Inspector-General of Her Majesty's hospitals in India.

When not long since the Prince of Gwalior asked leave to see the garrison of Lucknow perform a field day, so impressed was Major-General MacDuff with the importance I attach to the health of the army, that he would not give the field day on account of its being the hot season, but asked my permission by telegram.

I on my part did not give the permission, and then only a very limited one, till I had asked for and received the sanction of Dr. Beatson, the Inspector-General of Her Majesty's hospitals.

The same precautions were observed in having the troops out at Calcutta for Her Majesty's birthday.

My permission for the parade, although I was upwards of 1,200 miles from Calcutta, was asked.

I have issued the most clear and positive orders, that whenever a prisoner is reported by the medical authorities to have suffered from imprisonment, he should be instantly released and sent to hospital.

I am certain that the Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay armies entirely conform to my views in this respect, and carry out the same principles in their commands.

I have entered into these details to show the very great care which is taken of the health of the British troops in India.

And I need not observe that if any report had been made to Sir W. Mansfield of unworthy or inhuman treatment of Sergeant-Major Lilley or his wife, he would have taken the severest notice of the circumstance, and reported it to me.

But His Excellency now reports by telegram that he has received no report of improper treatment of Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife from the medical officer.

It is superfluous to say that I have not received any report of this nature.

The orderly officer who visited Sergeant-Major Lilley when under arrest, and whose express duty it is to inquire into, receive, and bring to notice any complaints, ought also to have reported if the sergeant-major made any complaint, or if he saw any cause of complaint.

No orderly officer's report of any such complaint has ever reached me, nor has Major-General Farrell or Lieut.-Col. Crawley reported that they have received such a report from the medical or orderly officers.

As regards the mode of proceedings of Lieut.-Col. Crawley towards the late Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife, his evidence and reports are exculpatory of himself in this respect, and were transmitted in October last to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

No official or credible report from India as to the treatment of the late Sergeant-Major Lilley or his wife could have reached His Royal Highness, or he would have noticed it in his official memorandum and correspondence of the adjutant-general of the forces, with myself, on the subject under review.

This is shown by His Royal Highness' speech in the House of Lords, which states, that the information as to the cruel treatment said to have been practised on Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife, had only lately reached His Royal Highness.

Sir W. Mansfield having noticed complaints in a Bombay newspaper of the severe treatment in arrest of the three sergeants-major, called on Major-General Farrell for explanations, which were given by the major-general and Lieut.-Col. Crawley. These explanations induced Sir William Mansfield to take no further notice of the matter, and he forwarded the correspondence relating to it to me, with the following remark: "With respect to the severity of the arrest "of Sergeant-Major Lilley, it is stated by Lieut.-Col. Crawley, before the Court, to have been owing to the culpable "negligence of the adjutant, and was corrected by himself "so soon as it came to his knowledge;" all this correspondence was transmitted to the Horse Guards in October last.

I had no reason to doubt, nor did any reports or documents before me, I was only in possession of the same documents as those transmitted to His Royal Highness, lead me to call in question the correctness of the decision of Sir W. Mansfield in this matter.

I now have the honour to submit a refutation of Mr. Fortescue's statement that the room in which "Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined was a bomb-proof one, more "like an oven than a human habitation, &c., &c."

With reference to these assertions, before disproving them, I venture to observe, generally, that in India, the heat for the greater part of the year, is extreme, and that the British soldier in India, whether he be a well or ill-conducted man, engaged in the field or in quarters, is subject to all the disadvantages resulting from such excessive heat, if he sleeps, or is awake, if he is in his recreation-room, or if he be a bad man, and in confinement, in short, in all the relations of life, he is for the greater part of the year affected by the great enemy to European health and life, Indian heat.

Imprisonment is therefore a far greater punishment in India than in England. But because this is so, it is needless to say that the discipline of the army will not allow that the punishment consequent on the commission of crime and necessary for its prevention, should be foregone.

The best soldier in India loses his rest, and suffers from heat. The bad man suffers proportionately from confinement from the same cause.

But whilst this must be so for the sake of a state interest, the discipline of the army, every precaution is taken to preserve the soldiers' health in confinement; he is constantly visited by a medical officer, as said above, and on sickness appearing, he is instantly removed from prison to hospital.

In the sense of these observations, it is clear that when Sergeant-Major Lilley was placed in arrest in the month of May, the hottest month in India, because Indian summer heat has not been modified by the great rains which fall a little later, he was only subjected to the effects of the heat to which the service in India renders the British soldiers at all times liable.

But it will be seen that the heat at Mhow was, on account of its favoured climate, more bearable than in almost any other part of India, the mountains, of course, excepted.

When Mr. Fortescue spoke with so much bitterness of the sergeant-major's quarters at Mhow, he might have re-

flected that any one of the many thousand British soldiers in India, placed in confinement in the month of May, must as a necessary result of the service in India, be subject to Indian heat, and Mr. Fortescue might have remembered how many of his countrymen, officers and soldiers, were in that same month of May, and in other months of intense heat, marching and engaged in the late campaign day after day with the enemy, and exposed without any cover at all to the rays of the sun, when the thermometer in the shade from 105 to 125, or even more, being some 30 degrees varied hotter than at Mhow.

From the general downwards, officers and men of these troops would gladly have availed themselves of such quarters as those of the non-commissioned officers, yes, even of the privates of the Inniskilling Dragoons at Mhow.

I have now the honour to revert to the disproval of Mr. Fortescue's last statement, now under review.

It has been already shown that Sergeant-Major Lilley was in the official quarters allotted to him by the Government; that he had, in the first instance, three rooms at his disposal, and afterwards two rooms with a verandah, and not one room, as Mr. Fortescue deliberately stated in the House of Commons.

The Government of India have been most liberal in the matter of quarters to married soldiers. As a rule, a private married soldier has two good-sized rooms,—better accommodation, I do not hesitate to say, than I used to have as a subaltern or captain in England.

It is most probable that on account of the cavalry barracks at Mhow having been native cavalry stables, the quarters of the married soldiers, and those of the non-commissioned officers of the higher grades, are not so good as in other parts of India.

But still there is now the recent and positive evidence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, adduced above, that Sergeant-Major Lilley, during the first part of his arrest, had three rooms, and during the latter part of it, two rooms and a verandah.

It remains therefore to be seen, and I can offer no opinion on the subject, because I am not able to give one, why Sergeant-Major Lilley did not avail himself of the other rooms or room for the accommodation of Mrs. Lilley.

It is clear that whilst one room exposed Mrs. Lilley to all the grave objections urged against want of privacy, two rooms protected her from them.

Enclosure No. 7. Letter from Captain Moore to Military Secretary, 27th July 1863.

As regards the other accusations, that is, the bomb-proof room more like an oven, &c., &c., in complete refutation of them I have the honour to enclose a statement from Captain Moore, of the Bombay Staff Corps, the official interpreter of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Captain Moore, who has been fifteen years in India, five of which were passed in tents, was quartered in command of the Aden troop of irregular cavalry for many months at Mhow.

Captain Moore's statement, enclosed, is valuable evidence, because it affords the additional proof and by an eye-witness, that the quarters of Sergeant-Major Lilley were part of the regular quarters of the British cavalry regiment at Mhow allotted by the Government; that its bomb-proof construction was a guarantee against the heat, of which Captain Moore would gladly have availed himself when at Mhow, in preference to his own tent; that the climate at Mhow, although like that throughout India, extremely hot at one season of the year, is one of the most favoured and healthiest in India; that quarters occupied by officers of the British cavalry regiment at Mhow, are not so good or comfortable as those of the late Sergeant-Major Lilley.

I have been at Mhow twice, and was at Indore, about eight miles from it, in the winter of 1857, when I had to prepare the Central India field force for the field, and I beg to confirm entirely what Captain Moore says as to the climate of Mhow. It is situated on a high table land, and has the same advantages as the table lands of Poonah and Bangalore. When I passed through Mhow on my return from the campaign in Central India in July, the climate was agreeable in comparison with that of Gwalior, which I had just left.

Mr. Fortescue goes on to say in his speech, "But these "men were kept in confinement, not for eight days, but "for several weeks; one was liberated only by death; and "when the order for release came for the other two, it found "one of them a raving lunatic, and he was conveyed to the "hospital, suffering from brain fever."

This statement is fully as calculated to excite general indignation against the military authorities in India, as those which I have already had the honour to refute, relating to Sergeant-Major Lilley.

On the 5th June, the same day that Mr. Fortescue made his speech, of which I am now speaking, I requested Sir William Mansfield to send to me a "certified extract of the nature of the disease" of the Sergeant-Major (Wakefield) and of his treatment in hospital.

His Excellency transmitted to me all the documents, including Dr. Turnbull's statement relating to the medical case of the sergeant-major.

I caused them to be laid before Dr. Beatson, Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Hospitals in India, requesting his opinion whether they justified the assertion that Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield had gone into hospital "a raving lunatic."

Enclosure No. 8. Letter from Dr. Beatson to Military Secretary, dated 28th July 1863.

I have now the honour to enclose Dr. Beaton's reply of this day's date, which shows that the inspector-general is of opinion that there is not a "shadow of foundation" for the statement that Sergeant-Major Wakefield was sent to hospital "a raving lunatic," or that he ever "showed any sympton whatever of mental aberration."

This is another proof of the wholly false grounds on which Mr. Fortescue and the public press, I believe without an exception, in Great Britain, have made most unjust and damaging statements hurtful to the discipline of the army, because not only calling into question the justice and right judgment, but the humanity of those to whom the soldiers look for justice—their officers.

The speech of the Earl of Shaftesbury on the 15th of June, when bringing forward the case of Serjeant-Major Lilley, shows the extent of the feeling created by these statements, so many of which I have now refuted.

His Lordship says, "I think your Lordships will admit "that whether right or wrong, so frightful a picture as that "in the case I have alluded to, has never yet been brought "under the notice of the British public."

And again, "I do not recollect in my experience any "matter which has more profoundly moved the public "feelings of the country."

Whilst Mr. Fortescue makes statements which produce the impression that Sergeant-Major Lilley was subjected to a treatment which Lord Shaftesbury terms "a frightful picture," of which a parallel has never yet been under the notice of the British public, and which has profoundly moved the public feeling in England in an unexampled manner, he creates still stronger sympathy in favour of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and against those who are said to have oppressed him, by describing that non-commissioned officer as a man of exemplary character.

But there is an official proof submitted to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief last year, of Sergeant-Major Lilley's having been a very ill-behaved non-commissioned officer; this bad behaviour is quite independent of his having drunk daily an undue quantity of spirits, under circumstances, and at a time, his wife in a dying state in his quarters, when of all others he should have refrained from such a culpable indulgence.

In compilation marked F, transmitted to the Horse Guards in October last, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir W. Mansfield informs Major-General Farrell, that for the reasons stated, he considered Sergeant-Major Lilley "utterly unfit" for the post of regimental sergeant-major, and therefore directed him "to be displaced from "it."

I will not now adduce the proofs in support of my statement in my letter of the 5th of May last, in which I said that "Sergeant-Major Lilley had on more occasions than "one acted with great impropriety and want of discipline, "and that he was not by any means the very superior non-"commissioned officer which he has been described to His "Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief "to have been."

"The facts proving this came to me through legitimate "channels as Commander-in-Chief in India."

Since writing this I have received additional proof of the misconduct of Sergeant-Major Lilley prior to his arrest. The whole chain of evidence will be submitted to His Royal Highness in the fourth period of my Historical Memoir of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

I will only have the honour to observe that this severe but just punishment of Sergeant-Major Lilley, his reduction mentioned by the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons on the 5th of June last, is an undeniable proof of the grave misconduct of this non-commissioned officer.

The regimental sergeant-major is the highest rank amongst the non-commissioned officers; he is not only amongst the non-commissioned officers what the adjutant is amongst the officers, but he is far more; he is the head of the non-commissioned officers.

His reduction, therefore, was the severest proof of his disapprobation which the Commander-in-Chief in Bombay could give.

There exists, therefore, an official, recorded, and public proof that Sergeant-Major Lilley, previous to his arrest, was guilty of very serious misconduct, which caused the Com-

mander-in-Chief of the Bombay army to deprive him of the regimental sergeant-majorship. Sir W. Mansfield's reasons for doing so are stated in detail in compilation F.

Mr. Fortescue's statement, therefore, and the general opinion shared by the whole of the public press in England, fall to the ground, that Sergeant-Major Lilley, prior to his arrest, was a man of exemplary character.

The statements of Mr. Fortescue, of which I have now the honour to submit the disproval, represent the opinions and feelings, nothing short of indignation, of all classes and of the public press in Great Britain, as to the wrongs which they conceive Sergeant-Major Lilley endured.

It is needless to say that a considerable portion of that indignation is directed against Sir W. Mansfield and myself.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief was pleased to say in the House of Lords, "that "whatever has been done, has been with a view, not to "screen any person, but with the strictest and most earnest "desire to do justice to all; not only to do justice to the "feelings of distress naturally occasioned by the painful "circumstances that have occurred, but also to do justice "to those who have been implicated, and to those to whom "your Lordships must wish to give every possible oppor-"tunity of defending and justifying themselves."

Of course His Royal Highness considers that I am one of those implicated, and I feel, therefore, pursuaded that, in the sense of the declaration of His Royal Highness just quoted, and which elicited marks of approval of the House of Peers, His Royal Highness will acknowledge my right of defending and justifying myself.

Nothing, I venture to think, will act so much in my justification, and in that of those under me, to whom I would fain hope these explanations apply also, as the publication of the disprovals of Mr. Fortescue's statements contained in this despatch, which statements are, more or less, the opinions also of the people of England.

Serious accusations, which have excited such indignation in England, are disproved, I venture to think, in equity, by the plain, frank, and straightforward line of evidence in this letter.

Mr. Fortescue and public opinion ground their most serious disapproval on the assumption, and very justly, that Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife had only one room.

Fact shows that they had at first three and afterwards two rooms at their disposal.

The complaints are equally strong that Sergeant-Major Wakefield had been driven into raving madness by the cruel nature of his arrest.

Fact shows that he never displayed any symptoms whatever of mental aberration.

Sergeant-Major Lilley is represented to have been imprisoned in a place really only equalled in its odious character by a prison in China.

Fact shows that he was in the official quarters allotted to him by the Government, and which Captain Moore, commanding a squadron of cavalry, prefers to his own tent.

The sympathy in favour of Sergeant-Major Lilley is increased by the universal declaration that he was a perfectly well conducted soldier.

This letter contains proof that he was not so.

If the publication of a disproval of a most serious accusation is at all times an act of necessary justice, it is specially so in the case in question, when officers are employed in the service of their country at such a distance that months must elapse before they have it in their power to refute accusations, no matter how cruel and damaging.

And these are rendered the more serious, because the accusations made by the public press have been re-echoed in Parliament, and without contradiction.

The interests of discipline also require, I venture to think, that officers holding very high, extensive, and responsible commands should be justified publicly from the most serious charges which have been publicly and in Parliament brought against them; charges affeeting closely their discretion, justice, humanity, and capacity for command.

Under the influence of these considerations, I have the honour most respectfully to request that His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief may be pleased to take such steps as he may deem proper for the purpose of giving publicity to this letter.

I cannot conclude this letter without earnestly soliciting the attention of His Royal Highness to the remarkable circumstance stated by Mr. Fortescue in the House of Commons, that "he had drawn these facts (his accusations "of the military authorities in India) from documents "placed in the hands of the military authorities, and he "might also say that he knew every word he uttered might "be fully proved from the evidence of witnesses now within "that house."

I have the honour to represent that it appears to me unlikely, nay impossible, I speak under correction, that any person, except officers or non-commissioned officers who are now or who have been in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons at Mhow, could have furnished these "documents" which Mr. Fortescue mentions as having been his sources of information, and I feel convinced that His Royal Highness will agree with me, that if officers still in the regiment have furnished the documents to Mr. Fortescue on which he founds his accusations against the military authorities in India, they have committed a serious breach of confidence, and of the first principles of discipline, of which I venture most respectfully to submit my complaint to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

I think that Mr. Fortescue must be mistaken when he says that the statments against the military authorities in India "have been drawn from documents placed in the "hands of the military authorities."

But if Mr. Fortescue does not speak under misapprehension, I venture, with profound respect, to request that I may be furnished with copies of these documents, as it is only just that I should see statements which are published by Mr. Fortescue, without a name, to the world, and which have so injured myself and others in public esteem.

I beg also to observe that these anonymous statements, given with all the authority of a member of parliament in a sitting of the house, are the more unfair because myself and other officers attacked by them are employed in Her Majesty's service at a distance from home which precludes the possibility of our defending ourselves till these most injurious statements have had an uncontradicted and general circulation for several months.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief
in India.

The Military Secretary,
Horse Guards.

P.S.—Since writing this letter I have received an important telegram from the general officer commanding the Mhow Division, which accounts for Sergeant-Major Lilley having been removed during his arrest from his quarters with three rooms to a quarter with two rooms and a verandah.

Enclosure No. 9 Tel. from Major General Green to Colonel Haythorne, dated 27th July 1863.

His first quarter of three rooms was pulled down to make room for new cavalry barracks.

No. 1.

Extract from the Inspection Return of the 6th or Inniskilling Dragoons, by Major-General Farrell, Commanding, M.D.A., dated Mhow, 7th November 1862.

General Observations.

Only four months have elapsed since my last inspection of this very fine regiment, and that period has been marked by a lamentable amount of sickness and mortality, in the whole of the Mhow Division among the European regiments. Generally the sickness is attributable to malaria, from the very heavy, and late rains, but this Regiment suffered also fron the bad accommodation these barracks (old Bengal Native Cavalry lines) afford.

New barracks and married men's quarters were commenced six months ago, the cost of which, being divided over two or three financial years, will prevent their completion before 1864.

(True extract,)
O. T. Burne, Lt., A.D.C.

No. 2.

From the Deputy Adjutant-General, Head Quarters, to the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

Sir, Allahabad, 11th January 1863.

I have had the honour to submit to the Commander-in-Chief in India, the confidential report of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, for the last period of 1862, made by Major-General Farrell.

His Excellency perused with much regret the report of the inspecting officer regarding the state of the barracks at Mhow, and he would feel obliged by your informing him how it is that, in a station which has for so long a time been occupied by European troops, the accommodation provided for them should be so inferior.

It would appear that the attention of the Government of Bombay has been drawn to the deficiency in question, and that new barracks are in course of construction; but that, for purely financial reasons, the process of building is to be extended over a period of three years, during which it is to be feared that the want of proper accommodation will have a most prejudicial effect on the health of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, as appears by the remark of Major-General Farrell, in his general observations.

Sir Hugh Rose entertains an opinion which, he feels convinced your Excellency will share, that it is desirable

such a state of things should be amended, whether viewed in the light of humanity, of military efficiency, or of finance, and it appears to him that, regarded in a financial point of view, the expense of sending sick men and invalids to England, contemplated by Major-General Farrell as the result of the corps continuing to occupy the present barracks, and of bringing out men to replace these casualties, would more than balance the interest on any saving which may be hoped for from the protracted construction ordered.

Should your Excellency deem it fit to make a representation in this sense to the Government of Bombay, adding any other observations you may think necessary, the Commander-in-Chief ventures to expect a result which would prevent what he feels convinced the Government of Bombay, as well as yourself, will concur with him in wishing to avert, viz., the sickness of good soldiers, and the consequent inefficiency, for the time, of the regiment, without causing any additional expense to the Presidency; on the contrary, His Excellency thinks that the expense of sending invalids to and bringing their substitutes from England, as well as the dispatch of convalescents to sanataria in this country, would be greater than the expense consequent on an undeferred construction of the requisite barrack accommodation at Mhow.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. D. TORRENS, Lieut.-Col.
A true copy, Officiating Deputy Adjutant-General.
O. T. BURNE, Lt., A.D.C.

No. 3.

From the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, to the Adjutant-General, Her Majesty's Forces in India.

Sir, Head Quarters, Mhow, 21st February 1863.

In answer to the enquiries of the Commander-in-Chief in India with regard to the cavalry barracks of Mhow, conveyed in your letter, No. 35/2, dated the 11th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that it is to be regretted the major-general commanding the division made the allusions in the confidential report without taking the precaution to obtain correct information.

2. It so happens that in consequence of the great exertions made in favour of the cavalry barracks at Mhow, owing to my earnest and repeated solicitations, nearly every other military public work in the Presidency has been postponed, that the necessary funds might be found on that account; consequently, the barracks will be completed with the exception of hospital in the course of the next financial letter, that is to say, by the 1st May 1864. The quarters for the families of the cavalry regiment will be ready and occupied in about two months.

It is quite true that the stables which have hitherto been occupied by the cavalry regiment as a barrack are unfitted for the purpose, but it was the only resource available for the Government of Bombay, amidst the vast amount of building required in the creation of a large European station, involving one regiment of cavalry, one of infantry, and three batteries of artillery. But though the cavalry stables now occupied as barracks are, as above stated, decidedly unsuitable, they cannot be said to have been the cause of ill health; and Major-General Farrell has made statements under a complete misapprehension in this respect; the whole of Malwa and Rajpootana have suffered severely from epidemic fever during the late season. Mhow has not escaped; but it is not apparent that the cavalry regiment has suffered in a heavier degree than the 72nd foot, which is housed in a magnificent range of permanent new barracks.

I would take this opportunity of bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I have made the most strenuous and unceasing efforts during the last two years and a half for the entire reform of barrack accommodation in this Presidency. My late prolonged tour was prompted chiefly by my anxiety on this account. I hope something has been effected, and I received the fullest support from the Bombay Government, but I am compelled to say that the amounts of money allowed by the Supreme Government of India for this important purpose are so small that if the present system of allotment of insignificant sums is persevered in by the Government of India, it will be impossible to do justice in the matter of accommodation of Her Majesty's troops in the Presidency of Bombay for a great many years. I believe that at this moment an expenditure of upwards of 35 lacs of rupees of original expenditure is urgently demanded on the account above alluded to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. MANSFIELD, Lieut.-General,
A true copy, Commander-in-Chief.
O. T. BURNE, Lt., A.D.C.

No. 4.

Confidential Reports.
Barracks and Buildings.

The Adjutant-General in India to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, with the Governor-General.

Head Quarters, Camp Jugadree,
Sir, 20th March 1863.

I have the honour, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to the Government of India the accompanying extracts* from letters and memorandum of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, on the subject of accommodation for European troops generally in that presidency, but more especially as regards the station of Mhow.

* Para. 4. of Cir. No. 106. dated 21st February 1863. Para. 4. of Letter of 1st February 1863.

It is, I am directed to submit, difficult, if not impossible, to over-estimate the importance of this subject, whether viewed in the light of humanity, of efficiency, or of finance; and Sir Hugh Rose ventures to hope that the Governor-General in Council will be pleased to take into his consideration the advisability of increasing the sums annually allowed for the purpose of improving the accommodation of Her Majesty's troops in the Bombay Presidency, with the view of increasing thereby their comforts, health, and efficiency.

I have, &c.
A true copy, (Signed) E. HAYTHORNE,
O. T. BURNE, Lt., A.D.C. Colonel, Adjutant-General.

No. 5.

Endorsement.

No. 2239/E.

Adjutant-General, Head Quarters, to Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

1863.

Government Letter, Military Department.

D/ 28th April, R/ 29th April } No. 239.

Reply.—Forwards copy of an order in the Public Works Department of the Government of India, intimating that attention is being directed to the best means of providing such barrack accommodation for Her Majesty's troops in the Bombay Presidency as may be necessary.

Adjutant-General's Office,
Head Quarters, Simla,
1st May 1863.

Forwarded for the information of His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, with reference to paragraph 4 of this office letter, No. 791/E, of 20th March, 1863.

By order,
(Signed)
E. HAYTHORNE,
Col., Adjutant-General.

To be returned.

Confidential Reports, Barracks and Buildings } No. 1.

No. 6.

Telegram from Sir W. Mansfield to the Adjutant-General in India.

Poona, 25th July 1863.

No medical officer reported to me that the treatment in arrest of the sergeant-major or his wife was improper; the plans of the buildings in which the sergeant-major lived are under preparation. The major-general commanding Mhow Division has been requested to report to you direct as to the quarters; the sergeant-major was confined in two different quarters, viz., a staff-sergeants, from time of arrest to 12th May; from 12th May to time of death in end of one of the barracks; the former contained three rooms, the latter two, with verandah round two sides. Documents are being dispatched which will supply the fullest information on the subject of your telegram.

A true copy,
O. T. BURNE, Lt., A.D.C.

No .7.

Captain Moore, the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Sir, Simla, 27th July 1863.

With reference to the questions regarding the accommodation for European troops at Mhow, which, by desire of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I am directed to answer, I have the honour to state that, while in command of the Aden Horse, I was stationed at Mhow

for upwards of four months at the close of the campaign in Central India, in 1859; during that time I had frequent opportunities of examining the quarters occupied by the European troops at that station; being, as I was, on intimate terms with most of the officers of the 72nd Highlanders, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Royal Artillery.

Touching the statement in the "Times" newspaper, to which my attention has been called by His Excellency, I beg to state that the perusal of that article would have led me to suppose, had I not been acquainted with the real state of the case, that the quarters occupied by the late Serjeant-Major Lilley, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, was some horrible dungeon, or Turkish "bagno," where, in a clime like that of Malwa, no European could possibly have existed; such a supposition is entirely erroneous and devoid of the slighest particle of truth. In the first place, the quarters in which the sergeant-major and family were living, and to which he was confined whilst under arrest, were the regular quarters assigned to the non-commissioned officers of the regiment by Government; and, in the second place, these same quarters were occupied by the non-commissioned officers of the 3rd Dragoon Guards for nearly three years, and until relieved by the 6th Dragoons.

Before the mutiny the station was occupied by Native troops, with the exception of a battery of artillery, Europeans. When tranquillity was restored, and it was deemed necessary to have a European force at Mhow, the only quarters available at the time for their accommodation were the old Light Cavalry stables; these were altered and added to, as much as possible, and were occupied by, at any rate, a portion of the 72nd Highlanders and 3rd Dragoon Guards during the months I was there.

The quarters of the European sergeants, formerly attached to the native corps, hospitals, store rooms, quarter guards, bells of arms, band-master's quarters, &c., &c., were, as a matter of course, made available for the accommodation of the non-commissioned officers of the European corps. The military authorities had no power whatever to order the building of better quarters, and the new barracks, sanctioned by Government, were in course of construction.

It is true that some of their buildings were bomb-proof and small, but many of them had verandahs put round them, and, with other little additions, made very comfortable quarters. I remember the doctor of the D. troop, Royal Horse Artillery, lived in one of these, also the bandmaster of the 23rd Bombay Native Light Infantry, a young German, just arrived in the country; these quarters afforded infinitely more protection to their occupants, to many of the temporary and flimsy mud and bamboo huts, in which some of the officers of the 3rd Dragoon Guards were living.

If I am not greatly mistaken, writing as I am from memory, the whole of the artillery barracks at Mhow were bomb-proof; and I suppose were so constructed, owing to the scarcity of timber in that part of the country.

These bomb-proof roofs are very expensive, and afford the very best protection from the influence of a tropical sun; such buildings are always considered the coolest to live in during the heat of the day, and old Mahomedan tombs are always made use of as quarters for officers, whenever such can be found deserted, within the limits of a cantonment.

The station of Mhow, situated as it is on the elevated plateau of Malwa, is perhaps among the few really healthy stations in India; the proof of this is, the health of the troops stationed there for the last five years, and occupying as they were very indifferent quarters.

As a further proof of the salubrity of the climate at Mhow, compared with the majority of stations in India, I may mention, that on my arrival at Mhow I could not get a house or quarters of any kind, and was obliged to remain under canvas in a small tent not ten feet square; a few mats placed outside, as a protection from the sun and rain, was all the addition I could make, and lived in this tent during the five months I was at Mhow, in the lines of my corps, in a low and damp part of the cantonment, without feeling the slightest ill effects.

I have been now upwards of thirteen years in India, and have lived in camp under canvas for five consecutive years, but I would prefer any kind of brick or masonry cover to tents.

I have, &c.

A true copy,
O. T. Burne, Lt., A.D.C.

(Signed) H. Moore, Captain,
Persian Interpreter to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 8.

The Inspector-General of Hospitals in India to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Army Head Quarters, Simla,
28th July 1863.

Sir,

In returning the accompanying correspondence, in which are the letters of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, and also those of Lieut.-Col. Crawley, and of Surgeon Turnbull, of the 6th Dragoons, and which also contains detailed medical statements of the symptoms under which Sergeant-Major Wakefield laboured, while detained in hospital from the 25th till 28th of May, and while afterwards in hospital from the 5th till the 7th of June 1862, I have the honor to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, that I cannot see, in those detailed medical statements of Sergeant-Major Wakefield's symptoms, a shadow of foundation for the statement put forth in the public press and elsewhere, that Sergeant Wakefield was sent to hospital "as a raving lunatic;" or that he ever showed any symptoms whatever of mental aberration.

His ailments, on both occasions, were apparently of the most trifling character, and on 7th of June, after having been two days in hospital, he was discharged convalescent.

I have, &c.

A true copy,
O. T. Burne, Lt., A.D.C.

(Signed) G. S. Beatson, M.D.,
Inspector-General,
Her Majesty's Hospitals in India.

No. 9.

Telegraph Message.

From Major-General Green, Mhow, to Colonel Haythorne, Simla, 27th July 1863.

Lilley was in arrest in two different quarters; first, in a regular staff serjeant's quarters; it was pulled down to make room for new cavalry barracks, and he was removed to a portion divided from the men's barracks, in which he died. This quarter is now occupied by a married staff sergeant of the Dragoons; there are no better quarters available, and they were assigned by competent authority.

True copy,
O. T. Burne, Lt., A.D.C.

Nineteenth Day, 9th December 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at 10 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment; the same members present as yesterday. The prisoner continues to read the document from where he left off at the close of yesterday's sittings.

The prosecutor here states as follows:—

This document has been now read to the Court, and therefore the Court is in a position to entertain the question as to its legal admissibility in evidence. The prosecution beg to offer the following observations on that question. This is a letter written by Sir Hugh Rose to the military secretary for the information of His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief; it embraces a variety of matter, and among them is comprised an opinion on one of the subjects which is indirectly involved in one of the charges on which the prisoner is arraigned, namely, the character of the late Sergeant-Major Lilley for sobriety.

The opinion of Sir Hugh Rose on this matter can only be founded on evidence, and is therefore dependent for its value on the evidence on which it is founded. The opinion of Sir Hugh Rose, apart from the evidence on which it is founded, is obviously mere hearsay evidence, for he is not speaking on his oath, and he is not subject to cross-examination. Therefore, legally speaking, this letter is obviously inadmissible in evidence; but as the course which has been adopted with regard to it makes it futile now to treat it as inadmissible, it is submitted that it will be right to append it to the proceedings, with leave for either party to treat it according to its seeming worth.

The prosecution also wish respectfully to submit to the Court the following observations :—If the prisoner proposes to lay before the Court documentary evidence of this nature, the proper course will be to place such evidence in the hands of the President, and to request him to have it read to the Court in private, in order that the opinion of the Court might be taken on its admissibility in evidence, and the prosecution would then have the opportunity of stating their objections, or of admitting the document without objection. By the adoption of this course the prisoner would not be prejudiced, and all risk would be avoided of having important documents of a strictly official and (as is the case with the document now before the Court) of a confidential nature brought before the public, and published in the newspapers, even before the Court had decided whether the document is legally admissible in evidence or not. This matter seems to the prosecution of such serious public importance that it has been deemed fitting to bring it respectfully under the consideration of the Court.

To which the prisoner replies as follows :—I have no objection to the prosecution treating the despatch of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India according to what the prosecution is pleased to term its " seeming worth." As to the course proposed by the prosecution, it is not only entirely at variance with the example they themselves have set, but is in direct opposition to the first principles of the administration of justice. In the case of their own evidence, as for instance in that of the letter of Sir W. Mansfield put in as against me, no private investigation took place; I sought no cover of secrecy, and the prosecution observed no seal of confidence; they without hesitation put in confidential documents without any objection from me.

When the blue book was put in they read in open Court passages afterwards pronounced to be inadmissible.

Why then is it that as soon as the defence begins they seek to change the course which, whilst the prosecution was proceeding, they insisted upon? Why do they seek to turn an open Court of justice into a secret inquiry? I ask to pursue the same course they themselves have observed, with this exception, that I ask to put no confidential documents in evidence.

As to the relevance and admissibility of the particular letter now read to the Court, I am advised that there can be no question about it.

If a letter is relevant and admissible upon any point it is admissible in all. I could mention 20 reasons why this letter is both relevant and admissible. I will confine myself to one. The surgeons of the 6th Dragoons have stated that it was not their duty to interfere with discipline by reporting to me any anticipated injury to the health of Sergeant-Major Lilley. This is directly negatived by the letter of the Commander-in-Chief in India, who is the proper person to state what, according to his instructions, was the duty of surgeons in India. In conclusion, I beg leave to remind the Court that a list of these documents was furnished to me by order of Sir W. Mansfield, for the express purpose of being used by me on this trial, and within the last week I have been permitted by the prosecution to take copies of them in order that I might produce them in Court. I have only to add, that under no circumstances can I consent to the private investigation which the prosecution propose.

To this the prosecutor states as follows:—If the Court will permit me, I think I can make this matter entirely clear and satisfactory to the Court, although it will seem as though I am going back to the elements of jurisprudence. A tribunal consists either of a judge or judges, or of a judge and a jury. The courts of equity are composed of a judge or judges; the criminal courts of common law of a judge and a jury; courts-martial are composed of judges alone; they are therefore more like courts of equity. In such courts the practice is this. If a document is tendered in evidence in courts of equity, the judges must see the document in order to ascertain and determine whether it is legally admissible in evidence; if they think it not legally admissible in evidence they so decide, and the document is not read out, and forms no part of the proceedings; if it is legally admissible in evidence, they receive it, and it forms one of the grounds on which they form their judgment. The same practice prevails in courts-martial, which are courts of criminal equity; therefore the prosecution feel no doubt about the propriety of the course they have suggested.

With regard to Sir William Mansfield's letter which I have put in, it was the letter containing Sir William Mansfield's order for the arrest, which the prosecutor was absolutely bound to put in.

The prisoner requests permission to ask the prosecutor when he first adopted this theory of the office of courts-martial; did he entertain it when he read in Court the inadmissible and irrelevant passages from the blue book? He further requests to remind the Court that the prosecutor, by putting in Sir Hugh Rose's remarks at page 94 of the blue book, has made Sir Hugh Rose his witness, and every objection which he has urged to this letter equally applies to Sir Hugh Rose's remarks which he has put in.

The prisoner states that he does not object to his taking that course, but it entitles him to pursue that which he, the prisoner, is now adopting, for if Sir Hugh Rose's remarks are good evidence for one purpose they are also good for another.

The prosecutor states that the blue book was read out at the express instance of the prisoner, and against his urgent request.

The Court is closed to consider this matter, and on re-opening it states that it adheres to its decision as announced on the 3rd instant, viz., to decline receiving any communication which is not to be read and appended to the proceedings. With reference to the letter which has last been read by the prisoner, the Court has to observe that the prosecutor has stated that the document to which he now objects was one of those documents given to the prisoner for the express purpose of using them in his defence. The prosecutor stated that he had no objection to those copies being read to the Court as evidence; it therefore rests with him to show what part can legally be objected to.

The prisoner requests permission, after the above decision of the Court, to suggest, for the consideration of the prosecutor, whether it will not be convenient to adopt the same course with reference to the correspondence he has now to read as that which was taken with reference to the blue book, viz., that he, the prisoner, shall read all the documents he proposes to put in, and then that the prosecutor should object to such part of it as he may think fit, and state the grounds of his objections collectively. This will save a great deal of time, instead of raising a separate discussion, and clearing the Court upon each document. If this course is pursued he, the prisoner, hopes he shall easily finish his evidence to-day; if not, the proceedings may be indefinitely prolonged by distinct discussion.

The prosecutor states he has nothing further to say than what he has already said. The matter is now in the hands of the Court, who will decide whether those documents are properly evidence or not.

The President informs the prisoner that he may now proceed with the documents.

The prisoner then proceeded to read as follows :—

Discipline No. 161.

Head Quarters, Simla,
16th April 1863.

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose for submission to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief two memorandums marked A* and B† from Lieutenant-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army.

* 7th Jan. 1863.
† 15th Feb. 1863.

With reference to the first of these documents, memorandum A, I have only to say, with the greatest deference, that Sir W. Mansfield, in addition to the proof which he has already furnished that the non-commissioned officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons alluded to in the memorandum were engaged in a cabal against their commanding officer, now again, in the enclosed memorandum, states as follows: "Nevertheless the matter which had been "elicited showed sufficiently that these non-commissioned "officers were engaged in a cabal against their command-"ing officer, to make use of the opportunity afforded by "Mr. Smales' court-martial to injure him."

I beg to observe that these non-commissioned officers were guilty, as proved by the best of all evidence, their own admissions, of caballing against their commanding officer; but that they could not be tried on this charge (and I do not know a more serious one than the caballing of non-commissioned officers against their commanding officer), because their own admissions, which proved their guilt, had been made by them without due cautions having been given that those admissions might be adduced against them.

Independently of the evidence in proof of the cabal of the non-commissioned officers contained in the compilation already forwarded to the Horse Guards, I beg, with profound respect, to refer to the sworn evidence of the deceased Sergeant-Major Lilley and of Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield, given at the trial, which proves that these non-commissioned officers and others, in wilful defiance of the orders of the Court, were in possession of, reading, and communicating to one another, the defence of Paymaster Smales, a most insubordinate and improper one, before it had been published, Paymaster Smales having been brought to trial for a most serious military crime against his commanding officer, for which he was afterwards cashiered.

To make their conduct more culpable, they received a copy of the defence from the prisoner, the late Paymaster Smales.

In fact these non-commissioned officers secretly and in combination took a decided part against their commanding officer, and in favour of the prisoner, who was cashiered for his misconduct.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. Rose, General,
Adjutant-General, Commander-in-Chief in India.
Horse Guards.

No. 1,180 of 1863.

Mhow, 30th July 1863.

From the Major-General Commanding M.D.A. to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report relative to the conduct of Surgeon Turnbull, 6th Dragoons, whose present proceedings form, in my opinion, a portion of the systematic resistance with which he has opposed his late commanding officer for a considerable period.

2. Surgeon Turnbull was sent for on the 6th of July, and attended officially at the quarters of Lieut.-Col. Crawley, his then commanding officer, and without demur or remonstrance wrote down answers to certain questions put to him by Colonel Crawley. On leaving he took away with him this paper, promising to furnish fair copies in duplicate that evening, which he has not done.

3. On the 13th July Lieut.-Col. Prior assumed command of the regiment, and on the 20th idem Lieut.-Col. Crawley addressed the letter marked A. to the assistant adjutant general. This was referred through the Lieut.-Col. Prior; and Dr. Turnbull then appealed against being subjected (as he terms it) to a system of cross-examination, vide his letters marked B and C.

4. When the correspondence had reached this stage, the telegram from London had made known that Lieut.-Col. Crawley was to be tried by court-martial; and I considered it was not then expedient to press upon Dr. Turnbull an answer to questions on the subject of which he might be required to give evidence before that court-martial, but decided upon submitting the correspondence for the consideration and orders of the commander-in-chief, when I had made all necessary inquiry for a complete elucidation of the case.

5. I desire now to remark, in explanation of what I have stated in the 1st paragraph of this report:—I. The illness and death of Serjeant-Major Lilley was not communicated to the commanding officer by Surgeon Turnbull, or by any other medical officer of the regiment, though they must have been aware that the untoward circumstance demanded immediate notice from them.

II. This sudden illness and death of the serjeant-major also demanded that inquiry should have been made beyond the usual pro formâ post mortem examination, yet nothing of the kind was attempted, and it is known to the commander-in-chief how Dr. Turnbull met the information conveyed to him by Lieut.-Col. Crawley that the sergeant-major had lately been living freely.

III. It was represented in the newspapers that Sergeant-Major Wakefield had in consequence of his arrest been admitted into hospital "a raving madman." The medical officers of the regiment knew how untrue this statement was, but they took no means to undeceive their commanding officer, and allowed the untruth to remain uncontradicted.

IV. Surgeon Turnbull having stated that Serjeant-Major Wakefield had been admitted into hospital on the 25th of May 1862, the commander-in-chief directed that a copy of his case should be sent to army head quarters and the hospital books examined. In the A., B., and C. troops book there was no entry of Sergeant-Major Wakefield's case, when Lieut.-Col. Crawley examined it, but the next morning the surgeon produced a copy of a case which had been written in a leaf of this book which was blank the previous day. Surgeon Turnbull made no mention of this circumstance till questioned by his commanding officer, and then admitted that he had written it into the book that morning. In the book of the G. and H. troops there is a case of Sergeant-Major Wakefield, differing from that written by Dr. Turnbull in the A., B., and C. troops case book, but in the date there is an erasure, and in no other of the hospital books is there any entry of Sergeant-Major Wakefield having been treated in hospital on the 25th of May 1862.

6. Lieut.-Col. Crawley has now submitted his original memorandum of questions, as laid before Dr. Turnbull. The replies annexed purport to be as nearly as possible correct copies of that officer's anewers. The documents with accompaniments are marked D., E., E., G., and are attached hereto.

7. I have made these observations because the several instances I have adduced show that Surgeon Turnbull has by his proceedings induced me to believe that he has forgotten the respect due to his position as the senior medical officer of the regiment, and a proper feeling for the honour of the corps, by withholding testimony he was and is able but unwilling to give, and which could rebut many of the slanderous and unjust imputations against Lieut.-Col. Crawley with which the public prints at home and abroad have been filled for some time past; and further, that his private feelings of animosity towards Lieut.-Col. Crawley have caused him to set aside the public duty which he owed to his commanding officer, in not voluntarily coming forward to state what he knew had been falsely urged against him in the cases of Sergeant-Majors Lilley, Wakefield, and Duval.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Edward Green,
Major-General Commanding, M.D.A.

No. 88 of 1862.

Mhow, October 4th, 1862.

To Officer commanding 6th Dragoons, from Surgeon Turnbull, 6th Dragoons.

Sir,

I have the honour to state, in reply to the Letter No. 1320, of this day's date, (inquiring whether the hospital medical comforts are not always used by the medical officers of the 6th Dragoons when they find it necessary to prescribe brandy or wine as stimulants for any female patient whose complaint requires treatment), from the assistant adjutant-general M.D.A., for the information of the major-general commanding M.D.A., that female patients in hospital are supplied with medical comforts, wine, brandy, &c., whose complaints require such treatment. But it has been usual to treat the wives of non-commissioned officers of superior grade in their own quarters. In the case of Mrs. Lilley, referred to in the assistant adjutant-general's letter, it was more particularly deemed necessary, as she enjoyed superior accommodation and comfort in her own bungalow, which she could not have obtained in the building at present used as a female hospital. Mrs. Lilley's position in the regiment enabled her to provide her own diet and comforts.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) G. A. Turnbull,
Surgeon, 6th Dragoons.

Countersigned,
T. H. Crawley,
Lieut.-Col. Commanding 6th Dragoons.
W. Farrell,
Major-General Commanding, M.D.A.

Camp, Mhow, 13 July 1863.

From Major Champion, Assist.-Adjutant-General, M.D.A. to Major-General Green, C.B., Commanding, M.D.A.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a statement which I have transmitted to Major-General Farrell. In consequence of the debate held in the House of Commons on 5th June, Major-General Farrell wrote to me to send him all necessary documents to prove that Lieutenant Fitzsimon had voluntarily withdrawn an appeal he wrote on 3d November 1862, and I complied, having first sent this statement for the perusal of Lieut-Col. Crawley and Lieut.-Col. Prior, 6th Dragoons.

Lieutenant Fitzsimon's appeal contained assertions that were flatly denied by Lieut.-Col. Crawley. Lieutenant Fitzsimon was adjutant at the time the sergeant-majors were in arrest, and his house was not 150 yards from that of Sergeant-Major Lilley, yet he never went personally to post the sentries when the sergeants were placed in confinement, and appears by the correspondence to have done no part of his duty in this matter in a satisfactory manner.

3. But, as he had received in general orders a public reprimand, the major-general did not wish Lieutenant Fitzsimon to jeopardise his commission by making charges against his commanding officer, and placing himself in the awkward position of having to prove them, or, failing so to do, of being himself arraigned. Therefore, the major-general sent for him, and showed him the rejoinder of his commanding officer, and clearly depicted his position in the matter.

4. As Lieutenant Fitzsimon was in no way pressed in the matter, and finally withdrew his appeal, I consider his conduct not to be strictly honourable, in regard to his having uttered to the home authorities those assertions against his commanding officer which in India he had voluntarily withdrawn, in the belief that he thereby saved himself from getting into a very ugly scrape.

5. Lieut.-Col. Crawley can produce Lieutenant Fitzsimon's appeal, and his counter report, when required so to do. As Major-General Farrell, under whom I lately served, has been attacked in the public prints, I feel myself constrained to submit these observations for the notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and with the hope that my evidence in this case may be made public.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. H. Champion, Major,
Acting Adjutant-General, M.D.A.

(No. 1,070 of 1863.)

Mhow, 14th July 1863.

In elucidation of this subject I have the honour to transmit copies of the documents alluded to by Major Champion in the last paragraph of his letter, and which I have caused to be made from the originals in the possession of Lieut.-Col. Crawley marked A. and B.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) Edward Green,
Major-General Commanding
Mhow Division.

Discipline, No. 26.

Head Quarters, Camp, Lucknow,
Sir, 20th January 1863.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th December 1862, enclosing to me a memorandum on the proceedings of the General Court-martial held on Paymaster Smales, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and requesting me to cause it to be read to the officers of that regiment assembled by the general officer commanding at the station; and in reply I have the honour to say that I shall give immediate effect to the commands of His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief on this subject.

With reference to that part of the memorandum which relates to the remarks which I made on the Court-martial on Paymaster Smales, with regard to Sergeant-Major Lilley's case, I think it my duty to communicate without delay to His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that in a private letter from Dr. Turnbull to the adjutant-general, Her Majesty's British Forces, he states that the further information in his addenda as to the causes of the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley was derived from the wife of the sergeant major, and from Assistant-Surgeon Barnett of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, who attended the sergeant-major during his illness.

That information, as will be seen by the addenda, was, that he had now ascertained "that the late sergeant-major "was in the habit of drinking a considerable quantity of "brandy daily during the period of his arrest, and that "upon inquiry he found the above statement to be cor-"rect;" further, that in his opinion "this, in connexion "with the other exciting causes above related, was calcu-"lated to increase the predisposition to an apoplectic "seizure of which he died."

I venture, therefore, with profound respect, to think that evidence so incontrovertible as that of the medical attendant and the wife of the deceased sergeant-major justifies my remarks on Sergeant-Major Lilley's case on the Court-martial of Paymaster Smales, and I feel the assurance that His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief will be graciously pleased to do me the justice to remove the unfavourable impression which must be produced in the minds of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 6th Dragoons, that on insufficient information I have remarked unfavourably on the character of a deceased non-commissioned officer of the regiment.

I have already had the honour to submit in a private form to His Royal Highness fresh matter, all or part of which I believe was unknown to His Royal Highness, as to the state of things in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. One important document could not have been known to His Royal Highness; I mean the half-yearly confidential report on the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, by Major-General Farrell, commanding the Mhow division, bearing date the 7th November, and with a covering letter from Sir W. Mansfield of the 9th ultimo.

I venture to entertain the hope, that when His Royal Highness shall have been pleased to peruse the additional information, he may graciously consider that my remarks on the Court-martial on Paymaster Smales were based on correct data.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Adjutant-General of the Forces,
Horse Guards, London.

Regimental Morning Order by Lieut.-Col. T. R. Crawley.

Mhow, 8th May 1862.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon having reported himself sick and unable to attend to his regimental duties, Lieutenant Davies will perform the duties of adjutant during the illness of Lieutenant Fitzsimon, or until further orders.

By order,
(Signed) Rob. Davies, Lieutenant,
Acting Adjutant.

Sir, Head Quarters, Simla, 5th May 1863.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th March last, and with reference to it to state, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that I have requested His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir W. Mansfield, K.C.B., to direct the general officer commanding the Mhow division to assemble the officers of the 6th Dragoons, and to read to them that letter.

With reference to the passages in it which relate to the drinking of spirits by the late Sergeant-Major Lilley, I venture to observe most respectfully, for the information of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, that a misapprehension appears to exist in the mind of His Royal Highness on this subject, as expressed in the memorandum, and still more clearly in the non-official memorandum from the Horse Guards of February last, and that from yourself of the 18th of December last.

I never in my remarks on the proceedings of the Court-martial, I venture to observe, "attributed," as I am said to have done in these documents, the death of that unfortunate non-commissioned officer to "excess" in drinking. My remark on this subject did not go nearly this length, and was far more qualified.

When I wrote the remarks, I was not aware, and I could not be aware, for even the two surgeons of the Inniskilling Dragoons, Drs. Turnbull and Barnett, were not aware that Mrs. Lilley had drank part, 3 or 4 glasses a day, of the brandy, 23 bottles, besides other liquors purchased by her husband; nor is this stated in Dr. Turnbull's addenda of the 9th June last, which Lieut.-Col. Crawley injudiciously declined to forward to His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir W. Mansfield.

The real interpretation of my remarks is, that a large amount of spirits, combined with Indian summer, would "compromise"—this was the word which I used—that is, endanger the life even of a man in exercise and rude health, and that, a fortiori, it must have the same unfavourable

effect on Sergeant-Major Lilley, who was in a state which required medical attendance.

In that view of the case I am entirely borne out by undeniable and professional evidence; that of Dr. Linton, Inspector-General of Her Majesty's Hospitals, whose statement I have the honour to enclose, and of Dr. Turnbull, the surgeon of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who says in his "addenda," "It has been brought to my notice that the "deceased was in the habit of drinking a considerable "quantity of brandy daily during the period of his arrest, "and on inquiry I find the above statement to be correct. "It is my opinion that this, in connexion with the other "exciting causes before stated, was calculated to increase "the predisposition to an apoplectic seizure of which he "died."

I venture, therefore, to think that the late Sergeant-Major Lilley's "having hastened his death by drinking" cannot be said, as stated in the letter of the Adjutant-General, dated Horse Guards, 14th March last, to me, "to rest on doubtful evidence," as the evidence of two such responsible medical authorities as Drs. Linton and Turnbull would be conclusive in any court of justice.

Under these circumstances, I venture to think that my remarks on Sergeant-Major Lilley were just, and called for by the facts of the case.

The only reasons which induced me to mention Sergeant-Major Lilley, and allude to his unfortunate decease, were the very constant and unprincipled efforts to make out that he was perfectly blameless, but his arrest was most unjust, and that his death was owing, in a great measure, to the cruel and tyrannical conduct of Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

In simple justice to an officer under my command, I therefore refuted these unworthy calumnies by stating the truth of the case.

I shall have the honour to show in a future statement that Sergeant-Major Lilley had, on more occasions than one, acted with great impropriety and want of discipline, and that he has not by any means the very superior non-commissioned officer which he has been described to His Royal Highnes the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to have been. The facts proving this came to me, through legitimate channels, as Commander-in-Chief in India.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) H. Rose, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Adjutant-General of the Forces.
Horse Guards, London.

Office of the Inspector-General of H. M. Hospitals,
Army Head Quarters, Simla, 20th July 1863.

To the Adjutant-General.

Sir,

Nos. 4232, and 24th June.

In compliance with the instructions contained in your memorandum, No. and date as per margin, I have the honour to submit the following remarks as to the cause of death of the late Regimental Serjeant-Major Lilley, 6th Dragoons, for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

1. Lieut.-Col. Crawley shows that between the 26th of April and the 25th of May 1862, Serjeant-Major Lilley had sent to his quarters (while he was under arrest) the astounding quantities of 23 bottles of brandy, 12 pints of ale, two bottles of port wine, and one bottle of gin; and Colonel Crawley adds, that he (the late serjeant-major) must have drank the above quantities in a month.

2. The fact that the above quantities of spirits, wine and beer, were sent to Serjeant-Major Lilley's quarters during the above-mentioned period seems to be clearly established, but for the inference that he must have drank the whole no proof has been adduced; on the contrary, his dying wife seems to have been reccommended to take from three to four glasses of brandy daily, in small quantities, during the 24 hours.

3. But the remainder, over and above the quantities ordered for Mrs. Lilley, if consumed steadily by any ordinary individual, should have kept such individual in a state of almost chronic drunkenness.

4. Serjeant-Major Lilley, however, from several testimonies adduced, seems to have possessed great powers of resistance to the ordinary visible effects of drink. If one statement is correct, that he took on one occasion early in the day eight sodas and brandies, what remained after his wife's allowance (granting she took all she was recommended to take) would not have amounted to more than the above quantity. If, therefore, the late serjeant-major could take eight glasses of brandy and soda-water of a morning or forenoon (without being unfit for duty) he may have taken a not greater quantity in the course of a day without showing any marked effects of drink.

5. This may account for the ordinary effects of such a quantity of stimulants not having been observed by the orderly military officer or by the medical officer; effects which in any ordinary individual would certainly have been apparent.

6. But although the ordinary indications of being under the influenee of drink may not have been noticeable, no man, especially one of Serjeant-Major Lilley's large corpulent habit of body, could take spirits to the extent of six or seven glasses of brandy daily, while confined in even the best non-commissioned officer's quarter, in the hot season in a climate like that of Mhow, and deprived, moreover, of his usual active bodily exercise, and, no doubt, also depressed in mind by the unfortunate circumstances in which he had placed himself, without an almost certainty of a fatal attack of apoplexy.

7. I am not aware of the size, construction or ventilation of the room in which Serjeant-Major Lilley was confined; if small, low and ill ventilated, all the evils of intemperance and oppressive heat would have been aggravated.

8. With regard to the quotation from Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, furnished by Colonel Crawley, showing how nearly the description therein given of the appearances found on dissection in the case of persons who have died from alcoholic poisoning coincide with the appearances observed in the post-mortem examination of the body of the late Serjeant-Major Lilley, it may be remarked that there is really no material difference * to be expected in the post-mortem appearances of the organs of an individual who has died from apoplexy suddenly induced by an overdose of alcohol, or more gradually induced by the constant use of large quantities of ardent spirits by a man of large robust frame, and in one who has died from the same disease induced by constitutional causes; these latter being generally recognized in the large head, thick short neck, full red face and corpulent frame, which are characteristic of tendency to apoplectic seizure.

9. In such men (and Serjeant-Major Lilley seems to have been of such a make in a marked degree) no great amount of stimulation would be required in a climate like that of Mhow in the month of May to predispose to an attack of apoplexy, while any excess would almost certainly, in an individual taking no active exercise, bring on a fatal attack; for in such a climate, and in such a subject, the hopes of recovery must have been very small.

10. The whole matter of the cause of death in the case of Serjeant-Major Lilley seems to me, therefore, in a medical point of view, to be a question of fact. If a man of such a make and habit of body as Serjeant Lilley is described to have been, and in such circumstances as those in which he had unfortunately placed himself, drank (and from the evidence it seems impossible to doubt that he did) quantities of liquor even short of those specified by Colonel Crawley, an attack of apoplexy was almost certain.

11. It is impossible, without disbelieving the evidence submitted, to believe otherwise than that Serjeant-Major Lilley had been generally an intemperate man, and that he drank freely during his arrest; and that those habits of intemperance, under the painful circumstances in which he was placed, were the strongly predisposing, if not the immediately exciting cause of his fatal attack, whether that attack be called heat apoplexy, or apoplexy induced by intemperance; for both causes, the heat of the climate and intemperance in ardent spirits, always react on and aggravate each other.

12. It must, however, be observed, that, notwithstanding the evidence now adduced, Serjeant-Major Lilley must have managed (no uncommon thing with staff serjeants) to conceal his intemperate habits, and that too up to a recent date, for medical history sheets have only been a few years in existence, In his medical history sheet it is stated that his habits are marked "temperate." That portion of the sheet is filled in in the orderly room, under the strict supervision, it is expected, of the adjutant. It seems, therefore, that it was probably not till his death that the habits of the late Serjeant-Major were fully known.

I have, &c.,
G. S. Beatson, M.D.,
Inspector-General of H. M. Hospitals in India.

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* If we except the odour of alcohol said to have been noticed in the fluids of the brains of persons who have died from large doses of that narcotic; but this odour is by no means constant.—G.S.B.

No. 1,048.

Head Quarters, Poona, 13th July 1863.

From His Excellency, Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., to the Adjutant General of the Army in India.

Sir,

In compliance with your letter, No. 3,609, dated 3rd ultimo, I have the honour to forward the replies given by Lieut.-Col. Crawley and Dr. Turnbull, 6th Dragoons, to the several queries in that communication.

2. I venture to say that it is a most fortunate circumstance that His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose was pleased to prompt these inquiries, remarkable evidence having been elicited of the manner in which Lieut.-Col. Crawley has been served by the medical officers under his command, when it was in their power by a single word to have refuted an allegation which among others has caused such an outcry against him.

3. It is impossible not to connect the interpolation in the case book now reported by Colonel Crawley, with the conduct pursued by Dr. Turnbull in all the regimental transactions of the last year and a half, and I cannot ascribe it to misapprehension.

4. Having learnt this day from His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief that Lieut.-Col. Crawley is to be put on his trial, it is not unlikely that the matters connected with these papers will form part of the judicial investigation. I therefore have communicated no opinion to the 6th Dragoons on the subject of them, but content myself with forwarding the papers without further comment, for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and such orders as His Excellency may be pleased to give.

5. With regard to the impending trial, I have detained two case books alluded to in Colonel Crawley's report, it being not improbable that they will be required by him as documentary evidence.

6. I have the honour to enclose further replies from Dr. Turnbull, in answer to your memo. of June 5th, 1863, forwarded under cover of letters from Major-General Green, commanding the Mhow division of the army, and Lieut.-Col. Crawley, commanding 6th Dragroons. The matter adduced in these replies appears to be most discreditable to Dr. Turnbull and Dr. Barnett of that regiment.

7. It will be observed that the latter officer is now in England.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. R. Mansfield,
Lieutenant-General Commander-in-Chief,
Bombay Army.

No. 1,065.

Head Quarters, Poona, 16th July 1863.

From His Excellency, Lieut.-General Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., to the Adjutant-General of the Army in India.

Sir,

With reference to my letter, No. 1,048, of the 13th instant, I have the honour to forward a further communication from Lieut.-Col. Crawley, dated the 6th instant, which again affords strong circumstancial evidence of the highly improper manner in which, during the transactions of last year, he was served by the medical officers of the regiment under his command. I also transmit a copy of a question put by me to Lieut.-Col. Crawley, by "telegram," in continuation of the queries put by order of the Commander-in-Chief in India, and Colonel Crawley's reply. It is thus evident that in respect to the custody of the deceased Serjeant-Major Lilley, and the alleged oppressive treatment, the medical officers who failed to bring to the notice of the commanding officer the consequence of such treatment, have acted in absolute disregard of their most important duty.

Telegram to Major-General Green, dated 9th July. Reply from Major-Gen. Green, dated the 13th July.

2. Whether this was done intentionally, for the purpose of causing a surprise at the Court-martial, during the cross-examination on Mr. Smale's defence, and therefore of indisposing the public to their commanding officer, I leave for the consideration of His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose.

3. The prescriptions referred to being in original, have been retained, in case they should be required by Colonel Crawley; but I have substituted for them certified copies under the signature of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Her Majesty's British Forses.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. R. Mansfield,
Lieutenant-General Commander-in-Chief,
Bombay Presidency.

Simla, 3d June 1863.

Case of the late Sergeant-Major Lilley, 6th Inniskillen Dragoons.

Last Tuesday, by direction of His Excellency, Captain Elton delivered to me the accompanying papers; viz., compilations A to K, by His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, in the case of the late Paymaster Smales, 6th Inniskillen Dragoons.

I have paid particular attention to these papers, as far as they relate to the late Sergeant-Major Lilley, and am of opinion that there was clear and abundant evidence on which Sergeant-Major Lilley might have been convicted by a Court-martial, not only of having himself disobeyed the orders of his commanding officer, publicly given at the Court-martial, but of having connived and concerted with other non-commissioned officers of the regiment to whom he, as the senior sergeant, was bound to set an example of obedience, to disobey these distinct and positive orders, which prohibited making public the proceedings of the Court-martial.

The admission of the sergeant-major shows his guilt.

The evidence of the other sergeants referred to in compilation C would, I should say, not only have ensured conviction of this disobedience, and still worse combined disobedience of orders by the sergeant-major, but also of his having, in furtherance of his open hostility against Colonel Crawley, uttered violent and beastly language regarding him, in presence of other sergeants, thus increasing the ill feeling already existing in the regiment against the commanding officer.

Although the admission of each of these sergeants would not, in the construction of the Judge Advocate-General of the Bombay Army, have been legitimate evidence against themselves, because the admissions were not received under the usual caution, there can be no doubt, I should say, that these admissions were excellent evidence against others, and therefore against Sergeant-Major Lilley; and I could not say that in my opinion the admission of Sergeant-Major Lilley was not receivable against himself, for I think it fairly comes under the head of a voluntary confession.

(Signed) G. C. A. Hatch,
Judge Advocate-General.

To His Excellency
The Commander-in-Chief.

No. 1,087 of 1863.

Judge Advocate-General's Office, Head Quarters, Simla, 10th July 1863.

Memorandum.

Case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, Troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons. (Referred by endorsement No. $\frac{4612}{E}$, 7th July, received 8th July).

In reply to the question put, "whether, under the peculiar "circumstances of the case," the arrest of Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and Troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval "was regular or not," I have the honour to state my opinion that their arrest was perfectly regular, as far as Lieut.-Col. Crawley is concerned.

2. In his letter of the 7th June 1863, to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Mhow Division, Colonel Crawley said, "I distinctly informed all three of them that I placed "them in arrest on a charge of conspiracy against me and "my authority as their commanding officer." In the same "letter Colonel Crawley also says, they were aware of the "crime with which they were charged by me."

3. Colonel Crawley, on the 26th April 1862, reported to the Major-General Commanding the Mhow Division as follows:—

"I have placed Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley, and "Troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval, under arrest, "on a charge of conspiring against me, their commanding "officer."

Colonel Crawley in the same letter requested sanction for their "close arrest," for reasons stated by him, which request was granted.

4. It thus appears that Colonel Crawley made a specific charge against these non-commissioned officers, so soon as their misconduct was brought to his notice, and himself informed them of the precise charge against them at the time of their arrest.

5. The evidence of the misconduct of these non-commissioned officers, as disclosed in other official communications, was sufficient, in my opinion, as I have elsewhere stated, to justify him in placing them in arrest; and I have also stated my opinion that a charge against Sergeant-Major Lilley for disobedience of orders, and encouraging other non-commissioned officers to disobey orders, could have been proved with almost a certainty.

6. As to the continuance and mode of the arrest, and the ultimate release without trial, whether there was or was not any irregularity in these respects appears to me a point in which Colonel Crawley is not concerned. When he had received the orders of the general officer commanding the division for the close arrest of these non-commissioned officers, and when this case was referred to the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, any legal responsibility, if there was any, was shifted from Colonel Crawley to his superiors. Having placed the case in the hands of superior authority, Colonel Crawley had not even the power to release these non-commissioned officers from arrest, nor to abandon the charges which he had preferred.

7. Colonel Crawley never did abandon these charges, but the non-commissioned officers remained in arrest under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who, as it appears to me, under a miaconception of the legal value of the evidence, ordered their release without trial, and punished them only with reprimand.

8. In the correspondence submitted, the question is raised whether these non-commissioned officers ought not to have been charged in the guard report with a specific crime. I am unable to say what the general custom of the service is in this respect. It is stated by Colonel Crawley that it is not the custom in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons to account for non-commissioned officers in arrest in the regimental guard report. This appears to me very reasonable, because non-commissioned officers are by the rules of the service placed in arrest, and not confined in any guard.

9. In conclusion, I would state my opinion that neither custom, regulation, or any Article of War has been in any way infringed by Colonel Crawley, as regards the arrest of these non-commissioned officers.

(Signed) G. C. A. Hatch,
Judge Advocate-General.

The Military Secretary,
&c. &c.

Office of the Inspector General of Her Majesty's Hospitals,
Army Head Quarters, Simla, 28th July 1863.

Sir,

In returning the accompanying correspondence in which are the letters of His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, and also those of Lieut.-Col. Crawley and of Surgeon Turnbull of the 6th Dragoons, and which also contains detailed medical statements of the symptoms under which Sergeant-Major Wakefield laboured while detained in hospital from the 25th till 28th May, and while afterwards in hospital from the 5th till 7th of June 1862, I have the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, that I cannot see in those detailed medical statements of Sergeant-Major Wakefield's symptoms a shadow of foundation for the statements put forth in the public press and elsewhere, that Sergeant Wakefield was sent to hospital "as a raving lunatic," or that he ever showed any symptoms whatever of mental aberration.

His ailments on both occasions were apparently of the most trifling character, and on the 7th June, after having been two days in hospital, he was discharged convalescent.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. S. Beatson, M.D.,
Inspector General, H.M. Hospitals in India.

The Military Secretary,
&c. &c.

Having brought the reading of the correspondence to a close, the prisoner states that these are all the documents which he proposes to adduce at present.

President. Has the prosecutor any objection to make to the reception of any of these documents?

Prosecutor. I submit to the Court that it would be fitting to adopt with respect to all these documents the course suggested with reference to the letter of Sir Hugh Rose to the military secretary, viz., to append them to the proceedings.

The prisoner here states that he is now ready to proceed with his witnesses, but that before doing so he wishes to put in a regimental order.

This order is produced and read:—

Extract from regimental order by Lieut.-Col. Crawley,
Mhow, 27th May, 1862.

7. Lieut.-Col. Crawley has to call the attention of the soldiers of the regiment to the very large number of men who daily report themselves sick and attend hospital. The lieut.-colonel would be very sorry to think that these men or any great proportion of them did so with a view to escape drills, parades, or other duties, as this would be to suppose the existence of unsoldierlike feelings and qualities which he feels assured have no existence in the Inniskilling Dragoons. He rather attributes it to the manner in which the men expose themselves to the sun, by going to the bazaar in the heat of the day, and perhaps to drinking the pernicious liquor sold to them there by unscrupulous natives. He therefore requests the soldiers to avoid going out in the sun as much as possible, and there is seldom any necessity for them to do so except when on duty, and then it is the lieut.-colonel's study to prevent their being exposed to it more than can be avoided. He appeals to their good sense to aid him by attending to his request in diminishing the sickness, which has lately been very great, no less than 96 non-commissioned officers and men having been in hospital, and attending this morning, in other words, a squadron, or one fourth of the regiment, was absent from the field day this morning. The lieut.-colonel hopes this advice will be attended to, as he will be sorry to have to resort to roll calls or other disagreeable modes of enforcing what is simply for their own good.

(Signed) Robt Davies,
Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

Captain F. G. S. Curtis.
1st Witness for the Defence.

Captain Francis George Savage Curtis, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1436. (*Prisoner.*) Were you, on or about the 5th November 1862, present at my house when a conversation took place between me and Lieutenant Fitzsimon on the subject of the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley?—I was.

1437. State as nearly as you can recollect what passed on that occasion with reference to the arrest?—Colonel Crawley asked Lieutenant Fitzsimon if he had seen the sentries posted himself. He had to ask this question two or three times before Lieutenant Fitzsimon would give him a decided answer; at last Lieutenant Fitzsimon said that he had not seen the sentries posted himself, but he had contented himself with visiting them once or twice a day afterwards.

1438. Did Lieutenant Fitzsimon at that time allege any cause for not having seen the sentries posted himself?—No, I did not hear any.

1439. Did he on that occasion say anything about having abstained from entering the house to see the sentries posted on account of Mrs. Lilley's health?—No; never heard anything of the sort.

1440. Were you present at another conversation on or about 17th November 1862, at my house, between me and Lieutenant Fitzsimon, with reference to his withdrawal of his letter of appeal to Sir Hugh Rose?—I was.

1441. State as nearly as you can what passed on the subject?—Colonel Crawley read out to Lieutenant Fitzsimon a communication he had received from General Farrell or Major Champion, one or the other, saying that his protest against the commander-in-chief's remarks on his evidence at the court-martial was insubordinate, and recommending him, as being a young officer, to withdraw it, he thought it better to give him a chance of doing so. Colonel Crawley then asked Lieutenant Fitzsimon if he wished to withdraw that letter. Lieutenant Fitzsimon said if Major-General Farrell and Colonel Crawley wished him to withdraw it he would do so. Colonel Crawley then told him that he did not wish him to withdraw it at all; that in fact it would be better for him, Colonel Crawley, if the letter went on. Lieutenant Fitzsimon said again that if Major-General Farrell and Colonel Crawley wished him to do so he would withdraw it. Colonel Crawley then said, after asking the same questions a good many times, he would give him a quarter of an hour to consider the matter. We then left the room, and at the end of a quarter of an hour came back, and Colonel Crawley asked him again if he wished to withdraw it. When Lieutenant Fitzsimon said he would much sooner wait, and send a written answer, which I believe he afterwards did.

1442. On the 26th April 1862 were you present in the orderly room in my house, when the examination of the three sergeant-majors took place previous to their arrest, and were Mr. Davies and Captain

Captain F. S. G. Curtis.

Renshaw also present ?—I was present, and so were they.

1443. Were you present at the Mhow Court-martial when Sergeant-Major Lilley was examined, and made the statement as to the indignity suffered by his wife ?—I was.

1444. Were you sitting close to me ? if so, state what you observed with respect to my behaviour on that statement being made ?—I was sitting quite close to Colonel Crawley when Sergeant-Major Lilley said that he had been subjected to these indignities. I can remember Colonel Crawley's look of astonishment, and he turned round to me, and said, "Good "God, can this be true !"

1445. When I left Mhow under arrest, did you accompany me ; and if so state what happened on the morning of our departure ?—I did accompany Colonel Crawley on that morning ; it was on the 24th August last, about nine o'clock in the morning, just before breakfast ; and Colonel Christie, of the 9th Native Infantry, came down to Colonel Crawley's bungalow, where I was at the time, and said that the men of the regiment had turned out, and were then waiting on the road near the church at Mhow, and they had requested him to come down, and ask Colonel Crawley, as he was going to leave the station that morning, to drive out by that road. We then had breakfast, after which there was some business to transact, and about a quarter before eleven o'clock Colonel Crawley drove away. As we came up towards the church we could see (it had been raining hard in the interval) the men running across from the barracks to get on to the road so as to be in time to meet the colonel. On our coming up they gave three or four very hearty cheers, and said, "God bless you, colonel. "We hope you will soon return." "Good luck to you." The colonel thanked them for their kind wishes, and then drove on. About 20 yards further on, the women of the regiment had turned out. The greater portion of them were in tears. They also expressed their good wishes to the colonel, and we then drove away.

1446. Did we on the same day overtake the men of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who were on their way to England, in camp at some distance from Mhow ; if so, state what happened on my arrival in camp and on my departure ?—Yes ; we overtook the detachment of witnesses at a place called Bulwarra on the road to Bombay. On our reaching the camp I believe the whole detachment to a man turned out, and cheered the colonel as he came in. The colonel had some luncheon, after which, as he was going out, the men again turned out, and cheered him as he went on his road.

Prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Captain W. H. J. Clarke.

2d Witness for the Defence.

Captain WILLIAM HENRY JAMES CLARKE, of the 72d Highlanders, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1447. Were you a member of the Court-martial at Mhow on Mr. Smales, and do you remember the statement by Sergeant-Major Lilley in his evidence respecting the indignities suffered by himself and his wife ?—I was, and I do remember his statement.

1448. Did you observe my behaviour when that statement was made ; if so, state what you observed ? —I did. When the question was put by the prisoner Smales to Sergeant-Major Lilley to ask what was the last act of cruelty that was done to him by Colonel Crawley, he answered that it was having the sentry placed over his wife. I looked up at the time the answer was made, and I saw the Colonel give a start.

1449. Did it appear to you that I was taken by surprise by the evidence of Sergeant-Major Lilley ? —It did.

1450. State what passed subsequently on the subject in your hearing ?—After the Court-martial had adjourned for half an hour, I left the Court-martial, and went into the side verandah of the mess-house, and there I saw Colonel Crawley speaking to the adjutant. When I went there the words used were, "Is it the case about the sentry being placed over Mrs. Lilley ?" The adjutant replied, "that he did not know." Colonel Crawley then said, "Mount your horse, and go up at once, and see if it is the case ; and if it is, have the sentry removed."

Captain W. F. J. Clarke.

1451. (*Court.*) Who was the adjutant ?—I believe Cornet Snell, but I cannot say.

Prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

Captain John Macneil.

3d Witness for the Defence.

Captain JOHN MACNEIL, of the 72d Highlanders, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1452. (*Prisoner.*) Were you a member of the court-martial at Mhow, and do you remember the evidence given by Sergeant-Major Lilley on the subject of the indignities suffered by his wife ?—I was a member of the court-martial at Mhow, and do remember Sergeant-Major Lilley giving his evidence.

1453. Did you observe my behaviour when this statement was made ; if so, describe what you observed ?—I did observe Colonel Crawley when this statement was made. Colonel Crawley looked round the Court, and seemed to be very much annoyed and astonished when this statement was made.

1454. What passed subsequently in your hearing on this subject ?—I was in the north verandah of the mess-house. After the court-martial was adjourned, Colonel Crawley called the adjutant, and asked him if it was possible that the sentry was posted as described by Sergeant-Major Lilley in his evidence ? The adjutant answered, he did not know. Colonel Crawley told him that as adjutant he should know where every sentry in the regiment was posted. He desired the adjutant to get on his horse and gallop off, and see whether the sentry was posted, as described by Sergeant-Major Lilley, and if he was to have him instantly removed. Colonel Crawley told him he was then going to his house, and he was to come down and report to him what he had done. I saw the adjutant (Cornet Snell, to the best of my recollection,) ride off in the direction of the barracks.

Prisoner has no further question to ask.

Prosecutor has no questions to ask.

The witness withdraws.

The Court adjourns at a quarter before two, and re-opens at a quarter past two o'clock.

Lieut. H. J. Wallace.

4th Witness for the Defence.

Lieutenant HAMILTON JOHN WALLACE, of the 6th Dragoons, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1455. (*Prisoner.*) Were you present in the orderly room in my house on the 3d October 1862 when a conversation took place between me and Quartermaster Wooden on the subject of a letter in the Deccan Herald ?—I was.

1456. Was anyone else present when that conversation took place, besides yourself, Quartermaster Wooden, and myself ?—No; nobody else was present.

1457. State what occurred, as nearly as you can recollect ?—Colonel Crawley read out a portion of a letter which had appeared in the "Deccan Herald," written by Mr. Smales. He asked Mr. Wooden several questions about it. He asked Mr. Wooden if he had heard lately from Mr. Smales. Mr. Wooden said he had not. Mr. Wooden said he remembered the occasion referred to, when Colonel Crawley, in the orderly room, complained to Lieutenant Fitzsimon of persons having access to the sergeant-major, and his saying something about the meaning of close arrest. Colonel Crawley asked Mr. Wooden if he had reminded him that the sergeant-major was married, and his wife

Lieut. H. J. Wallace.

sick, as stated by Mr. Smales in his letter. Mr. Wooden said he had not; that he did not think it would have become him to have done so. Colonel Crawley then asked him whether he had heard him make the speech quoted by Mr. Smales of "married or single, "officer or soldier." He, Mr. Wooden, said he did not remember him saying anything of the kind. The only thing he remembered hearing was something that was said by Colonel Crawley about the meaning of close arrest. Colonel Crawley then asked him whether he had told Mr. Smales what was stated in the letter. Mr. Wooden replied that he did not remember having told Mr. Smales anything about it at all. Colonel Crawley said it was very odd that he could recollect nothing about it at all. Mr. Wooden said that he could not remember much about it either, as he was in the habit of being so much in the orderly room, and hearing so many conversations, that he could not remember much about anybody in particular. Colonel Crawley then said, I want your denial of this in writing, so you had better let me have a written statement of what occurred on the occasion, as far as you remember. Mr. Wooden wrote a letter, which he gave to the colonel. I remembered Colonel Crawley remarking, that he had said nothing about what Mr. Smales said Mr. Wooden had told him, and asking him to add a postscript to that effect to that letter. He did so. The above is all the conversation that I remember while I was present on that occasion.

1458. Did Mr. Wooden, after he had given the letter to me, leave the room before you did?—He did.

1459. In your opinion did that letter contain all that Mr. Wooden said that he could remember on that occasion about the conversation in the orderly room?—It did.

1460. Did you hear Mr. Wooden state to me that anyone else had made the remark about Mrs. Lilley being sick?—I did not.

1461. Did you hear Mr. Wooden say anything about making any addition to his letter, except the postscript which I suggested?—I did not.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

The prosecutor has no questions to ask.

The prisoner requests to ask the witness—

1462. Whether this is the first time he has been examined by the prosecutor?

Witness.—No, it is not.

The witness withdraws.

The above witness is re-called into Court.

1463. (*Court.*) Is Lieutenant Bennett in this country?—No, he is not.

1464. (*Prisoner.*) Was Lieutenant Bennett in the room during the conversation of which you have spoken?—He was not.

The witness withdraws.

A. Framjee.

6th Witness for the Defence.

Ardaseer Framjee, a Parsee Merchant, appears before the Court, and makes affirmation in the mode prescribed by his religious persuasion, that he will speak the truth.

1465. Are you a general merchant, carrying on business at Mhow?—Yes.

1466. Is this a true copy of a bill of liquors supplied by you to the late Sergeant-Major Lilley during the months of March, April, May, and June 1862?—It is.

This account is produced and read.

Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilly, 6th Dragoons,
Dr. to Ardaseer Framjee.

		Rs.	A.	P.
16 March 1862	1 bottle ale	0	11	0
18 „ „	1 dozen pint porter	5	0	0
23 „ „	2 bottle brandy	4	0	0
26 „ „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
31 „ „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
6 April „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
8 „ „	1 dozen pint ale	5	0	0
10 „ „	2 bottle brandy	4	0	0
15 „ „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
18 April 1862	2 bottle brandy	4	0	0
22 „ „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
26 „ „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
28 „ „	1 do. do.	2	0	0
3 May „	1 do. do.	2	0	0
4 „ „	½ dozen pint ale	2	8	0
„ „ „	2 bottle brandy	4	0	0
„ „ „	1 do. port wine	2	0	0
7 „ „	1 do. brandy	2	0	0
8 „ „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
9 „ „	½ dozen pint ale	2	8	0
„ „ „	2 bottle brandy	4	0	0
12 „ „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
14 „ „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
16 „ „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
18 „ „	1 do. port wine	2	0	0
19 „ „	2 do. brandy	4	0	0
21 „ „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
25 „ „	2 do. do.	4	0	0
„ „ „	1 do. gin	2	0	0
29 „ „	1 do. brandy	2	0	0
5 June „	1 do. do.	2	0	0
	Total Rupees	103	11	0

True copy from my book.

Camp, Mhow, 8th June 1862.

Ardaseer Framjee, Merchant.

A. Framjee.

1467. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley frequently come to your shop before his arrest?—He did.

1468. Was he in the habit of drinking anything at your shop; if so, state what it was?—He did; two or three glasses of brandy and soda water (liquor glasses).

1469. Did you supply him with the brandy and water without payment?—Yes, I did.

1470. Why did you do that?—He was my best customer.

1471. How long were you in the habit of supplying him with liquors without payment?—Since the arrival of the regiment in India.

1472. Were you at Poonah when the regiment first arrived in India, and did you supply Sergeant-Major Lilley at Poonah, as well as Ahmednuggur and Mhow?—At Kirkee, Ahmednuggur, and Mhow.

Prisoner has no further questions to ask.

1473. (*Prosecutor.*) Is this the bill of which you have just seen the copy?

Under-mentioned quantity of beer, wine, and spirits supplied to Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilly from 1st day of May 1861 to 25th day of May 1862, the day he died.

		Totals.	
Month of May 1861.			
3d.	1 bottle of ale		
4th.	1 do. brandy		
11th.	1 do. port wine		
21st.	1 do. brandy		
28th.	1 do. do.		
29th.	1 do. do.		
		Brandy -	4 bottles.
		Portwine -	1 do.
		Ale -	1 do.
			6
Month of June 1861.			
2d.	1 bottle brandy		
19th.	1 do. do.		
26th.	1 do. do.		
		Brandy -	3 bottles.
Month of July 1861.			
2d.	1 bottle brandy		
11th.	1 do. do.		
17th.	1 do. sherry wine		
„	1 do. gin		
„	1 do. ginger wine		
20th.	1 do. brandy		
22d.	1 do. do.		
24th.	1 do. do.		
25th.	1 do. port wine		
27th.	1 do. brandy		
		Brandy -	6 bottles.
		Gin -	1 do.
		Sherrywine	1 do.
		Portwine -	1 do.
		Gingerwine	1 do.
			10
Month of August 1861.			
3d.	1 bottle brandy		
8th.	1 do. do.		
9th.	1 do. port wine		
„	3 do. ale		
21st.	1 do. brandy		
„	1 do. gin		
27th.	1 do. ale		
„	1 do. brandy		
30th.	1 do. port wine		
		Brandy -	4 bottles.
		Gin -	1 do.
		Portwine -	2 do.
		Ale -	4 do.
			11

A. Framjee.

Month of September 1861.

2d.	1	bottle	of brandy	-	
5th.	1	do.	do.	-	
8th.	1	do.	port wine	-	
„	1	do.	brandy	-	Brandy - 8 bottles.
12th.	1	do.	do.	-	Gin - - 1 do.
17th.	1	do.	do.	-	Portwine - 2 do.
21st.	1	do.	port wine	-	Ale - - 1 do.
„	1	do.	brandy	-	12
25th.	1	do.	do.	-	
29th.	1	do.	do.	-	
30th.	1	do.	gin	-	
„	1	do.	ale	-	

Month of October 1861.

3d.	1	bottle	gin	-	
6th.	1	do.	portwine	-	
11th.	1	do.	do.	-	
„	1	do.	brandy	-	Brandy - 2 bottles.
15th.	1	do.	portwine	-	Gin - - 3 do.
„	1	do.	gin	-	Portwine - 5 do.
26th.	1	do.	port wine	-	10
28th.	1	do.	do.	-	
31st.	1	do.	brandy	-	
„	1	do.	gin	-	

Month of November 1861.

4th.	1	bottle	ale	-	
„	1	do.	brandy	-	
„	1	do.	gin	-	
6th.	1	do.	ale	-	
„	1	do.	brandy	-	
10th.	1	do.	do.	-	Brandy - 10 bottles.
„	1	do.	gin	-	Gin - - 2 do.
11th.	3	do.	brandy	-	Ale - - 4 do.
17th.	1	do.	ale	-	16
18th.	1	do.	do.	-	
19th.	1	do.	brandy	-	
22d.	1	do.	do.	-	
25th.	1	do.	do.	-	
29th.	1	do.	do.	-	

Month of December 1861.

3d.	2	bottles	port wine	-	
4th.	1	do.	brandy	-	
6th.	1	do.	ale	-	
7th.	1	do.	do.	-	Brandy - 8 bottles.
„	1	do.	porter	-	Gin - - 2 do.
8th.	6	do.	ale	-	Portwine - 2 do.
„	2	do.	brandy	-	Ale - - 8 do.
22d.	2	do.	do.	-	Porter - 1 do.
24th.	2	do.	do.	-	21
„	1	do.	gin	-	
25th.	1	do.	do.	-	
31st.	1	do.	brandy	-	

Month of January 1862.

1st.	1	bottle	gin	-	
4th.	1	do.	brandy	-	
10th.	2	do.	do.	-	
13th.	2	do.	do.	-	Brandy - 16 bottles.
17th.	2	do.	do.	-	Gin - - 2 do.
20th.	5	do.	do.	-	Portwine - 1 do.
„	1	do.	gin	-	19
23d.	1	do.	port wine	-	
27th.	2	do.	brandy	-	
31st.	2	do.	do.	-	

Month of February 1862.

4th.	2	bottles	brandy	-	
8th.	2	do.	do.	-	
„	1	do.	port wine	-	
9th.	1	do.	brandy	-	
14th.	1	do.	ale	-	Brandy - 23 bottles.
13th.	2	do.	brandy	-	Gin - - 1 do.
15th.	1	do.	ale	-	Portwine - 2 do.
„	2	do.	brandy	-	Ale - - 6 do.
16th.	2	do.	ale	-	32
19th.	2	do.	do.	-	
22d.	2	do.	brandy	-	
24th.	1	do.	port wine	-	
„	1	do.	gin	-	
28th.	12	do.	brandy	-	

Month of March 1862.

16th.	1	bottle	ale	-	
„	12	pints	porter	-	Brandy - 6 bottles.
23d.	2	bottles	brandy	-	Ale - - 1 do.
26th.	2	do.	do.	-	Porter - 12 pints.
31st.	2	do.	do.	-	19

Month of April 1862.

6th.	2	bottles	brandy	-	
8th.	12	pints	ale	-	
10th.	2	bottles	brandy	-	Brandy - 13 bottles.
15th.	2	do.	do.	-	Ale - - 12 pints.
18th.	2	do.	do.	-	25
22d.	2	do.	do.	-	
26th.	2	do.	do.	-	
28th.	1	do.	do.	-	

A. Framjee.

Month of May 1862.

3d.	1	bottle	brandy	-	
4th.	6	pints	of ale	-	
„	2	bottles	brandy	-	
„	1	do.	port wine	-	
7th.	1	do.	brandy	-	
8th.	2	do.	do.	-	Brandy - 20 bottles.
9th.	6	pints	ale	-	Gin - - 1 do.
„	2	bottles	brandy	-	Portwine - 2 do.
12th.	2	do.	do.	-	Ale - - 12 pints.
14th.	2	do.	do.	-	35
16th.	2	do.	do.	-	
19th.	2	do.	do.	-	
18th.	1	do.	port wine	-	
21st.	2	do.	brandy	-	
25th.	2	do.	do.	-	
„	1	do.	gin	-	

I certify the above is true abstract of the account of Sergeant-Major Lilly, taken from my ledger book on 1st July 1863.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE.

In addition to the above account of monthly supplying for which I received payment I hereby certify that the late Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilly used to come every day to my shop at Kirkee, Ahmednuggur, and Mhow, until he was placed in arrest in April 1862, and drink from four to six glasses of brandy and soda-water daily without paying for it. My father and I used to give him this without payment because he ordered large supplies of every everything necessary both for the officers and sergeants messes.

I make this statement of my own free will and accord on being questioned by Lieut.-Col. Crawley as to what I knew of Sergeant-Major Lilly's habits.

Mhow, July 1863. ARDASEER FRAMJEE.

Memo. by Lieut.-Col. Crawley.

Ardaseer Framjee brought me the above statement of account of Sergeant-Major Lilley this morning. On looking over it, I accidentally asked him if he knew anything about Sergeant-Major Lilley's habits, and whether he used to drink spirits at his shop, or elsewhere, to his knowledge. He replied that he did, and related to me the above intelligence, which I requested him to place in writing, and I now attach it to his account for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

T. R. CRAWLEY,
Lieut. Col. Commanding
Mhow, 1st July 1863. 6th Dragoons.

Prisoner.—You should allow the two bills to be compared.

Both bills are handed to the witness, who compares them minutely; who states that one bill is 1861, the other 1862. On looking further, he adds, there is 1862 on this bill also; 1862 is on the back.

1474. Has the bill which has just been handed to you your signature upon it?—It has.

1475. (*President.*) Are they both bills for the same articles supplied during the same period?—Yes, the same period; but the one is for the whole year, and another bill is for the four months.

1476. (*Prosecutor.*) Which is the bill for the whole year?—The one you gave me.

1477. To whom did you give that bill which has your signature?—Colonel Crawley.

1478. When did you give it?—On the 1st July 1863 (the bill for the year).

1479. How came you to give it to Colonel Crawley?—Colonel Crawley asked me to give it him.

1480. What did he say?—He said he wanted a copy of it for twelve months previous to the Sergeant-Major dying.

Prisoner.—May I call the attention of the Court to the fact that I called for the bill by the express orders of Sir H. Rose.

1481. (*Prosecutor*). Did Lieutenant Davies come to you about it?—He came to me for the other; the bill for four months.

1482. What did you do when Lieutenant Davies came to you?—I took my book to Colonel Crawley's bungalow, and made out the bill there, and gave it to Colonel Crawley. I copied it out from my book.

A. Framjee.

1483. What did he say to you then ?—He wanted a copy of the Sergeant-Major's bills.

1484. Did Sergeant-Major Lilley continue to deal with you while he was under arrest ?—Yes.

1485. How did he manage to deal with you while he was under arrest ?—He sent his gorrawallah (horse-keeper) with his book to my shop.

1486. Is his horsekeeper here ?—No, he is not.

1487. Did any one else ever come with the book ?—I do not remember.

1488. Did you always supply the brandy yourself with your own hands ?—No ; sometimes I supplied the brandy myself. On all other occasions my servant supplied it.

1489. Is your servant here ?—No, he is not.

1490. Who kept the pass-book ?—Sergeant-Major Lilley himself.

1491. Did you see the pass-book when you were with Colonel Crawley ?—That time I had no pass-book in my possession ; it was with Mrs. Lilley.

1492. Was that the only time you ever talked with Colonel Crawley about the account ?—I go to Colonel Crawley's bungalow every day. Many times I go ; many times I speak about the accounts.

1493. After Lilley's death did you go on supplying brandy ?—A few articles.

1494. Who came to your shop for them ?—I don't know ; I don't remember.

1495. Was any chit sent to you about them ?—No.

1496. Then how came you to send them ?—According to his pass-book.

1497. Did she go on sending the pass-book after Sergeant-Major Lilley's death ?—Yes.

1498. What has become of the pass-book ?—I don't know.

A. Framjee.

1499. Did you buy any of Sergeant-Major Lilley's things after his death ?—Yes, I did.

1500. Of whom did you buy them ?—Of Mrs. Lilley, through Sergeant-Major Cotton.

1501. Was your bill paid ?—I have been paid out of the things, and the remainder of the money I paid to Mrs. Lilley.

1502. Did you pay the money into Mrs. Lilley's own hands ?—I not remember.

1503. Do you remember whether you receipted the bill ?—I not remember.

1504. Had you any conversation with Dr. Barnett about this matter ?—Yes.

1505. Will you state it ?

The prisoner here objects to that question, as no conversation which takes place between a witness and a third party affecting the prisoner, not in the presence of the prisoner, can be evidence. This is the most elementary of all the rules of evidence.

The prosecutor in reply observes, that he regrets to find that the prisoner has been advised to state this about the rules of evidence, for he shall be obliged shortly to show that it is an entire mistake ; but he leaves this particular question to the Court.

The Parsee's bill handed into Court by the prosecutor.

It being four o'clock, the Court is unable to pronounce any decision on the objection raised by the prisoner.

The Court adjourns until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Twentieth Day, 10th December 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at 10 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment ; the same members present as yesterday.

The Court remains closed to consider the last question of the prosecutor at the close of yesterday's proceedings, and the objection made to it by the prisoner. On the Court re-opening, the decision of the Court is announced as follows : If the objection of the prisoner is pressed, the Court will recall Doctor Barnett, and the question may be put to him direct through the Court.

The prisoner here observes, that he is advised that a conversation between two persons not in the presence of the prisoner is not, and cannot be, evidence against him ; a statement, therefore, by Doctor Barnett to any other person, not in the presence of the prisoner, is not evidence.

The prosecutor withdraws the question referred to, viz., Will you state it ?

Ardasseer Framjee, the Parsee merchant, is recalled into Court, and his cross-examination is proceeded with.

1506. (*Prosecutor.*) Had you any conversation with Sergeant-Major Cotton about the bill ?—Yes.

1507. Will you state what passed ?

The prisoner here objects to the question, on the same grounds as he objected to the last question at yesterday's sitting.

The prosecutor trusts that the same course may be pursued as the Court have agreed to in the case of Dr. Barnett.

The Court agrees to follow the same course.

Prisoner.—I must most respectfully beg to be understood to protest against a matter which is not, and cannot be evidence against a prisoner, being put by the Court as well as the prosecution. The Court is of course bound by the laws of evidence, not less than the prosecution.

President.—We do not study the laws of evidence in Courts-martial. We do not know much about it ; usage is our law, and our only object is to arrive at the truth. The prosecutor must of course show that the questions he asks us to put are legal. If he does so we will put them.

Prosecutor.—I am in the hands of the Court; all I desire is that justice may be done.

1508. When you had that conversation with Sergeant-Major Cotton was Mrs. Lilley present ?—Yes.

1509. Did you make an arrangement to buy Sergeant-Major Lilley's goods ?—I made an arrangement with Sergeant-Major Cotton in Mrs. Lilley's presence.

1510. What was that arrangement ?—About the furniture and other things belonging to Sergeant-Major Lilley.

1511. Was Mrs. Cotton present when you made that arrangement ?—I think she was ; but I do not remember properly.

1512. Did you come to Mrs. Lilley to make that arrangement ?—They sent for me.

1513. Did you send in a bill to Mrs. Lilley ?—I did.

1514. Look at that bill, and tell me if that is that bill ?—I believe it is.

R. Sergeant-Major Lilley, 6th Dragoons, to Ardaseer Framjee.

		Rs.	A.	P.
	Amount of former bill delivered - -	80	10	0
1862.		Rs.	A.	P.
April 3	Hired carriage - -	1	0	0
„ 4	1 large bottle of mustard -	1	8	0
„ „	Hired carriage - -	1	0	0

A. Framjee.

1862.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April 5	1 tin salmon	1	4	0			
„ 6	2 brandy	4	0	0			
„ „	6 bottles lemonade	0	6	0			
„ „	1 do. tart fruits	1	2	0			
„ 8	1 dozen pints ale	5	0	0			
„ 10	2 brandy	4	0	0			
„ „	6 bottles sodawater	0	6	0			
„ „	1 do. vinegar	0	12	0			
„ „	Cheese	0	8	0			
„ „	1 bottle of lozenges	2	0	0			
„ 15	2 brandy	4	0	0			
„ „	6 bottles sodawater	0	6	0			
„ „	Hired carriage	1	0	0			
„ 18	2 brandy	4	0	0			
„ „	6 bottles sodawater	0	6	0			
„ 20	6 do. do.	0	6	0			
„ 21	2 lbs of raisins	0	10	0			
„ 22	1 dozen sodawater	0	12	0			
„ „	2 brandy	4	0	0			
„ „	1 tin salmon	1	4	0			
„ 25	1 doz. soda and lemonade	0	12	0			
„ 26	2 brandy	4	0	0			
„ 27	1 packet note paper	1	4	0			
„ „	50 envelope	0	8	0			
„ „	½ quire foolscap	0	4	0			
„ „	8 bottles sodawater	0	8	0			
„ 28	1 brandy	2	0	0			
„ 4	Cash paid for clothes	10	8	0			
					59	6	0
May 3	1 brandy	2	0	0			
„ „	1 bottle cocoanut oil	0	8	0			
„ „	1 piece chocolate	0	6	0			
„ 4	6 pint ale	2	8	0			
„ „	6 bottles sodawater	0	6	0			
„ „	2 do. brandy	4	0	0			
„ „	1 do. port	2	0	0			
„ 7	1 do. brandy	2	0	0			
„ 8	2 do. do.	4	0	0			
„ 9	6 pint ale	2	8	9			
„ „	6 bottles sodawater	0	6	0			
„ „	2 do. brandy	4	0	0			
„ 12	12 do. sodawater	0	12	0			
„ „	2 do. brandy	4	0	0			
„ 14	2 brandy	4	0	0			
„ „	6 bottles sodawater	0	6	0			
„ „	1 bundle coffee	3	0	0			
„ 16	2 brandy	4	0	0			
„ „	1 tin jam	1	4	0			
„ 18	2 brandy	4	0	0			
„ „	1 bottle port	2	0	0			
„ „	8 bottles of soda and lem.	0	8	0			
„ 19	12 do. do.	0	12	0			
„ 21	12 do. do.	0	12	0			
„ „	2 brandy	4	0	0			
„ 24	1 doz. soda and lemonade	0	12	0			
„ 25	2 brandy	4	0	0			
„ „	1 gin	2	0	0			
					31	6	0
	Total Rupees	-		-	200	12	0

1515. Was that bill paid ?—Yes, it is paid.

1516. Who paid it ?—I told yesterday about it. It was paid out of the furniture and things that I bought.

1517. Who settled with you about it ?—Mrs. Lilley and Sergeant-Major Cotton.

1518. Did Mrs. Lilley say anything to you about it when she settled ?—I do not remember.

The Bill is handed into Court.

The Prosecutor has no further questions to ask.

1519. (*By the Court.*) Have you got your books with you here in Court ?—Yes.

1520. Point out in the books the entries referred to in the bills before the Court ?—He did so, translating the language in which the entries were made into English. The items read included poultry, stationery, preserves, and a considerable quantity of soda water and lemonade, as well as the wine and spirits furnished to Sergeant-Major and Mrs. Lilley.

The witness withdraws.

The prosecutor here states, That the spirits specified in the document were supplied as the witness stated, chiefly by his clerk, who has not been sent to England, and only a few of the articles have been supplied by himself. He also says that a pass-book was sent by the late Mrs. Lilley whenever these articles were procured. That pass book has not been produced, nor has any reason been given for its non-production. With regard to the articles supplied by himself, these were not supplied to Lilley himself or to his wife, but to the native horsekeeper who came for them, and this native horsekeeper has not been sent to England. Therefore as the evidence now stands there is no proof whatever that any of the brandy included in this account was ever ordered by Sergeant-Major Lilley or ever reached him at all.

The prisoner here objects to this proceeding on the part of the prosecutor, which should be reserved for his reply.

President to prosecutor.—This will come better in your reply.

Mr. E. G. Syms.
6th Witness for the Defence.

Mr. Edward Griffiths Syms is re-called into Court, to be questioned on his former oath.

1521. (*Prisoner.*) Are you the confidential clerk to the adjutant-general ?—I am.

1522. Did you receive a notice on my behalf on Tuesday last after the rising of the Court; if so, will you be good enough to read it ?—I received a paper which appears to me altogether informal. Whether it is to be acknowledged as a notice on the part of the prisoner I cannot say. I will read it if the Court wishes it. (*President directs it to be read.*)

"As confidential clerk of the adjutant-general's
" office, I request you to produce from the adjutant-
" general's office a document furnished to that office
" in the course of the present year by Sir Hugh Rose,
" entitled 'Historical Memoir of the 6th Dragoons,'
" and if you have not got it here, I request you will
" apply for it on my part, and bring it here to-
" morrow."

That paper is not signed. I explained to Colonel Crawley's friend that I had not got the paper here, and that the proper course to be followed by him to procure it would be to apply officially to the Horse Guards.

The prisoner here remarks, that this is all the evidence which he is at present desirous of adducing. He will now, with the permission of the Court, ask for an adjournment in order to prepare his defence. He further states, that before reading his defence he shall call some witnesses to character, and shall ask leave, if necessary, to supply any matter that may have been inadvertently omitted, and also to consider what course he ought to pursue with reference to the document just alluded to; but with these exceptions the evidence for the defence is now complete.

President to prisoner.—What period do you require for the preparation of your defence ?

The prosecutor here states that before the adjournment is fixed he is anxious to put one question to Mr. Syms (*the witness*).

1523. (*Prosecutor.*) When you informed the prisoner's friend what course he ought to adopt with reference to the document in question, did he make any remark, and if so, what was it ?—I understood that he would follow the course that I suggested.

The prosecutor here states, that the paper which he wished to read out was merely a statement of the reasons which a counsel would always give in an ordinary court of justice, for requesting the Court to allow the prosecution to call witnesses on this fresh matter, or to sift it themselves.

President.—What fresh matter ?

Prosecutor.—Ardaseer's bills.

Prisoner to Mr. Syms.—Was the personal friend you have spoken of the prisoner's counsel, and did he tell you distinctly that you must accept the notice as a formal notice ?—He did.

1525. Did the prisoner's counsel not deliver to you the formal notice, and did you not follow him afterwards into my room to speak about it, and was it not this latter conversation that you were told

Mr. E. G. Syms.

was not to be considered as invalidating the formal notice?—He certainly told me that in his opinion the notice was to be received as a formal notice; but whether or not he added anything about its being a private conversation I really cannot say, and even if he did I think one thing would contradict the other, when he tells me that such a thing is formal, that conversation cannot be received as private.

The prisoner here requests that the Court be adjourned to this day week, to allow him time for the preparation of his defence.

The prosecutor observes, that before that request is acceded to, he should feel obliged if the Court would call Sergeant-Major Cotton, Mrs. Cotton, and Dr. Barnett on this new matter.

The prisoner requests that the grounds may be stated by the prosecutor on which he proposes to take the unexampled course which he calls upon the Court to adopt, and to state what is the new matter to which he refers, and how he considers himself entitled to re-open the prosecution, in order that he may answer the reasons on which such a demand is based.

The prosecutor requests to be allowed to continue to read what he was reading just now.

The Court declines, having already decided that point.

The Court is here closed, to consider the request of the prosecutor, that witnesses should be called with reference to what he alleges is fresh matter, and the prisoner's objection to such a course.

The Court on re-opening informs the prosecutor that, bearing in mind its statement that it would re-call Doctor Barnett, and its assurance that it would pursue the same course with regard to Sergeant-Major Cotton, it must, after what has passed as to the legality or illegality of such a course, refer the point to the Judge Advocate-General, for his opinion, although the matter appears to the Court to be irrelevant to the issues which it is called upon to try. Under these circumstances the Court wishes to know whether the prosecutor will press any further inquiry on the legal merits of this question.

(*Prosecutor.*) I am quite satisfied. I thought it was the Court that entertained a doubt.

(*The Court.*) If you press for Doctor Barnett and Sergeant-Major Cotton to be recalled, after what has been stated as to the legality or illegality of such a course, the Court thinks it necessary, as there is so much difference of opinion, to refer the matter to the Judge-Advocate General. The question is, do you wish that the inquiry should go on?

(*Prosecutor.*) I think I understand the Court to say that it is intended to inquire from the Judge Advocate-General whether this is legal or not.

(*The Court.*) No; we have no wish to inquire; but if you wish to press the evidence, the Court will ascertain whether it can be legally received.

(*Prosecutor.*) I simply wish to press every thing necessary to make matters clear before the Court. If there is any evidence required, and the Court thinks it ought to refer beforehand to the Judge Advocate-General to ascertain whether it should or should not be put, I do not wish to press it.

(*Court.*) The Court is quite satisfied and requires no further evidence; it considers that what you now wish to press is irrelevant to the issues it is called on to try.

(*Prosecutor.*) I leave it to the Court. If you tell me the matter is irrelevant, and that the Court is satisfied, I am satisfied with the decision. I withdraw the application simply because the Court says it is irrelevant. I am bound to do so. Will the Court permit me to ask one question of Ardasseer before he goes?

(*President.*) What is the question?

(*Prosecutor.*) I will give it you in writing.

The prisoner here asks, whether the prosecution is not closed, and the defence also; if so, he must be permitted to observe that the prosecutor is conducting his case in a manner in which no criminal case was ever conducted. If Ardasseer be recalled and questioned, the prisoner must withdraw his statement as to the defence being closed.

Prosecutor states that on consideration he will not recall Ardasseer.

The President states that the Court is adjourned until ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the 17th instant.

Twenty-first Day, 17th December 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembled at 10 o'clock a.m., pursuant to adjournment; the same members present as on Thursday, the 10th instant.

(*Prisoner.*) Mr. President and gentlemen. I first propose to read to the Court the following address, which was read by me to the whole of the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who were assembled at the mess house for the purpose on Monday, 2d March 1863. I was about to proceed to Bombay on leave; but before leaving I read this address to them.

The following address was read by me to the whole of the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons named below in the margin, on Monday 2d March 1863.

T. R. Crawley,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 6th Dragoons.

Officers present.
Lieut.-Col. Prior.
Capt. Renshaw.
" Billington.
" Weatherley.
" Gowan.
" Evans.
Lieut. Daveney.
" Davies, Adj.
" Fitzsimon.
" Revell.

Gentlemen,

I have requested your presence here to-day, in order to address a few words to you all before I take my departure for Bombay, which I purpose to do to-morrow on a short leave of absence. The subject on which I wish to speak to you is one which I trust will commend itself to your serious attention, and I hope that what I am about to say will be received by you all as the earnest expression of my feelings and wishes respecting it. None of us will have forgotten the emphatic address so lately delivered in this mess-room by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on the duty considered by his Excellency imperative on the whole of the officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons to make a strong and unanimous effort to obliterate the dissensions, and the feeling of disunion, which have unhappily been prevalent amongst us. I have pondered deeply the counsels of his Excellency, and I deem it my especial duty, as your commanding officer, to step forward, and as far as in me lies to set the example of that conduct so earnestly desired and inculcated by his Excellency.

I trust, therefore, that it may be understood by all of you that I from henceforth banish from my mind the recollection of what has occurred. I entreat you to believe, and to act on the belief, that there are no longer two parties in the regiment; that is to say, that there is neither a colonel's party nor one opposed to him. I ask as a personal favour of the officers who have been supposed to belong to the former, as being my personal friends, to consider that they can best serve me, whilst they obey Sir William Mansfield's orders, in entirely forgetting the dis-

Lieut. Wallace,
" Bennett.
" Stevenson.
Cornets, Player.
" Snell.
" Wise.
" Coleman.
" Creagh.
" Cottle.
Riding Master Malone.
Quartermaster Woodin.
Surgeon Turnbull.
Assist. Surg. M'Master.
Vet. Surg. Collins.

Absent.
Major Swindley, sick.
Capt. Weir, sick.
" Garnett, sick.
" Curtis, sick.
Cornet Froom, sick.

Present - - 25
Absent (sick) - 5
Total - 30

tinction to which I have drawn attention, both in demeanor and good fellowship towards their brother officers.

To other gentlemen who have, as I have supposed, been in opposition to me, I would address the earnest assurance that I am absolutely and entirely devoid of any feeling of illwill towards any officer of this regiment, and that I am prepared to meet you all, and I trust I shall from henceforth be regarded by you all, as your friend and well-wisher as well as your commanding office.

Sir William Mansfield told me that it has been the impression amongst some of you that my demeanour and rebukes are more severe towards the gentlemen to whom I have just referred than to others. I can truly say that my conscience does not tax me with such injustice; but I must admit, at the same time, after all that has occurred, that it is perhaps natural you should think so, and that that which would have been accepted as an ordinary rebuke by an officer with whom I was on good terms might be set down as an expression of enmity or ill-will by another.

I have therefore to ask you all, gentlemen, to consider that I also have weighed Sir William Mansfield's counsels as well as yourselves, and that whilst I emphatically disclaim the supposed injustice, I at the same time hope that you will one and all give me credit for a determination to act as impartially as a man can do, and that for the future you will not run away with the idea that a hasty word spoken on parade or on duty can in any manner be prompted by personal feeling.

After what I have said, you will feel that I have the strongest hope that duty will be carried on in such a manner hereafter in this regiment, and in such a spirit between the officers generally, and towards me as your commanding officer, that his Excellency's cordial and generous efforts to extricate us from our difficulties may be amply justified.

On my return from leave I shall join the mess, and shall hope to find a spirit of good feeling and good fellowship established in accordance with the wishes I have herein expressed.

I have thought it better to write this. in order that you may all know what is my deliberate wish and settled purpose after long and mature reflection.

T. R. Crawley,
Lieut.-Colonel Commanding 6th Dragoons.

The same is read :

I now propose, with the permission of the Court, to put in extracts of returns from the Court-martial and defaulter books of the 6th Dragoons, showing that a far smaller number of Courts-martial took place during the time that I commanded the regiment than during the preceding periods. It is right that I should inform the Court that the books themselves are not here, but they are extracts verified by me ; and I hope, under these circumstances, that the prosecution will not object to my putting them in.

(*Prosecutor.*) The prosecution has no objection whatever to the extracts being handed in to the Court.

(*Prisoner.*) Mr. President and gentlemen. I now propose to proceed with my address in defence, and I shall ask leave to postpone the calling of the witnesses who have been good enough to attend here to speak to my character till after the conclusion of my address.

The address is then read :

At last, Sir—at last—the hour has arrived when I am permitted to speak in my own defence. It might be supposed that for an officer who has the honour to command a regiment second to none in Her Majesty's Service,—it might have been supposed, I say, that the day upon which such a man was arraigned as a prisoner before this tribunal would have been to him one of bitter humiliation and unmixed regret. Strange, indeed, must have been the combination of circumstances and cruel the caprice of fortune by which to me, who for 30 years have faithfully served my country and my Queen, the prospect of this trial has been that to which alone for many a dreary month I have been able to look forward with comfort and satisfaction. I speak in the presence of men—of men of honour, and of gentlemen—who are capable of appreciating that which I have so long had to endure. To have been for months the mark of public scorn, and the object of popular execration; to have known that my name had become a byword and a disgrace in the remotest corners of that country which it was my pride and my pleasure to serve in distant lands, where in dangerous climates I daily perilled a life held upon no tenure but that of England's need ; to have felt that I have been made hateful to men of my own nation whom I had never known, and that Englishwomen I had never seen heard my name with horror; to have become in those English homes whose good esteem is the great reward of a soldier's arduous and ill-requited life a proverb of cruelty, cowardice, meanness, and falsehood,—to know this, and to know that it is false, is an existence which might have been endurable to the monster I am supposed to be, but which, being what I am, has all but crushed me beneath the overwhelming sense of unredressed injustice. If any of those in whose presence I now speak should ever know—which God forbid—the bitterness of such a life, they will then understand that nothing can enable a man to bear up under so great a load of misery but the consciousness of his own innocence, and the hope of a fair trial. Up to this time I have kept silence, though I was assailed by calumnies of the foulest kind, spread abroad by every artifice of unscrupulous enemies, who have found others to repeat them, either knowing they were false, or—what is less culpable,—not caring to learn whether they were true. What answer I have had to give I have given to my military superiors—the only tribunal to which a soldier is accountable, or before whom he is at liberty to plead. I, for one, whatever I may have suffered, or whatever I may yet have to suffer, have resolved not to make the discipline of Her Majesty's army a topic of newspaper recrimination. I, therefore, held my peace till I was commanded by those who alone had the right to unclose my lips. I have endured too much from the efforts I have made in teaching others the lesson of subordination to permit myself to transgress the first duty of a soldier —that of military obedience. How in the dark and dreary night of calumny and wrong have I longed for the day when the truth might be legitimately known, and when the foul vapours of malice and falsehood would dissolve like a morning mist before the sun! Punishment, it is said, comes limping late behind, but, alas, I know by a terrible experience, that justice, too, sometimes halts upon both its feet. In the darkest hour of calumny the thought of this trial has sustained and comforted me, for with it I knew my deliverance must arrive. I have yearned even for this painful remedy, as the man suffering under some foul corroding disease welcomes the knife which is at length to restore him to health and to life. But, Sir, will it be believed that the insatiable malice of my enemies has grudged me even this tardy but inevitable redress? Can it be credited that in England, a country proverbial for its love of fairness, and for its humanity even to crime, an open and deliberate attempt should have been made on the eve of a judicial investigation to deprive the prisoner of the chances of a fair trial? Yet so it is. The seeds of calumny and falsehood had been sown broadcast in the furrows of the press, and the rank crop had fructified under the congenial influences of credulity and spite. But none knew better than the authors of this superstructure of mendacity how little it was capable of bearing the test of a fair investigation. It was necessary therefore to the accomplishment of their ends to poison, if it might be, the fountains of justice, and to pervert, if not to intimidate, the tribunals which were sworn to administer the truth. I have spoken of my enemies; their existence will not be doubted, for their malevolence and their activity sufficiently reveal their presence. They are of two classes, different in the motives which inspire their malignity, but unanimous in their desire to accomplish my destruction. The first are those whom it became my painful but paramount duty on the discharge of my military functions to punish or reprove—men

whose long and obstinate habits of insubordination had taught to regard with hatred those who controlled their passions and punished their delinquencies. You have seen them before you, you may judge the spirit by which they are actuated, and the end to which their evidence and their prevarications have been directed. To those men my ruin is necessary, because it is only upon my ruin that they can re-establish the characters they have forfeited. But I have another class of enemies whom you have not seen, but whom not the less you have heard, less direct in their animosity, but far more powerful for mischief by their abilities. These are the self-constituted social hangmen, who execute their unlovely office without the formality of a trial or the sanction of a sentence—men who, from a jealous and envious temperament of mind, seem to have a natural and incurable aversion to everything and to everybody that is anywhere placed in authority. Do not suppose that I intend to disparage or condemn the liberty of a free press—the pride and the safeguard of a free people. I speak only of those who licentiously abuse an unlimited power; I speak of the anonymous libellers who, like an unwholesome vermin, infest our social body, and burrowing into the healthy flesh themselves create the sores on which they feed and fatten. I do not flatter myself that however bitter may be their attacks they have thought me worthy of their personal hatred. I know that they fly at higher game than a simple colonel of dragoons. They find in me only an accidental instrument for attacking a system they dislike, and for subverting an authority they abhor. To that object truth is sacrificed and justice is outraged. I am neither the first, nor shall I probably be the last victim of a system of detraction which seeks by the ruin of individual reputations to accomplish a scheme for the transfer of the control of the British army from the authority of the Crown, to a self-appointed board of anonymous writers. For the particular individuals whom it may be necessary to sacrifice for this object they care as little, I know, as any secret revolutionary tribunal ever did for the wretches it dismissed unheard to the scaffold, or handed over uncondemned to the fury of the mob. Their end is the destruction of military discipline, and for that object they are not likely to stick at the ruin of personal reputations far more considerable than mine. But, on this occasion, it seems to me that their sagacity has been inferior to their ability. They have miscalculated the extent to which popular prejudice may be worked upon. They have forgotten that, in the most careless minds, the sentiment of justice and of fair play is never wholly extinguished. When it was known that I was to be brought to trial, even those who had been the loudest in their cries for vengeance were shamed into silence. The justice they had demanded was about to be awarded, and decency required that they should at least appear to wait in patience for judgment. Such was the sentiment of all right feeling men. And I desire here to acknowledge the sense of fairness and justice by which in this respect since my trial has been announced the conduct of the respectable portion of the English press has been distinguished. But this did not meet the views of my relentless assailants. They were loth to lose the vantage ground of slander, on which they had so long triumphed unresisted. They demanded that I should be tried in England. I suppose because the English military administration in India is either unwilling or unable to dispense justice. If it be so, indeed, the sooner the Indian Empire is abandoned the better. Or was it because they thought that they could here more successfully bring the arts of popular intimidation to bear against me? Well, Sir, I was to be tried in England. To me, so long as I had a fair trial—which I knew I should anywhere have—it signified little where the Court might sit. But the last thing my enemies were disposed to tolerate was that I should have a fair trial. They have spared no pains, they have hesitated at no artifices to ensure my condemnation before I could be heard. The evidence to be taken on this trial has been forestalled, the constitution of the Court before which I was to be arraigned has been attacked. Nay, so alarmed were they lest justice should demand my acquittal that they have denounced by anticipation the tribunal which should dare to absolve me. They may be—nay, they are—gifted with great abilities, but there are some things they do not know, or which in their perverse malignity they cannot understand. They might have learnt from simpler minds that there is a point at which injustice defeats itself and malevolence unwillingly ministers to the cause of charity. They have forgotten, if they ever knew, that however much the minds of Englishmen may be warped by prejudice or perverted by misrepresentation, there is no criminal, however heinous, whom they will willingly see defrauded of fair play. I pass from this revolting theme. It has left upon the honour of English literature a stain which time will with difficulty efface. It is a transaction which, as I believe it to be without precedent, so I am sure it will be without imitators. Upon the authors of such an outrage I desire no other judgment than that which the indignation of their countrymen has already passed. As for me, Sir, I have no cause to complain of such proceedings. Nay, from the bottom of my heart I have to thank these accusers, who have laid bare the spirit by which they are actuated, and the profound distrust they entertain of the merits of their cause. To be tried was all I desired. To be fairly tried was a right of which I knew the malice of my enemies would be impotent to deprive me. The same reason which makes them distrust the tribunal before which I stand is that which causes me to submit myself with eagerness to its judgment. I am an old soldier. I know courts-martial well. They are the judges which a guilty man has most reason to fear, and which an innocent man has most cause to welcome. Here I know the voice of prejudice will have no force, the influences of popular passion and private malignity will be unfelt. A soldier desires no better than to be tried by his peers. And I plead, at last, with inexpressible satisfaction and relief before a tribunal which knows by habit what are the duties of an officer, and by instinct what are the feelings of a gentleman. Have I not a right to say, even at this stage of the proceedings, that the day of my trial was to be that of my deliverance? Are not the very charges upon which I am arraigned in themselves an acquittal upon the greater part of the odious crimes which have been laid at my door? Let us examine precisely how this matter stands, for an exact understanding of it is essential to my complete vindication. An outcry has been raised out of doors that the charges brought against me are too limited in their character, and that I am not put on my trial for the real pith and substance of the offences which are imputed to me. Sir, that may or or may not be true. I am not the author of the imputations, nor am I the framer of the charges. If they are too limited that is my misfortune, it is certainly not my fault. I have respectfully requested, I have entreated, I have supplicated, that those charges should be enlarged, in order that the whole of the matters of which I have been accused should be put in issue, and that so I might be allowed to prove in evidence and put on record the complete and satisfactory answer to them all with which I am prepared. That request has been denied me. It is not for me to complain of that denial. I am bound to believe that it is done upon good and sufficient reasons, and I bow with submission to that authority to which I owe implicit obedience. But if I am refused the supreme satisfaction of meeting face to face my accusers upon the thousand falsehoods which calumny has heaped upon my head, at least no right-thinking, no just-judging man will deny me the benefit of that complete exculpation which such a refusal carries with it. It has happened to but few men on this side the grave to have had their conduct and character canvassed as mine has been, with

every disposition to lay bare and to magnify its delinquencies and its shortcomings. Every act of my life, every word I have spoken, has been ransacked and noted down. Nay, the expression of my countenance has been criticised, and the secret motives of my inmost heart have been interpreted. When, then, I was put on my trial, I had a right to demand that the whole of my character and conduct should be investigated, in order that if I am guilty I should be justly condemned, but if I am innocent I should be completely absolved. This is so obviously just that no one will impute to the authorities by whom I am put on my trial that they could have refused to listen to so reasonable a request. They have had my conduct before them in all its details; they have heard the charges against me; they have heard also the explanations I had to offer. Some things they have thought required that further investigation which this Court is now conducting. Upon all the rest which is not before you they have been so completely satisfied that they did not think it right to call upon me for any further answer, or even to yield to my urgency for an opportunity of offering any further or more public justification. A man who under such circumstances stands upon his public trial has a right to say to his accusers, "Speak now, or hereafter for ever hold "your peace." He has a right to say, "Charge me "with what you please, charge me with what you "can, but, in the name of common justice and "common honesty, do not keep in reserve charges "which you will not advance so that I may meet "them, and which you will not retract so that I "may have the advantage of their withdrawal." Before, then, I proceed to reply to the specific charges upon which I am arraigned, I am sure that the Court will not deny me the late, but solid satisfaction of registering the acquittal which may be considered as already affirmed upon all the points on which I am not now called in question. The Court may be assured that I am not going into any detail upon matters which are not immediately before them. Nevertheless, in common justice to a man who has been so grievously assailed, they will permit me to note a few of the offences of which I have been publicly accused, but of which by the very terms of this indictment I am now tacitly pronounced not guilty. In the first place, I have been accused of harsh language, overbearing conduct, and improper demeanor towards the officers and non-commissioned officers under my command, tending to the disquiet of my regiment and the injury of the service. If this had been true it was a high military misdemeanor, and I might—I will venture to say I ought—to have been charged with it. Why am I not charged with it? Have I not a right to conclude—have I not a right to demand that others shall conclude—that upon due investigation those who have brought me to trial upon other matters found that there was no sort of foundation for these accusations? Does the address to my officers I have read to you bear out this imputation? Again, I have been accused of base, malicious, mean, false, and tyrannical behaviour in the matter of the Mhow Court-martial. Is that true? If it is, why am I not charged with it now, in order that, if I am guilty, I may be punished, but if I am innocent, I may be absolved? Sir, I say there is, and there can be, no other possible reason why I am not allowed to answer such a charge, except it be that those whose business it has been to call me to an account have satisfied themselves that there is no ground for the imputation. It has been said that in the Mhow Court-martial I was guilty of persecution of the grossest character—that I perverted justice; that I intimidated witnesses; that I suborned evidence. Are such things, if they be true, not grave offences for which an officer ought to be tried, if there were even a primâ facie case of suspicion against him? Are they not heinous crimes, if they were true? Are they not malignant libels, if they be false? In either case, ought a man in any position not to be either charged with them at once or acquitted of them altogether? And now I am come to the accusations which have been levelled against me, viz., the matter of the imprisonment of the three sergeant-majors; and even here I may be permitted again to claim my acquittal on the substantial matter of which I have been publicly accused. It has been said and repeated, till I may say it has been universally believed, that I wickedly, cruelly, and unjustly caused three unoffending and deserving non-commissioned officers to be imprisoned without evidence and without justification. Have I done so? Is this then, no offence? It is said to be an act directly and flagrantly in contravention of the Articles of War. Then, why am I not charged with it, in order that I may be either condemned or acquitted of so grievous an offence? Mark! there were three sergeant-majors arrested,—placed in close arrest,—in an arrest of a precisely similar kind, all upon the same evidence and for the same reasons. With respect to two of them my conduct is not questioned in these charges. With respect to the third, the propriety of his arrest is not controverted. It is to me a matter of deep regret that the authorities who have framed these charges, have not been able to find even such a primâ facie case for calling in question this transaction as would permit me to explain and to justify it. From the shape which these charges have taken I am precluded from tendering evidence on the matter. I wish to God I could. I would then undertake to satisfy you why it was that General Farrell ordered that arrest, why Sir W. Mansfield confirmed, and why Sir Hugh Rose approved it; why the Judge Advocate General in India pronounced it altogether unimpeachable; and why, now, after the matter has been sifted to the bottom, the highest military authorities, by not calling me or any one else in question for it, have given it their final sanction. Sir, it is enough for me that those who do know the facts, and the necessity from which the apparent severity of the act arose, are satisfied of its justice and propriety. Those who, not knowing the facts, choose, in the face of such authority to condemn me, are persons whose judgment I can afford to despise. Nor let it be supposed for one single instant, that in this matter I am base or cowardly enough to seek to shelter myself under the cover of superior orders. I am proud of the approval of those distinguished officers, but I do not wish to decline one tittle of my share of the responsibility for an act which was mine no less than theirs. It is true I could not have done otherwise if I would. But it is equally true I would not have done otherwise if I could. I am prepared, if I were only permitted to do so, to justify my acts, as my superiors I know are persistent in the assertion of their approval; but when I am charged with personal vindictiveness and individual malice against these sergeants I have a right to rely on the authority of officers who are beyond the reach of such imputations. If I owed a grudge to Sergeant-Major Lilley did General Farrell, did Sir W. Mansfield, did Sir Hugh Rose share so wicked and despicable a sentiment? If I was harsh, tyrannical, oppressive in my conduct towards these sergeants, do these epithets apply to the commander of the Mhow division, to the commander of the army of the Presidency of Bombay, or the commander-in-chief of the army of India? If so, why have they not been suspended from their posts? Why are they not at this moment standing at the bar of this tribunal? But if officers such as these were capable, upon precisely the same evidence and for exactly the same reasons, of arriving at the conclusion that the course which I adopted was justifiable and right, I think I have some reason to claim that those who are not acquainted with the facts of the case should, in candour, allow that my act does not deserve to be condemned. It is impossible for me to vouch the sanction of these great names without paying to them the public tribute of

my gratitude and admiration. It is in the hour of danger and the crisis of misfortune that a subordinate officer who has dared to do his duty learns to value and esteem the superiors on whom he can rely. No man who has had the honour to serve under Sir Hugh Rose or Sir W. Mansfield can say that they ever betrayed him. Fortunate, Sir, are the officers who have the honour to serve under such chiefs, and fatal will be the day when the British army has to look to any other source for judgment on its acts than the censure or approval of its military superiors. Fatal indeed, will be the result when officers serving the Queen in distant lands shall have to look, not to their own conscience of right,—not to their own sense of duty,—not to the orders of those under whose authority they are placed, but to the ephemeral ideas of what is falsely called public opinion, but which, in fact, is nothing more than the ignorant judgment of ill-informed and irresponsible writers, by whose denunciations or applause their fortune or their disgrace is to be decided. Then, Sir, no man in authority will dare to do his duty, for he will feel that he is at the mercy of interested calumniators, setting in motion the treacherous engines of anonymous slander. There is no fear that under such men as Sir H. Rose and Sir W. Mansfield such a system should be inaugurated. They know well what is necessary to the discipline of the English army and to the maintenance of the Indian Empire. They know that the dominions of the Queen in Hindostan are held by a military tenure, and that the basis of that military tenure is military discipline. They have seen one mutiny, and they have quelled it. They know out of what beginnings that dire cataclasm burst forth. They know how the dykes of discipline were broken down, and the flood of mutiny overwhelmed us unawares. It began by pampering the insubordination of non-commissioned officers, and it ended in those scenes of dread and horror which are commemorated on the stones which cover the well of Cawnpore. Men who have witnessed such a calamity are not likely to be careless of the symptoms which herald another. Those who have charge of a powder magazine do not look at sparks with indifference. They know that in such cases an early severity is the truest mercy, and they punish the first signs of insubordination with strictness, in order that they may not have finally to suppress mutiny and bloodshed. Close arrest may be a severe measure, but it is better than blowing your soldiers from the guns. Ignorant and irresponsible writers may criticise their acts and calumniate their policy, but we know that those who clamour against the severity of Mansfield are the selfsame men who denounced the clemency of Canning. We know that it is the short-sighted and the panic stricken who, acting on momentary impulses, are lax in the hour of security, only to become cruel in the instant of danger. It is they alone who have the wisdom to be severe in time who will have the courage to be merciful when severity can be safely dispensed with. Sir, to the full and proper understanding of this transaction it is most material and relevant—as indeed the Court has deliberately decided—to understand what was the condition of the 6th Dragoons at the time when these events took place. My justification, and that of those under whose authority I acted, consists in this :—that the regiment at the time of the court-martial on Mr. Smales and of the arrest of the three sergeant-majors was in a state of insubordination as respects certain of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the most dangerous character. That which I could have proved if I had been permitted, now that I am debarred of the means of proof I will take upon me to assert. What the condition of that regiment was when it came into my hands I would, had I been allowed, have demonstrated out of that letter to Colonel Shute. I would have proved it out of Sir H. Rose's historical memoir of the 6th Dragoons. But, Sir, even in the absence of this most material document, I am not wholly without the means of satisfying you, to some extent, of that which I should have been glad more fully to have demonstrated. In the course of this weary inquiry you have had some means of judging of the materials with which I had to deal, and the difficulties I had to encounter. You will judge by your own eyes, you will judge by your own ears—above all, you will judge, as officers and gentlemen, by that inborn sense of honour which is more conclusive than reasoning, and more irresistible than logic. I speak to a body of men, many of whom are, all of whom have been, commanding officers. You have seen some of my officers. You have seen, you have heard enough, I think, of the men who have so comported themselves in a court of justice to judge of what must have been my situation on the parade and in the mess room. I ask you, after what you have seen, to place yourselves as commanding officers in my position, and to judge me as you would in like circumstances yourselves claim to be judged. But then it will be said that this was my doing, and that I made these men what they are. Sir, if this be true, then there is no sentence too severe, there is no punishment too heavy, for you to inflict upon me. I shall deserve it all. But was this my doing ? Just look at a transaction, for which I am certainly not responsible, which took place only a week or two before I joined the 6th Dragoons. I have proved it in evidence out of the mouth of Captain Weir. You will find it recorded, I think, at page 175 of the Blue Book. What does the Court think of the condition of a regiment in which such a business as this was possible ? If they agree, as I think they will, with Sir W. Mansfield, " that such conduct cuts at the root of all discipline, " and renders officers guilty of it liable to a court- " martial," then they will be able to form some opinion of the nature of the position in which I was placed, and the character of the men with whom I had to deal ; they will be able to judge of the amount of the support which I required in doing my duty, and which I received from Sir H. Rose and Sir W. Mansfield. If such things were done in the green tree, what were likely to be done in the dry ? If an inspecting brigadier was treated in this manner, what was likely to be the fate of a new commanding officer who should attempt to do his duty, and to enforce discipline among such men ? Sir, after this, I think I can dispense with the production of confidential reports and confidential memoranda. Men do not arrive at such a pitch of insubordination in an instant. It can only be the result of long-continued demoralization. I think you will have no difficulty in judging for yourselves what must have been the opinion recorded by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief upon the state of a regiment in which such transactions were publicly taking place. Whoever else it was, Sir, it is clear it was not I, who educated these officers in their ideas of what was due to military discipline, and to the authority of the superiors by whom they might happen to be reprimanded. These were not officers of my teaching any more than Mr. Fitzsimon was an adjutant of my choosing. You will readily believe that when disaffection has become chronic among the officers, it is not long before the infection begins to spread among those immediately below them, who ought to look up to them as an example. Of all forms of insubordination that which descends from above into the ranks is the most fatal and incurable. Those who ought to be safeguards against mutiny are become themselves its propagators. What lesson do you think the sergeants of the regiment were likely to learn from such instructors ? Insubordinate officers naturally seek allies against their colonel by tampering with the non-commissioned officers of the regiment. The regimental sergeant-major and the two other sergeants-major had been successfully enlisted by the cabal in conspiring to overthrow my authority. The body of the regiment, it is true, was

still sound. The discipline of the troops was intact. But the crisis had arrived, the danger was imminent; one step more and the flame might have kindled in the ranks, and the famous regiment of the Inniskilling Dragoons would have broken out into open mutiny. Sir, I took those measures which such a condition of things seemed to me to require. I knew what was my duty, and I did it without fear and without favour. How rapidly the process of deterioration of discipline takes place in a regiment under the influence of tropical climates and tropical habits no one who has not experienced Indian military life can form any conception. The measures which are necessary to enforce discipline elsewhere are there ten times more necessary. I may be permitted to quote on this subject the language of a great civilian who knew India well: "A strong line of demarcation "must be drawn between soldiers and the rest of "the community; they must be subject to a sharper "code, and to a more stringent form of procedure "than are administered by the ordinary tribunals. "For of all maladies incident to the body politic "military insubordination is that which requires the "most prompt and drastic remedies." These are the true and striking words of Lord Macauley. I acted on these principles with that instant, necessary, and justifiable severity which, in my firm belief, alone prevented a great catastrophe. In a position of unexampled difficulty, I acted with a prudence and a circumspection in which I have nothing to regret. I took the course which wisdom dictated and the rules of the service prescribed. I did nothing on my own unassisted judgment. I consulted at once my military superiors. I took evidence, as you have heard, from credible witnesses, and from the culprits themselves. I took it in my orderly room in the presence of the adjutant and two other officers. I wish I could lay that evidence before you, as I laid it before General Farrell, who submitted it to Sir W. Mansfield. From that moment I deferred to their judgment, which I unfeignedly knew to be better than my own, and I acted in strict accordance with their directions not more from a sense of military duty than from a profound confidence in their superior wisdom. I was ready at the time—I was always ready to have proceeded to the trial of these men. If they were not tried it was none of my doing. If the question of the propriety of that arrest and the justice of the decision of my superiors with reference to it is not now tried, that again is none of my doing. I am ready—I always have been ready and anxious to try it. Sir, the question which lies at the root of this whole matter is the question of mutiny or no mutiny. That is the key to the whole business, and you are asked to unlock the mystery while the key is withheld from you. Sir, again that is no doing of mine. I would have laid before you the evidence which I laid before my immediate superiors, and upon my conscience I know that that evidence would have satisfied you, as it abundantly satisfied them. Then you would have been in a position to pronounce upon the real merits of the case. You would have been able by your sentence to have satisfied a nation, whose judgment has been perverted by falsehood and blinded by calumny, that nothing has been done either by me or by those whose approval I have earned which was not consistent with justice and essential to discipline, which was not necessary to maintain the organization of the English army, and therein to maintain the integrity of the Indian Empire. If, Sir, this wider and more real issue is not presented for your immediate adjudication I deeply regret it; that it is not is, as you know, no fault of mine. And now, Sir, I come specifically to consider the two charges on which I am here arraigned, and on which you are asked to pronounce your sentence. The first charge is "for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, "and to the prejudice of good order and mili- "tary discipline in having caused the order for "the close arrest of Regimental Sergeant-Major "Lilley to be carried into effect with unnecessary "and undue severity, whereby the said sergeant- "major and his wife were subjected to great and "grievous hardships." At the commencement of this inquiry I complained of the vagueness of the language of this charge, and the absence of any specific statement of the acts in which the unnecessary and undue severity alleged against me were supposed to consist, or in what particulars Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were subjected to great and grievous hardships; and I protest that, after the close of an investigation extending over 18 days, I am just as much at a loss as I was on the first day of the trial to know what it is of which the prosecution under this charge now intend to accuse me. The great objection to this loose and inaccurate manner of proceeding is that it is difficult for the Court to determine what is relevant to an inquiry which the prosecution have failed to define, and it is impossible for the prisoner to ascertain with certainty what he has to meet. But now that the evidence for the Crown is concluded, I accept the charge in all its generality, and I shall ask you with confidence whether, with all the latitude the prosecution have allowed themselves, they have established by proof anything which, assuming the propriety of the close arrest, can be called unnecessary and undue severity, or whether they have succeeded in making out a case of "great and grievous hardship." And now, on the very threshold of this question, I must ask your attention (though I am confident it has not escaped you) to the importance of distinguishing between that which is and that which is not involved in this charge. The propriety and justice of the close arrest are not in issue. That is admitted. The order was for close arrest, which close arrest was further defined as being such an arrest as should prevent the prisoners having communication with any one out of doors. The words of General Farrell in his letter of April 28 are these:—"Meanwhile the verbal in- "structions given to you on the 26th are that you "were to keep the Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley "and Troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval "in close arrest, under sentries, and to forbid any "one to have access to them except under your "express permission." This order was confirmed by Sir William Mansfield in his letters, Nos. 1,374 and 1,375, of the date of May 6, with the further express and peremptory orders that the prisoners were in no case to be released until the proceedings in the court-martial upon Mr. Smales were entirely closed. Sir W. Mansfield's instructions were that when that period arrived, if further evidence was procured, the prisoners were to be tried; but if the matter stood as at the time of the arrest, they were to be released from confinement, and Sergeant-Major Lilley was in consequence of his misconduct to be removed from his position as regimental sergeant-major. These were the orders under which I acted; and now let me proceed to examine how these orders were carried out. I have no fear lest this Court should commit the error so prevalent among unreasoning and inconsiderate persons out of doors of confounding the question of the manner of carrying out the arrest with the gratuitous assumption that the prisoner ought never to have been arrested at all. The case for the prosecution, no less than that for the defence, upon this charge, in assuming the lawfulness of the arrest, asserts the guilt of the prisoners; and therefore, as I am not charged with the illegality of the arrest, I am entitled to assume such a guilt in the prisoners as justified the orders on which I acted. I notice this now only to point out that the whole of the argument upon this charge depends upon that position. Well, then, sir, starting from the guilt of the prisoners and the justifiableness of the arrest, I proceed to deal with the charge of excessive severity. Now, it is necessary that I should at this point come to a

distinct understanding with the prosecution as to what they mean by undue and unnecessary severity. Close arrest is necessarily severe ; it is equally unavoidable that it should be a hardship. But whose fault is it that the prisoner should be exposed to severity and hardship, except his own, in having so conducted himself as to deserve such treatment ? What is the proposition of the prosecution ? Is it that a man of plethoric habits, who happens to be married, and whose wife may chance to be sick, cannot be subjected to the same military discipline as others ? Because, if so, the sooner such men leave the army the better. In the execution of the same sentence some men will suffer more than others. And this is a consequence which is inevitable in the administration of justice, whether it be military or civil. This case has been treated as one of peculiar military barbarity. But I must be permitted to ask in what respect the execution of military law differs in this respect from that of civil sentences. Does a judge in passing a sentence, or the officer of justice in executing it, take into account the circumstances of an offender's personal position in determining the measure of punishment to be inflicted upon him ? Does he ask, what is his habit of body or what is the exercise he is used to ? Does he inquire whether he has a wife and if she is sick ? Or does he take into consideration the injury which his family may endure from the incarceration of the offender ? But not even to put a criminal case. Suppose Sergeant-Major Lilley had not been a soldier guilty of a grave military offence, but had been a civilian who had happened to be what is ordinarily called "unfortunate," i.e., who could not pay his debts. Suppose an execution had been issued, and the bed had been sold under his sick wife, who was carried off to die in the workhouse, while the husband was confined to the debtor's gaol, where, under the combined effect of his "sedentary habits, his painful position, the "sickness of his wife, and his predisposition to "congestion" (I borrow the diagnosis of Surgeon Turnbull), he sickened and died. If this had happened, as in England it may happen, and too often happens, would the judge who authorized the execution, would the sheriff who carried it out, be put upon his trial for the consequences of such a proceeding ? And yet, Sir, who will deny that the arrest was severe, and that the hardships were great and grievous ? Two men will be sentenced for the same offence to the same punishment. The one will be a man of strong health, of callous heart, with no ties social or domestic, without feeling, without remorse, and he is imprisoned, we will say, for three months or three years. The other may be a man of previously spotless character, in a high and respected position, tending, it may be, the bed of a sick and dying wife, the sole support of a large family, whose ruin is consequent on his disgrace. His health may be feeble, his susceptibilities fine, his anguish deep, his remorse constant. To the first man his punishment may be a trifle ; to the second it may be death. But I ask whether, in passing judgment on these two men, the Chief Justice of England would make the difference of a hair's breadth between their sentences ? I ask would the Sovereign herself, the fountain of mercy, be advised to release the one without pardoning the other ? Equality of sentence for similar offences is the rule both of civil and military tribunals. Equality of operation upon the offender is beyond the reach of human justice. If it were practicable, it would not be desirable ; for among all the preventives of crime there is none more powerful or more indispensable than the sense that our misconduct will inevitably bring retribution not upon ourselves alone, but upon those who are near and dear to us. It is they who have most to lose and most to suffer who give the greatest pledges to society for their good conduct, and who justly suffer most if they forfeit those pledges, because they have sinned against the greatest warnings. I arrested three sergeant-majors for the same misconduct upon the same evidence, and they were all subjected to the same restraint. The justice of that arrest is not controverted with reference to any of them upon these charges. If, then, I had executed the arrest with equal rigour to all, no complaint could have been made in one case which was not equally applicable to the others. Why, then, is that which in the case of Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval is not called in question made a subject of accusation in that of Sergeant-Major Lilley ? "Officer or soldier, married or single, duty must be done." That is the principle of military law. If I never said so before, I say so now. "Prince or peasant, married or single, justice must be executed." That is the principle of civil justice. Without the one, military discipline is impossible ; without the other, civil society cannot subsist. These being the principles of action applicable to such a case, let us see what was actually done. I think it will appear that if anything is to be laid to my charge it is rather an excess of leniency than an exaggeration of severity. Of the three prisoners confined, two were placed in an arrest equally strict, with this aggravation of their punishment—that being single men their confinement was solitary. If upon the receipt of the orders from my superiors I had sent Mrs. Lilley to the female hospital, and had placed Sergeant-Major Lilley under the same arrest as that in which the two other sergeant-majors were confined, who could have said that I had exceeded my orders ? But I knew the circumstances of the case, and I deliberately abstained from exercising a severity which seemed to me extreme and unnecessary. In one of the letters put in evidence from Surgeon Turnbull, he states as a reason for not supplying hospital comforts to Mrs. Lilley that she was occupying superior quarters, and was unwilling to go into hospital. I was unwilling to deprive her of the consolation of her husband's society, even in his disgrace. I had no desire to inflict upon him the additional punishment of separation from his wife. I thought that the spirit of my orders might be carried out without resort to such a measure, and I endeavoured to do so. If I had thought it indispensable for the purpose of discipline to separate Sergeant-Major Lilley from his wife, it would have been my duty to do it. I thought that other precautions might dispense with this necessity, and I therefore did not press it. But is it not a strange thing that, while I am not accused of the measures which in their operation proved more rigorous towards two of the three prisoners, I should be charged with excessive severity towards the one who in fact was treated with greater leniency than the rest ? This is an example of juridical logic which I leave to the prosecution to explain and to justify. The Court exhausted the whole argument in the question they put to Mr. Fitzsimon when they asked, "Is it cus-"tomary to make any difference in the mode of "carrying out the arrest or confinement of married "or single officers, or non-commissioned officers, or "privates, in the 6th Dragoons ?" The witness was obliged to say it was not. And I should be glad to hear from the prosecution, or any one else, in what regiment such a distinction exists, or on what principle it can be defended. For these reasons I might if I chose demand that this question should be discussed just as if Sergeant-Major Lilley had not been a married man, just as if his wife had not been sick, just as, in fact, in a civil case, the matter would have been treated, when the private circumstances of the prisoner would not have been inquired into, and when no evidence on the subject would have been admitted either in bar of judgment or in mitigation of the sentence. But, sir, it is not necessary for me to rely on such a position, and I do not rely upon it. I did what no civil court would or could have done. I did as far as I thought compatible with the execution of my duty (perhaps somewhat beyond it) take the circumstances of Sergeant-Major Lilley into consideration. Whether the indulgence I extended to him did not practically

defeat the object of his arrest and the orders I had received, is a matter which I think is somewhat more than doubtful. My orders were—the object of the arrest was—to prevent communication between the prisoner and persons outside. It is clear from the evidence that, in the teeth of all the precautions that were taken, he did communicate in spite of his arrest. How was it done? I did not, I would not, separate him from his sick wife. The servants were searched for letters and papers. I could not expose Mrs. Lilley to such an indignity. She visited her friends, she went about the barracks, she was, as Sergeant-Major Cotton tells you, frequently at his wife's quarters. And Mr. Smales was able to boast to his clerk that, in spite of the regimental orders, in spite of the sentries, in spite of the close arrest, he communicated with Sergeant-Major Lilley every day. Sir, I think that it is just possible that upon this occasion Mr. Smales told the truth. But if it is conceivable he should have done so, then the offence with which I am justly chargeable is, not that of excessive severity, but of inexcusable laxity in the execution of the orders I had received. But then it may be said, however just the arrest may have been, I was actuated by some special malice in its execution. Was that so? If so, where is the evidence of it? I was in constant communication with Major Champion on the subject; he failed to discover any signs of such a feeling. You have had the correspondence which passed on the subject of the pulling down of Sergeant-Major Lilley's bungalow and the new quarters which were to be assigned to him. Does that bear the brand of malignity? But, sir, I will prove this out of the mouth of a witness who will not be suspected of partiality to me, and who, speaking against his will, may perhaps be treated as the witness of truth—I mean Mr. Fitzsimon. He admits that the first order given by me on the 26th of April for the arrest of the sergeant-majors was such an order as inflicted no unnecessary annoyance on Sergeant-Major Lilley. It is true Mr. Fitzsimon resolutely declines to draw the inference that the man who gave such an order did not desire to inflict that inconvenience which his order did not in effect produce. But I think the common sense of those who are not actuated by the same motives as those which govern Mr. Fitzsimon will hardly fail to lead them to such a conclusion. One point more on the subject of malice. You have heard that the first suggestion of a release of the prisoners, or a relaxation of the arrest, came from me. It was made by me almost before Sergeant-Major Lilley's illness, and, as has been proved, long before I could have known he was ill. Does that look like malice? But now, to examine a little in detail what are the allegations, or supposed allegations, of undue severity and grievous hardship. First and foremost stands the place of confinement. I don't think on this subject I need trouble you at much length. Throughout the United Kingdom I think you would find it difficult now to discover a man who would confess to having ever believed in the "bomb-proof oven," the "Black Hole of Calcutta," and the "hold of a slave ship." To do the prosecution justice, the very first witness they called, who produced the models, disposed of this part of the case. I should be ashamed to waste your time by talking of the first bungalow. The second was not as good. But Major Swindley, a witness who perhaps on such a point may be trusted, says that it was as good as that of his own sergeant-major. And Sergeant-Major Garraway, who, as the former and subsequent occupier of the quarters, may be considered a better judge than Major Swindley, says it was cooler than the other quarters occupied by non-commissioned officers of a similar rank. And I think, sir, I must be speaking in the presence of many officers of rank who many a time, like Sir Hugh Rose and Major Champion, would have envied even the second quarters of Sergeant-Major Lilley. Surgeon Turnbull has endeavoured to convey to you the impression that until the 18th of May Sergeant-Major Lilley was not permitted the use of the verandah. Like most of the statements of Surgeon Turnbull, that statement is not consistent with the truth or with the evidence. Mr. Fitzsimon has admitted that there was no order at any time which excluded prisoners from the use of the verandah. You will find from the evidence of Andrews, James, and Miller that in the first bungalow Sergeant-Major Lilley was constantly in the verandah with his wife. And M'Kee distinctly swears that in the second bungalow he had seen Sergeant-Major Lilley in the verandah before May 14. Now if this be so, as he moved into the second bungalow on the 12th of May, he must have had the use of the verandah from the commencement. You will have to make up your minds whether you believe Surgeon Turnbull or Private M'Kee, and I think, when you look at the difference between the statements on this subject made by Surgeon Turnbull on the 4th of July 1863, in his written answers to my questions, and that which he has made here in his examination-in-chief, you will have little difficulty in deciding to which of the two witnesses you will give credit. But even if what Surgeon Turnbull has sworn were true, whose fault was it that Sergeant-Major Lilley was debarred of the use of the verandah? He says he frequently visited him, though he cautiously abstains from saying how often, before the 18th of May, in the second bungalow. Why, then, did he recommend the use of the verandah on May 18? Why did not he recommend it before? He can give no explanation of this dilemma. I think, Sir, you will probably find it in the fact that the whole statement is a fabrication. I think, then, I may dismiss the subject of the quarters as one of the disproved heads of great and grievous hardship. Mr. Fitzsimon, I think, is the only witness who has ventured even to suggest that they were injurious to health; and his knowledge of the matter is so accurate that, "to the best of his recollection"—his favourite phrase—he says the second bungalow was bomb-proof. If it had been, which it was not, bomb-proof, it would have been all the better. A bomb-proof roof, covered with grass, is the best possible protection against heat, and for that reason it is the construction which is everywhere employed for ice-houses. The second bungalow, though not bomb-proof, was kept cool by a false ceiling of linen, which was used to improve the appearance of the place, and also promoted a draught of air; and the windows were furnished with kuskus tatties, or wet mats, which are used in India to keep down the temperature. It had a curtain across the middle of the large room, which practically converted it into a bed-room and sitting-room. And although almost all the sentries, and especially the servant of the former occupier of the room, expressly prove the existence and use of the curtain, Dr. Barnett is unable to remember it—a circumstance which seems to me to throw considerable doubt either on the accuracy of his recollection or the candour of his testimony. Such was the "Black Hole of Calcutta," in which Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were confined, or, rather, in which Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined, for his wife enjoyed a perfect liberty to go where she pleased, which she freely exercised during the whole period of his arrest. There is one point connected with this matter which I ought to notice. I mean the evidence of Quartermaster Woodin. He has endeavoured to produce the impression on your minds that there were better quarters of a suitable kind which Sergeant-Major Lilley might have had if I could have permitted it. I shall have, at a later stage, to call your attention to the peculiarities of that excellent memory of which Quartermaster Woodin is so proud. But with reference to the two other quarters which Mr. Woodin says he proposed to me, it is obvious, on his own showing, that they were entirely incompatible with the objects of the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley. The one was placed at a distance from the guard-

room, and, as it were, in the very jaws of Mr. Smales; the other was separated from numerous other persons only by a slight partition, six feet high, and open at the top. I can hardly conceive that Quartermaster Wooden's good sense would ever have permitted him to make to me so absurd a proposition. If he had ever done so, I should certainly have rejected it at once; first, because it would have entirely defeated the orders I had received; secondly, because the married quarters would not have been as comfortable as those ultimately assigned to Sergeant-Major Lilley. The remarks I have made on the subject of the verandah are equally applicable to the subject of the exercise of the prisoners. You saw how Surgeon Turnbull flinched on that question. If the exercise was insufficient in amount or improper in quality, when did he remonstrate? and if he never remonstrated, why did he not? Well, Sir, what is the next head of "great and grievous hardship"? Next to the "bomb-proof oven," I think the greatest prominence has been given to the indignities said to have been suffered by Mrs. Lilley. "All the func- "tions of nature were performed by the dying wo- "man in the presence of strange men." I don't know that this ought not to have been ranked as the first. There is something so unmanly and so cowardly in the infliction of wanton indignity and unnecessary inconvenience upon a sick and defenceless woman, that the bare suggestion of such an act fires the indignation of every generous heart. My enemies knew this well enough; and it is because they knew it that they have drugged the public mind with the falsehoods which they knew to be the most poisonous and the most deadly in their ingredients. But now the time is come when they are dragged to the light, and they are called upon to substantiate, upon their oath, the slanders they have secretly spread abroad. What attempt has been made, I ask, upon the part of the witnesses for the prosecution to establish this malignant charge? We have had the hypothesis of Mr. Fitzsimon as to what must have happened, but whose extreme delicacy prevented him inquiring what actually occurred. We have had the defiant insinuations of Major Swindley. We have had the hypothetical diagnosis of Surgeon Turnbull, of the case of a patient whom he did not attend during his life, but upon whom he lavishes his posthumous sympathy. But where—where, I ask, is the witness who speaks to any act of hardship, to any instance of indignity? It will be my duty upon the second charge to examine more particularly the orders which were given, and the manner in which they were executed. Upon this part of the case I need not detain you with any minute examination of the evidence. The evidence is all one way. You have seen a spectacle injurious indeed to the character of English officers—hurtful to the habits of English discipline—but wholesome at least in the victory it has given to truth, and the defeat it has inflicted on falsehood. You have seen above 100 non-commissioned officers and privates, who have come on their oaths to disprove the slanders levelled against their colonel by half a dozen officers who have sought to insinuate what they dared not assert. You have seen the officers who have testified against me. What is your judgment upon them it is not for me to anticipate. But, Sir, you have also seen my men, who, though called by the prosecution, were, in fact, the principal witnesses for the defence. What you think of them I will venture to affirm. There is not—I know there is not—a commanding officer now within the four walls of this court-house who does not envy the colonel of the 6th Dragoons the troops he has the honour to command. Forgive me, Sir! You have heard in evidence the feelings which those troops exhibited at Mhow towards their disgraced and dishonoured chief. Forgive me if now that that dishonour is wiped out, and that disgrace is about to be reversed, I permit myself to express what I feel to the soldiers whom I love, and by whom I am beloved. Sir, do you suppose these fine fellows did not think the suggestion of indignity to Mrs. Lilley an imputation on their honour no less than mine? Is there any man here present, after what he has heard in this room, who would not trust the charge of a sick and suffering woman to the manly good sense and the high-bred feelings of the youngest private of the 6th Dragoons, rather than he would leave it to the tender mercies of the delicacy of Mr. Fitzsimon? What sergeant, what corporal, what private of the Inniskillings was capable of placing on the orders he received the odious and indecent interpretation which these officers have endeavoured to fix upon them? Where is the sentry who was within two feet of Mrs. Lilley's bed? Why have the prosecution not produced him? They could not find him, because he never existed. An attempt was made —it is true not a very fortunate one—to retrieve the fortunes of a collapsing case. An unfortunate defaulter named Gaffney was dragged from his prison to testify to his own shame, in the hope that he might contribute to my disgrace. And what, after all, was the story of this choice witness? It seems he was in the office-room No. 2. when Sergeant-Major Lilley "asked him to do him a kindness, to "go outside the bungalow and out of the room "while his wife undressed, as he wanted to rub "some soap liniment into her breast." Why Sergeant Major Lilley desired that this operation should be performed in the office-room rather than in the bed-room does not appear, nor is it very material. It was enough that he wished the sentry to withdraw, and he did withdraw accordingly, as he says, "out- "side the bungalow." Singular harshness! extraordinary severity! And then the prosecution asks with emphasis, "What did you smell when you "returned?" They got the reply, I suppose, they expected. The sentry did not see the woman, but he smelt the liniment when he came back. And this is the indignity to Mrs. Lilley! And this is the be-all and the end-all of the famous liniment story of Mr. Fitzsimon. If the case were not too serious for a joke it would be impossible not to laugh at such pitiful evidence. I think for all that he has done to aid the case of the prosecution they might have left Private Gaffney with advantage to the obscurity of his prison. Mr. Fitzsimon says his orders left him no discretion. Private Gaffney, however, seems to have been of a different opinion, and, poor fellow, in spite of his failings, he exercised it with consideration and delicacy. But I had almost forgotten the man who saw Mrs. Lilley in her night-dress. You remember how the question was put, and how the Court was left to infer that the sentry had voluntarily and unnecessarily intruded on the privacy of Mrs. Lilley. I do the prosecution the justice to believe that they did not know the true facts of this case, otherwise the fairness which distinguishes their conduct would not have allowed them so to leave the matter. You, however, know what really happened,—how Mrs. Lilley, in the agony of her husband's mortal struggle, when no doctor was by to aid her in this last extremity, called upon the sentry, who was her only resource. These are moments when modesty is not so much forgotten as superseded, and the presence of the sentry was not an outrage, but a succour. Mr. Barnett, indeed, has endeavoured to make you believe that, because when standing by the head of Mrs. Lilley's bed he could sometimes see the head of the sentry through the top of the chick, the sentry in the place in which he was posted could therefore see Mrs. Lilley. All the sentries distinctly disprove this suggestion. And the argument is just this, that because a man who looks through a keyhole can see the persons in the next room, therefore they also can see him. But the truth is, that to any man of common sense the story of the indignities to Mrs. Lilley is branded with falsehood on its face. If the sentry was close, too, to the door, why was not the bed removed to another part of the room? If the chick was transparent, why was not it lined with a more opaque

material? If the sentries followed Sergeant-Major Lilley with an inconvenient curiosity into his wife's bedroom, why did not he always sleep, as it is proved he frequently did, in another room? Does any man believe that if Sergeant-Major Lilley thought his sick wife was suffering inconvenience he would not at once have taken these simple and effectual precautions to prevent it? In this very room where the sentries were sometimes posted the orderly troop sergeants were night and day coming and going up to the moment of the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley. And yet Mr. Fitzsimon refrained from entering the house out of delicacy to Mrs. Lilley. Mr. Fitzsimon has unwittingly given us the exact measure of the inconvenience caused to Mrs. Lilley by the sentries. He says, and, if you believe anything he says, you must believe this too, that it was less than would have been caused by a single visit of his own to the house in the daytime. I accept his definition, and I ask whether this is what is called in the charge "a great and grievous hardship." But then it will be asked, what was the meaning of the complaint made by Sergeant-Major Lilley at the Mhow Court-martial? Sir, I think you will find that the evidence of Private Atkins, who was examined on December 2, explains completely the whole affair. It appears that on some day previous to the 7th of May Sergeant-Major Lilley made some complaint to the sentry. Of what character that complaint was we do not exactly know. That complaint ought to have been and would have been reported, and the cause of complaint removed, but for the following circumstances, to which I ask your special attention. These are the exact words of the witness's evidence:—

"Did you report that complaint?—No, Sir. "State why you did not?—He (i. e. Sergeant-Major "Lilley) wished me not. He said he was going to "the Court himself in a few days, and he would "complain. I asked him if I should do so to the "sergeant of the guard; and he said, No."

Now, Sir, was the sentry within two feet of his wife's bed, and did he, when he was offered the certain redress which the complaint, if reported, would have procured, deliberately intend to leave his wife for a "few days" exposed to such an indignity in order that he might the better parade the complaint in open Court? If that complaint had even been true, what should we think of the man who thus sacrificed his wife to his revenge? This would have been an obvious remark, even if the prosecution had been able to show that any such circumstance had ever occurred. But now that they have ransacked the regiment, and it is proved beyond all manner of doubt that no sentry was ever in any position that outraged Mrs. Lilley, what are we to think of this statement, and the object with which it was made? Mark, Sir, the complaint was not volunteered in Court by Sergeant-Major Lilley. It was elicited by a prepared and deliberate question put by Mr. Smales to the witness. How came Mr. Smales to know of it? How came he thus to lead his witness? Does not this show conclusively that the arrest, which is supposed to have been so unnecessarily severe, was in effect so lax as to be inoperative? Is not the matter clear now beyond all reasonable doubt that, in spite of the close arrest, the questions and answers were concocted between Mr. Smales and Sergeant-Major Lilley, and this statement, which had no foundation in fact, was produced in open Court in order to dishonour my reputation, and, if possible, to bring about my ruin? Sir, the plot was a clever one. I do not do Sergeant-Major Lilley the injustice to attribute to him the invention of a project of which I am sure he was only the tool. It was a plot which was cunningly contrived, and which served its turn for a time, but, like all cunning contrivances, it is found out at last. And now I come to the last head of hardship to which the evidence of the prosecution has been pointed, and which it is therefore necessary that I should notice. This is in all respects the most painful part of the case with which I am called upon to deal. The question of the habits and the character of Sergeant-Major Lilley is one which the Court have pronounced to be irrelevant to this issue. In fact, Sir, no one who has read the charges could arrive at any other conclusion. For what purpose the prosecution who framed these charges have directed a principal part of their evidence to a matter with which they have nothing to do is a thing which, from the first to the last, has been wholly unintelligible to me. They called witness after witness to depose to nothing else except the general good character of Sergeant-Major Lilley. I made no objection, though it obviously had nothing whatever to do with the charges, and this evidence had nothing to do with the case. I did not choose to object to that which was simply immaterial. I took the course proper with reference to such evidence, and I abstained to notice or to cross-examine upon it. But when it came to the medical evidence, and when a distinct attempt was made upon the part of the doctors and of the prosecution to hold me responsible for the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley on the ground of his special temperance, there arose an issue which I was bound to meet, and I accepted, as I was obliged, a challenge which was forced upon me. I shall deal with this matter now as I dealt with it in the evidence. With the general character of Sergeant-Major Lilley these charges have nothing to do. If this had been a material issue, I think you have heard enough to know that you were in possession of only half the case. If the historical memoirs of Sir Hugh Rose had been produced you would have been in possession of information which is at present withheld from you. But I am thankful to say it has nothing whatever to do with the present inquiry, and I am spared the necessity of pursuing it. The course that the prosecution have adopted shall not induce me to depart a hair's-breadth from the line on which I resolved from the commencement, viz., to treat the habits of Sergeant-Major Lilley as exclusively a part of the medical question. They have sought to build up a case against me by accumulating irrelevant testimony to the excellence of Sergeant-Major Lilley's character. I shall leave them undisturbed in the possession of all the advantage they expect to derive from it. My only reply shall be this:—If Sergeant-Major Lilley had been the most perfect of created beings, if he had been the model of all the non-commissioned officers that ever existed, and yet had upon this occasion been guilty of a grave act of insubordination (and that the prosecution do not deny), it was my duty to punish him for it; and the better the man the worse the example, and therefore the more necessary the punishment. And with that remark I leave the question of the general character of Sergeant-Major Lilley. But, Sir, when it is sought, upon the testimony of the doctors, to fix me with a personal liability for the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, it becomes necessary for me to demonstrate the whole truth of the case which they have so sedulously laboured to conceal. Look at the evidence of these two surgeons. I call them two, for I could not bring myself to cross-examine, and I cannot now trouble myself to notice, the half-caste apothecary who is brought across half the globe to repeat like a parrot the garbled diagnosis of Surgeon Turnbull. But look at the evidence of the surgeon and the assistant-surgeon of the Inniskilling Dragoons. The assistant-surgeon is called upon to give to this Court an account of the causes of the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley. He produces a medical report, and puts in a post mortem examination, but he was dismissed in the examination in chief without producing the addendum with which you are now so familiar, and without even noticing its contents. It is true that after his examination was concluded Assistant-Surgeon Barnett the next morning was called back to guard himself by a saving clause. But still his

examination in chief was finally concluded without producing to this Court this most material document, and if it had not been in my possession the knowledge of its true contents would have been withheld from you altogether. Don't let it be supposed for a moment that I intend in this matter to cast any the slightest reflection on the conduct of the prosecution, whose courtesy and fairness places them far above suspicion. I know, Sir,—of course I know,—that the witnesses who would have withheld this document from you must also have withheld it from them. For otherwise by every rule of fairness which governs the conduct of this, as of every other prosecution, they could not have produced to you the medical report without at the same time laying before you the addendum by which it was on the same day modified. They could no more have done this than they could have produced a letter of which they had torn off a postscript which changed the whole character of the letter they were about to put in evidence. These men must have been guilty of a double suppression. They kept back this document from the prosecution who called them; they would, if I had not extracted it from them, have withheld it from you. Their conduct in this Court has been just what it was at Mhow; they have been compelled most reluctantly to confess the truth, and I think you will be of opinion that with all the pressure that has been put upon them they have even now told you only half the truth. Is it not plain, Sir, beyond all manner of doubt, that there was on the part of Surgeon Turnbull at least, from the very commencement, a deliberate design, by a suppressio veri and a suggestio falsi, to saddle me with the personal responsibility for the death of this unfortunate man? Of all diseases to which flesh is heir there is none more terrible in the rapidity of its course, none more inscrutable in its predisposing causes, than that frightful scourge of hot climates,—heat apoplexy. It is recorded in the work of Sir R. Martin that in 11 days in the city of Pekin 11,000 persons died of this disorder. I should like to have seen Dr. Turnbull's medical reports on the predisposing causes of these 11,000 cases, either with or without the addenda. Surgeon Turnbull has dared to say that he applied to me, through Mr. Davies, for a coroner's inquest on the body of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and that I refused it. Mr. Davies has denied the statement. Sir, I deny it too. It is true I am not upon my oath, for I cannot be sworn. But you have heard, nay, what is more, you have seen, the evidence of Surgeon Turnbull, and I ask you to judge between us. Who ever heard of this demand for a coroner's inquest before? Where is there a trace of it to be found, even amid the thousand falsehoods with which the libels against me have teemed? Surgeon Turnbull has been for the last 18 months on his defence before the Indian authorities, by whom his conduct has been censured. Where is the letter of Surgeon Turnbull in which such a circumstance, most material to his vindication and most injurious to me, is even suggested? If a coroner's inquest was demanded, was it done with Dr. Barnett's knowledge or assent? If so, why is he not asked to speak to it? In answer to a question from the Court, Surgeon Turnbull was compelled to admit that numerous as were the cases of heat apoplexy he had seen, he had never known of a coroner's inquest in any such case. Do you believe that he asked for one in this, or do you believe that not having asked for it he has come before this high court of justice, in pursuance of a deliberate scheme to destroy me, to make this malignant statement which had not a shadow of foundation in truth? Sir, the case for the prosecution on the medical part of the subject seems to be this: they say that the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley must have been due to the severity of his confinement, because there was no other assignable reason for it. If they had not chosen to assume this position you would not have heard a syllable from me on the subject of the brandy. It is only in this point of view that the matter is in any respect material or relevant. Now how stands the case? The prosecution endeavoured to make an attack upon the credit of the Parsee shopkeeper, an attack which I venture to think was not very successful. But, Sir, it is not necessary for me to rely upon Ardasseer, and I don't rely upon him. Expunge if you please the whole of his evidence, and I will prove all that I care to prove out of the mouth of the favourite witness of the prosecution, Assistant-Surgeon Barnett, whom they twice recalled, and would have gone on recalling every other day to the end of the chapter without, I think, much mending their case. What occurred upon this matter will be fresh in your recollection. When Dr. Barnett was first cross-examined he was asked of whom he made inquiries which satisfied him that the information he had received from me as to the large consumption of spirits was correct. He said, "From the late Mrs. Lilley." I was quite satisfied with this answer. Though I was (as you know) willing and desirous at the time that he should state all that occurred, the prosecution allowed Dr. Barnett to go away without re-examination on this point. A few days afterwards they desired to recall him in order to explain away this evidence. I will not revert to a discussion which is now wholly immaterial. Dr. Barnett was recalled at the urgent instance of the prosecutiou, and I will read you two of the questions and answers, one put by me, the other by the Court:—

"You have stated that Colonel Crawley told you "the deceased had 23 bottles of brandy, about 12 pints "of ale, a bottle or two of port, and a bottle of gin. "Do you mean to say that in your conversation with "Mrs. Lilley she stated how much of this liquor had "been consumed by the deceased himself?—I did not "ascertain from Mrs. Lilley how much of the liquor "he had consumed."

And then you, Sir, put this question:—"Were you "satisfied, from what you heard from Mrs. Lilley, "that Colonel Crawley's statement was correct?" and Dr. Barnett answers, "I was." This was a strange way, certainly, of removing what the prosecution considered the false impression produced by Dr. Barnett's evidence on the previous occasion. What exactly passed upon that occasion between Dr. Barnett and Mrs. Lilley I will venture to say you have not even now been told. The delicacy which stood so much in the way of Mr. Fitzsimon's performance of his duty as adjutant, seems equally to have interfered with Dr. Barnett's performance of his duty as surgeon. And the Court will not fail to observe that in both cases this delicacy was most injurious to the person who was the special object of it. Just consider the object of this conversation, and the circumstances which led to it. The surgeons had made a report in which the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley was attributed to a particular cause. Their attention is called to a supposed excessive consumption of spirits by the deceased. They go, as is natural enough, to his wife to ascertain the facts. Mrs. Lilley makes to Assistant-Surgeon Barnett what he calls an "admission." Why an "admission" if there were nothing to admit? Dr. Barnett would have you believe that all that Mrs. Lilley said was that her husband had taken "some brandy and water "or soda-water daily, but not so much as to "do him harm." And then she added these remarkable words, "Do you think it did, sir?" And Dr. Barnett answered, as every humane surgeon would (and for all the injury that Dr. Barnett has done me I do him the justice to say that he is a kind and a humane man)—Dr. Barnett said, "I hope not." Why did not he say, "I am sure it did not," except that the manner if not the language of the unhappy wife convinced him, as he says himself, that the information he had received was correct? If he had doubted any longer the correctness of the information—if he had thought Mrs. Lilley could have removed the impression it had created, not only delicacy, I think, but justice to the dead, would have required that he should give her the opportunity of defending her husband's memory from such a sus-

picion. But if he was completely satisfied, if everything he saw and heard convinced him that it was as he had been told, then I can perfectly understand why he shrunk from pressing Mrs. Lilley to go into detail as to that which she was most naturally unwilling to remember. See, then, what happens. The two surgeons most reluctantly made the addendum to their report, not upon my information, for they had refused to take any notice of that; and as your experience will tell you, except for the purpose of setting inquiry on foot, they were not bound, nor even at liberty, to act on my information, nor did they do so. They go to Mrs. Lilley, and immediately after make a report that the deceased "during his "arrest consumed a considerable quantity of brandy, "daily." And now they would have you believe that all that Mrs. Lilley said was that he had "some "brandy and soda-water or water every day." Is that true? Then, why did they not say so in their report? Why did not they say that it was this, and no more than this, which they found on inquiry to be correct? The very object of the inquiry was to ascertain whether there had been an excess of consumption of spirits by the deceased, and yet they would have you believe that upon such information as they now allege Mrs. Lilley to have given them they sat down to pen the phrases which stand recorded in the addendum. The words of the addendum stare them in the face and contradict their evidence, and see how they endeavour to get rid of their own hostile witness. They say, for they are both in the same story, that they overlooked the fact that Mrs. Lilley consumed the whole or nearly the whole of the liquor herself, in consequence of her state of health. Overlooked the fact, Sir? What! The imputation being that in that house, and by her husband chiefly, if not entirely, a quantity of spirits, amounting to nearly a bottle a day, had been consumed, the wife herself overlooks the fact—the medical man in daily attendance upon her, who prescribed to her the brandy, overlooks the fact—that the whole or nearly the whole of the brandy had been consumed by Mrs. Lilley herself. Sir, if you can believe such a story as that, I give up all hopes of defending myself. Was not this the very point to which the minds of all these persons were specially directed? Was not the very first thing Mrs. Lilley would have said to Dr. Barnett, "Yes, Dr. "Barnett, we had all that brandy, but you know "how much I am obliged to take; that accounts for "the consumption"? If Dr. Barnett had overlooked it before, could he have overlooked it then? If he had not thought of mentioning it to me in the first instance, would he not have told me of it when he came to draw up his addendum? Would he not have said to me, would he not have said to the superior authorities who had called for that report, "It is true so many bottles of brandy and of gin "and of wine were consumed, but Mrs. Lilley and "not Sergeant-Major Lilley consumed them"? And, as if to render the matter more conclusive, he tells you, at the close of his evidence, that during this very conversation they had the Parsee's bill before them. Did that bill refute the statement I had made? Then, why did Dr. Barnett say he found it to be correct on inquiry? Sir, I am sorry to speak with severity of Assistant-Surgeon Barnett. He is a man from whom I, and those who are dear to me, have in former days of trouble received much kindness, and for whom I had a great regard. But his conduct towards me in this matter has left me no alternative but to point out its inconsistency and its impropriety. He has been misled, I fully believe, by others to do that which his own good feeling would have condemned. But, Sir, this question of the brandy does not depend upon the admissions of Mrs. Lilley alone, nor upon the unwilling testimony of Dr. Barnett. You have had independent evidence on that subject—evidence which is open to no suspicion, and which has not been questioned. What does Lance-Corporal Holman tell you? On the night of the 23d of May, the night before the first symptoms of his illness appeared, Sergeant-Major Lilley takes a bottle of brandy from under the couch in the verandah out of a long boot. A man does not keep his wife's medicine in a long boot under his own bed. He asks the sentry to drink. It has been said that Sergeant-Major Lilley never complained to the sentries, because to have done so would have been a breach of military discipline. It seems it was not a breach of military discipline for a prisoner to invite the sentry to drink. The sentry refuses to drink and Sergeant-Major Lilley finished the bottle. Twice in the same guard he drinks the brandy. Holman was recalled, and he told you that while Sergeant-Major Lilley was drinking the brandy, his wife remonstrated with him, and said, "My dear "man, don't drink so much; it will only do you "harm." And by the light of that remonstrance I think you will have no difficulty in concluding what it was that Mrs. Lilley on the 9th of June really told Dr. Barnett. Sir, it did do him harm, as Mrs. Lilley feared. No man in the hot weather in India, whether in confinement or at large, whether plethoric or spare in his habit, can thus drink with impunity. When Holman came back on duty next morning, Sergeant-Major Lilley complained of being ill. Assistant-Surgeon Barnett was sent for; evident symptoms of congestion had set in, a treatment of depletion was adopted. But what happens on the night of the 24th? Look at the evidence of Ewing. Between 12 and 2 o'clock in the morning this unhappy man, labouring under dangerous congestion, takes another wineglass of brandy. In his then condition he might just as well have taken a glass of prussic acid, or of tincture of aconite. Almost immediately afterwards, as was inevitable, he is seized with a fatal apoplexy. No doctor was by him; indeed no doctor could have availed. But if there had been any chance of recovery, it was hopelessly precluded by what ensued. The sentries and the women, no doubt with the best intentions, but with the most fatal ignorance, repeat the deadly dose; they force open the mouth of the dying man, and pour more poison down his throat. And, Sir, the doctors come here to tell you that I am responsible for this man's death. Do you think that these circumstances of the closing scene are among those which Mrs. Lilley communicated to Dr. Barnett? If she did not, what is the value of his opinion? If she did, what is the value of his evidence? It has been said that Sergeant-Major Lilley took this brandy during his arrest owing to depression of spirits. But is a commanding officer responsible because a prisoner is depressed by a just punishment, or because he takes an excess of liquor in consequence? I have entered upon this matter with reluctance. It has been, I think, most unnecessarily forced upon me by the prosecution and by the doctors, and here I gladly leave it. I have been censured for my conduct by my superiors in not forwarding the addendum of Surgeon Turnbull when it was subsequently sent in. I bow to the censure passed upon me. But, at least, if I committed an error it was an error, under the present circumstances, fortunate for me, because it shows conclusively that the addendum was their own act, and that it was not in any manner pressed upon or extorted from them by me. I have said, Sir, that the conduct and evidence of Surgeon Turnbull showed from the commencement a design to injure me, both by a suppressio veri and by a suggestio falsi. Of the latter intention his conduct in the case of Sergeant-Major Wakefield furnishes indisputable proof. You remember the statement appended to the original medical case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, which set forth that "Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield was "admitted into hospital on the 25th of May with "feverish symptoms and nervous excitement, and "remained in hospital." You know what were the conclusions drawn by my enemies from this statement, and what were the imputations cast upon me in respect of it. Can you doubt that that statement

was deliberately made for the purpose of inducing and supporting those imputations? Thirteen months afterwards Surgeon Turnbull is called upon to produce the official records on which that statement was based and where it ought to have been recorded. He brings me on June 27th, 1863, three hospital books, in which there is no sort of entry of any treatment whatever, or any admission of Sergeant-Major Wakefield into hospital on the 25th of May, which was the day of Sergeant-Major Lilley's death. On the day after, i.e. June 28th, he sends in what purported to be a medical report of the case and its treatment on the 25th of May of the preceding year. You will understand my astonishment after what had passed the day before. I asked to see the entry from which this new report was taken, and I was shown one made on that very day, i.e. 13 months after the event. I asked from what data it had been made, and I was told of private memoranda. I asked where they were then. I asked where they were now. I have been able to get no answer to either. Surgeon Turnbull says he does not know where the private memoranda are. I dare to say, Sir, he does not. But considering the charge which I then made against him, considering that I took the interpolated hospital case books from him, and, as he knew, sent them at once to the commander-in-chief, do you believe that if these private memoranda had ever existed you would not have seen them here? Do you think that any man outside a madhouse would have parted with or mislaid documents on which his character and his credit so essentially depended? Is it not plain, beyond all manner of doubt, that there never were any such memoranda, or at least that if there were they would have contradicted his evidence? And then subsequently another hospital case book is produced, with an entry verified by an erasure to sustain the credit of the case. Surgeon Turnbull says that he does not carry his official documents about in his pocket, but that he can get them. Well, Sir, on Friday, the 27th of November, he went home and had abundant opportunity to consult his official correspondence, to search for his private memoranda. He comes back on Monday, the 30th, into this Court, but he comes without his memoranda, and without his official correspondence. Don't you suppose that he consulted whether it would be of service to him to produce the documents, and that he was well advised not to bring them with him, and that the prosecution exercised a sound discretion in not attempting to re-examine him upon them? Sir W. Mansfield and Dr. Beatson, the inspector of hospitals in India, have seen that official correspondence; they have read the justification made for himself by Surgeon Turnbull, and you know what is the judgment they have passed on it. And if the blunt account given by one of the witnesses of the true cause of Sergeant-Major Wakefield's excitement be true, you will have no difficulty in appreciating the true character of the conduct of Surgeon Turnbull. Sir, this matter of the conduct of the surgeons towards their commanding officer is of such consequence to the discipline of the army, and the reputation of others occupying a similar position with myself, that you will, I am sure, forgive the details into which I have thought it necessary to enter. It is superfluous to tell the Court what every military man knows, that in matters affecting the health of a prisoner the authority of the military surgeon is all but supreme. A commanding officer, if he wished, dares not disobey or disregard the recommendations of a surgeon. It is not only the right, but the bounden duty, of the surgeon to exercise this control and vigilance. He is the appointed guardian who is placed by military authority to confine the severity of discipline within the limits of humanity. No surgeon who has been for an hour in the service can pretend to be ignorant that this is his special function. He is responsible for the health and the life of every soldier in the regiment, and if any punishment is inflicted by the colonel, or by anyone else, which endangers either the one or the other, he has the power, and it is his duty, to oppose and to prevent it. If this is the case everywhere in the British army, it is especially so in India, where the danger of the climate makes sanitary precautions peculiarly necessary. Sir H. Rose here informed you that by his special instructions the power of the military surgeons in India to mitigate punishment is nearly unlimited. That being the state of the relations with reference to discipline of the commanding officer and the surgeons, I call your special attention to the evidence given by Assistant-Surgeon Barnett:—

"Do you consider that I was at all aware that the close arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley was inflicting or likely to inflict fatal injury on his health?—I believe Colonel Crawley was not aware that the close arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley was inflicting fatal injury on his health. Were you on intimate terms with me and my family during the arrest of the sergeant-majors, and were you daily and nightly in my house in consequence of illness in my family?—I was. Were you in almost hourly attendance on my wife and wife's mother at that time?—I was. Did you ever make any representation, official or unofficial, to me or to any member of my family on the subject of the injury that Sergeant-Major Lilley's health was undergoing or likely to undergo through the incarceration?—I never remember making any representation on the subject of Sergeant-Major Lilley to Colonel Crawley or to any member of Colonel Crawley's family. Did you ever make any representation or suggestion of any sort to me or Mrs. Crawley on the subject of annoyance to Mrs. Lilley or injury to her health in consequence of the position of the sentries?—No, I never did. Are you of opinion from your experience of my conduct that I was always ready to carry out any suggestions of yours on such a subject?—I always found Colonel Crawley ready to carry out any suggestions that I made to him on any subject in reference to the sanitary condition of the regiment; but it was only in the absence of the surgeon that any representations came direct from me to Colonel Crawley, as a general rule. Did you ever suggest to or desire the surgeon to make any representation to me on the subject of the confinement of Sergeant-Major or Mrs. Lilley?—I cannot recollect that any special suggestions were made by me to Surgeon Turnbull in reference to Sergeant-Major Lilley or his wife, but I laid before him all the circumstances connected with the confinement of Sergeant-Major Lilley, and the inconvenience caused by the position of the sentry. I will also add that it was on my representation to Surgeon Turnbull that exercise was allowed to the three sergeant-majors on the 30th of April. Did Surgeon Turnbull to your knowledge ever make any representation to me on the subject of the annoyance to Mrs. Lilley?—I am not aware that he ever did. Do you not know that he did not? and did he not tell you that he would not?—I believe that he did not. I have no recollection of his telling me that he would not. Are you of opinion, from what you know of me and my conduct, that if you or any one else had represented to me that the close arrest of Sergeant-major Lilley would have proved fatal to him, precautions would have been taken to prevent that fatal event?—I have no doubt that if I or any one else had represented to Colonel Crawley that the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley would prove fatal to him precautions would have been taken. Was the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, under the circumstances, an event which any one would have anticipated?—No one could have anticipated such an event. I never did. How long before his death did you observe that his health had begun to be affected?—The sergeant-major was in his usual health the day before his death, I should more properly say the second day before his death, because he was one entire day ill, and died on the morning of the second day. Can you state how many hours

before his death you first learnt he was unwell?—I saw him within an hour of the time I heard he was first unwell. How many hours before his death was that?—About 20 hours. About 2 o'clock in the morning I saw him, and he died at 4 o'clock the next morning. To your knowledge was any report made to me by you or any one else of his indisposition until he was dead?—No special report was made of his indisposition until he was dead. It was not usual to make a special report of the case when a man was taken ill during the day. When men are admitted into hospital after the regular hour of the morning visit they are shown in the report of the following morning. As far as you know was any information conveyed to me by you or any one else that Sergeant-Major Lilley was ill until after he was dead?—None."

I think you will be of opinion upon the evidence that the confinement of Sergeant-Major Lilley was not to any appreciable degree the cause of his death. Assistant-surgeon Barnett and Surgeon Turnbull, the first with readiness, the second with characteristic prevarication, admit that they did not anticipate it as the consequence of his arrest. They could not, they dared not, say otherwise, because they knew that the next question must have been, "Then why did you not interfere?" I think you will be of opinion that in much that is most disgraceful in this matter, there is nothing so disgraceful as this medical evidence. I can make much allowance for Dr. Barnett, though I think he grievously mistook his duty. But I know that as the subordinate of Dr. Turnbull he was in a most difficult and painful position. But what do you say to Surgeon Turnbull, a witness who has given such evidence for such an object? A surgeon who, if his own account were true, must have connived at a death which he might have prevented—who has made medical reports when he pleased, and sent in addenda only when he must—who has interpolated cases and erased dates—who has made his professional office minister to his personal hate—who has converted the art of healing into an engine of destruction, and has sought in a post-mortem examination of the dead an instrument for destroying the reputation of the living. It seems to be suggested by the prosecution that I ought to have taken measures for the relaxation of arrest at some earlier period; but on what evidence is such a suggestion made? The letter of Sir W. Mansfield arrived at Mhow on May 12th. The orders were peremptory that the prisoners were not to be released until the final conclusion of the court-martial. Major Champion has told you that no earlier application could have been of any avail. I was the first to make the application. I made it at the earliest moment at which it could have been entertained, namely, as soon as the case for the defence of Mr. Smales was closed. Unhappily, before my application was acted upon, Sergeant-Major Lilley died, but it is distinctly shown to you that when I made the application I did not know that he was ill. On this point I cannot see that my conduct is open to animadversion. And now, Sir, I come to the second charge. But before I consider the charge itself, I must call your special attention to the very singular circumstances under which the charge comes to be made at all. The statement of which Mr. Fitzsimon complains in his speech, was made in open court by me on 7th June 1862. Until 3d November 1862, Mr. Fitzsimon takes no sort of notice of that speech. He tells you he was absent when the speech was made. But the bosom friend of Mr. Smales wishes you to believe that though all the proceedings of the Mhow Court-martial were published week by week, and several times a week in all the Indian papers, he never saw or heard of this statement directly affecting himself. I don't know, Sir, whether he has succeeded in persuading you of that. But that is not all. In the first week or ten days of September the sentence of the court-martial and the remarks of Sir H. Rose, severely reflecting on his conduct, are published in all the newspapers, and still he hears and knows nothing about it. It is left for Quartermaster Woodin, of the excellent memory, I suppose, at once to inform him of it, and to compose a letter for him on the subject. Do not you think it possible that Mr. Fitzsimon, who forgets that he was censured by the court-martial at Mhow for his evasive evidence, may also, by a similar lapse of memory, have forgotten that he knew all about my remarks upon him in June? Well, Sir, with the assistance of the quartermaster, he composes this letter of 3d November. I had thought that there was no rule of the service more strict or more necessary than that all complaints of a subordinate against his superior should pass through that superior. But it seems that from what just happened I was mistaken in this idea. However that may be, last November, Mr. Fitzsimon's letter, in the ordinary course of military procedure, was sent in to me in order that it might be forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief with my observations upon it. Accordingly I wrote the letter of November 10, which has been proved in evidence; and in the regular course of things these two letters would have gone through General Farrell to Sir W. Mansfield. Unhappily for me, General Farrell, out of consideration for Lieutenant Fitzsimon, desired to give him an opportunity of withdrawing a letter which he rightly considered was likely to lead to an inquiry which would be most injurious to Mr. Fitzsimon. I had no option but to obey, though I did so reluctantly. I sent for Mr. Fitzsimon, as you have heard, and having read to him General Farrell's letter of 21st November, asked him if he wished to withdraw or to proceed with his appeal. Captain Curtis has told you that, so far from pressing Mr. Fitzsimon to withdraw his letter, I expressly told him I had no wish he should do so, but should prefer myself that he should proceed with it. In this state of things Mr. Fitzsimon, with characteristic hesitation, asks time to consider. He retires to consult, I suppose, with the quartermaster and his other allies, and announces to me in writing his determination to withdraw his letter. His first answer was couched in ambiguous language, of which General Farrell disapproved, and you will find in Major Champion's letter of the 21st of November that it is specially pointed out to Mr. Fitzsimon that he is "to make the decision of his own free judgment;" and accordingly on the 22d of November Mr. Fitzsimon writes a letter of unqualified and unconditional withdrawal. From that moment of course I thought, as indeed it struck the whole Court when this matter was first mentioned, there was an end of the whole affair. But the persons who imagined that have not properly appreciated the character of Mr. Fitzsimon. If that letter had gone in to the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by my comments upon it, the inevitable consequence would have been a court of inquiry or a court-martial. When an adjutant comes in conflict with his colonel, according to military practice, it is certainly not usually the colonel who is tried in the first instance. It was left for the ingenuity of Mr. Fitzsimon to devise a method of introducing this military anomaly. What he wanted was to get in his statement against me in such a manner that my answer to it should not be heard, and, which is perhaps the strangest part of the whole matter, he has perfectly succeeded. The contrivance was judicious and admirably adapted to its end. He formally withdraws his appeal to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and so gets rid of my comments upon it. But the last thing in the world he intended was that it should be really withdrawn. The next thing we hear of the joint composition of the late adjutant and the quartermaster is that it has been forwarded by Mr. Smales to the Horse Guards. Of course Mr. Fitzsimon has not the faintest idea how this document he had withdrawn came into the hands of Mr. Smales, or why

Mr. Smales sent it into the Horse Guards. These are exactly the sort of circumstances which are sure to have escaped the somewhat "abnormal" memory of Mr. Fitzsimon; and so by this very pretty device he contrives to blast my character in the opinion of the military authorities at home, without the disadvantage of having his statement confronted with my reply. If Mr. Fitzsimon's letter had been proceeded with it would have been he, and not I, who would have been placed on his trial. But by this ingenious manœuvre he has contrived to reverse the situation, and by sending in to the Horse Guards the letter he had formally withdrawn he has managed to place me on my trial instead of himself, and to shut my mouth whilst he gives evidence against me. I don't know, Sir, what the Court may think of such treatment as this of a commanding officer by an officer under his command; but, whatever you may think of it, such is the origin of the second charge; for it is upon that letter so withdrawn before my face, and so reproduced behind my back, that this second charge is founded. I now come to consider the charge itself, and I shall proceed to demonstrate its falsity, as I should have demonstrated its falsity before if Mr. Fitzsimon had not withdrawn a statement which he knew he was unable to substantiate. There is some difficulty in dealing logically with this charge, because it proceeds on the assumption of facts which are now proved never to have existed. It is grounded on the supposition of an interference with the privacy of Mrs. Lilley, which it is now quite clear never took place at all. It is somewhat difficult, no doubt, to discuss who was in fault for that which, in fact, never occurred. However, the charge must be treated now as the matter stood when I made the reply on the Mhow court-martial in June 1862. The persons who had conceived the plan of attacking me by this false story of annoyance to Mrs. Lilley had succeeded then in deceiving even myself, as they have succeeded since in deceiving so many others. I could not at the time conceive that it was possible—did not dream then what I now know—that the whole thing was a deliberate and wicked fabrication, invented for the sole purpose of injuring me. I was too much occupied by the business of the court-martial at the time thoroughly to sift the matter. It was not till much later, when I made a thorough investigation of the affair, that I discovered what you now know. When I made that speech, Sir, I thought that what Sergeant-Major Lilley had said was true, and that something had occurred in the posting of the sentries which inconvenienced and annoyed his wife. I spoke upon that assumption, and I said what I knew to be the fact, that if what I supposed had occurred it had occurred by no fault of mine, and in pursuance of no orders of mine. The second charge, then, involves a double untruth. It involves, first, the untruth that Mrs. Lilley's privacy was intruded upon at all; and, secondly, the untruth that it was intruded upon by my order. For the purposes of this argument I will assume that it was intruded upon, and then examine if it had been, whose fault it would have been. Sir, I need not tell the Court what are the duties of an adjutant in such a matter. They know it as well and better than I do. I think I need not examine at any length the manner in which those duties were understood and performed by Mr. Fitzsimon. The Court will not have forgotten his somewhat novel theory of sentries posted at their own discretion. "I should say," that is Mr. Fitzsimon's favourite phrase, "I should say it must be left at "the discretion of the sentry." All I can say is, that if it were to be left to any one's discretion I should much rather, either as the colonel or the prisoner, after what we have heard, that it should be left to the discretion of the sentry, or of any one else, than to that of such an adjutant as Mr. Fitzsimon. Now, Sir, just see how these orders were executed from the very first. On the 26th of April I gave the order for the arrest of the three sergeants-major. I showed my opinion of the importance of the matter, for I gave the orders in writing. And what happens? Mr. Fitzsimon says that the persons who are responsible for the execution of such an order, and the defining of the post of the sentry, are the adjutant or the regimental sergeant-major. Somewhat a new theory, I think, of the responsibility of the regimental executive, and so I think from their questions it appeared to the Court to be. But, unfortunately for Mr. Fitzsimon's extempore definition, it fails to cover what really occurred, for neither the adjutant nor the regimental sergeant-major troubled their heads about the posting of the sentries. You have had before you the sergeant who actually did post the first sentry. It was Sergeant Foulds. He was examined on the 4th of December, and he tells you that Sergeant-Major Cotton, then the acting regimental sergeant-major, did not go with him to post the sentries, and that he gave him no written orders whatever, You see, Sir, that from the very first moment, as far as the two responsible persons were concerned, the doctrine of sentries at discretion was adopted and acted upon. Now I ask you, as officers of experience and judgment, am I, can I, be held responsible for anything which did or might have occurred when my orders were carried out in such a manner? Is any man's reputation safe—is any commanding officer's honour worth a day's purchase—in the charge of such an adjutant? Why, Sir, if the sentry had been actually standing at the very head of Mrs. Lilley's bed should I have been responsible for it? I will deal with the conversation in the orderly room by and by. For the present I will assume its truth, and let us see what is the meaning and effect which Mr. Fitzsimon would attribute to it, and what were the consequences he would have you believe followed upon it. If his story is true this is what happened. Before that conversation the sentries were outside the house; they were placed inside the house by my orders, and against the remonstrance of Mr. Fitzsimon and others. When they were so placed inside the house they were so placed without any particular post, and without any restriction, and they were without any discretion, but were bound physically to keep the prisoners in their view at every instant. He further states that in consequence of this conversation, and immediately after it, a second order was drawn up by him and corrected by me, and that this second order contained for the first time the injunction not to lose sight of the prisoner, and that it was in consequence of this injunction that annoyance happened to Mrs. Lilley by intrusion upon her privacy. This is the story of Mr. Fitzsimon, and it is upon the truth of this story that the second charge depends. I will show you by evidence of the most conclusive character that this story is in every particular false. In the first place, the order "not to lose sight of the pri-"soner" was given from the very first. That is proved by Private Robert M'Vey, who was examined here on the 3d of December, and who was the first sentry posted over Sergeant-Major Lilley. It is quite plain that this interpretation of close arrest was given from the beginning, and that it was consistent with the fact, which Mr. Fitzsimon has himself admitted, that the sentries as first posted were no sort of annoyance to Mrs. Lilley. Why, Sir, what does this show but this—that the words "not "to lose sight of the prisoner" did not, in the sense of any ordinarily reasonable man, involve that the prisoner was to be always actually in view. It was not so understood by any of those who had to carry it out, and I will venture to say it was not so understood then (whatever he may now say) by Mr. Fitzsimon himself. Not to lose sight of a prisoner, the object of whose arrest is to prevent his communication with others, consists in taking care that he shall never be anywhere in which such communication is possible; and it means, and it was understood to mean, nothing more. When the prisoner went to the rear, when he went into his wife's bedroom,

he was not in view, but he was not "lost sight "of," because the sentry knew where he was, and that he was not able to communicate with others. And so his orders were strictly fulfilled. And therefore it is that sentry after sentry tell you that though they had orders not to lose sight of the prisoner they did not follow him to his bedroom, or in any way intrude either on the privacy of himself or his wife. And now to come to the next point. Mr. Fitzsimon would have you believe that the sentry was for the first time posted inside the house, against his will, and in spite of his remonstrance. He tells you that he did not go to see the sentries posted himself, but that he gave what he calls the second order to Sergeant-Major Cotton, in order that he should have them posted accordingly. Now, Sir, every branch and particular of this statement is demonstrably untrue. The first time the sentry was posted inside the house at all he was placed there by Mr. Fitzsimon himself. This is proved by two of the witnesses for the prosecution, first by Reynolds, the orderly room clerk, examined on the 24th of November, who says that he heard me tell Mr. Fitzsimon to put the sentry under cover on account of the sun, and also by Private D'Arcy, who was examined on the 3d of December, and who says that he was himself the sentry so first removed, and that he was removed by Mr. Fitzsimon in person. I remember the circumstance perfectly well. The orderly room was in view of Sergeant-Major Lilley's bungalow. I saw the sentry at mid-day out in the sun, and I told Mr. Fitzsimon to go and put him under the porch, just at the entrance of room No. 4. The date of that change is fixed as about the 29th of April by Private York, examined on December 4, who tells you that the sentry was first placed within the house on account of the sun. He says that at that time there were no orders about Mrs. Lilley's bedroom. I dare say there were not, because at that time there was no necessity to take any such precaution, because the sentry never penetrated beyond the outer room. But what is the next thing that happens? You have an account of it from Private Galton, the orderly room clerk, examined on December 3. He tells you that Mr. Fitzsimon complained to me of irregularity on the part of a sentry, and that I said, "Then, Mr. Fitzsimon, place the sentry "inside the bungalow;" and he adds that Mr. Fitzsimon then said nothing about Mrs. Lilley's health. Is it not perfectly clear, then, what took place? The sentry is first placed just within the entrance, on account of the sun, by Mr. Fitzsimon himself. He is afterwards, on the suggestion of Mr. Fitzsimon, placed further inside the house on account of the irregularity in the sentries. Why was it necessary to place him further inside the house? Why but because Sergeant-Major Lilley refused to acquiesce in his arrest; because I knew, because the sentries knew, because everyone knew, that in spite of all the precautions that were taken he endeavoured to communicate, and did communicate, with Mr. Smales. This is placed beyond all doubt by the evidence of Bennett, examined on the 3d of December, and by that of Malins, examined on the 4th of December. It is proved by the now well-known question put to Sergeant-Major Lilley at the Mhow Court-martial by Mr. Smales. The sentries have told you themselves that while placed outside they could not execute their orders. See the evidence of M'Vey, and of Hudson, examined on December 2. Even Mr. Fitzsimon, when asked whether a sentry posted outside the house could make sure that the prisoner did not communicate with other persons, is compelled to say, "In the first building I should say not." You may now judge of the truthfulness and accuracy of Mr. Fitzsimon's present account of the origin of the placing of the sentry inside the house, and of the part he took in the matter. To pass to the next point of Mr. Fitzsimon's story. He says that after the alleged conversation in the orderly room he drew up and submitted to me a second set of orders, which I corrected, and which he gave to Sergeant-Major Cotton. Where are those second orders? He says he does not know. But what other witness speaks of them? No other person has ever seen them. The important witness on this point was Sergeant-Major Cotton, to whom Mr. Fitzsimon alleges he gave these second written orders. If they existed, Sergeant-Major Cotton must have known of them, and the prosecution must have asked him to prove them. But they do nothing of the sort. I ask you to look at the evidence in chief, and the cross-examination of Sergeant-Major Cotton, and see whether it does not refute instead of confirming this story of the second written order. Sergeant-Major Cotton says, "Did he, i.e., Colonel Crawley, give you any "orders?—Colonel Crawley ordered me to go and "see that the sentries were properly posted, that "is, inside the quarters." "Did you then leave the "orderly room?—I did, Sir." But not one single syllable about receiving this second written order from Mr. Fitzsimon. But then he is asked, as if in special connexion with this part of the matter, "Do "you remember going with Cornet Snell to place "the sentries?" Answer.—"I do, Sir." It is a remarkable fact that this is expressly denied by Mr. Snell. Sergeant-Major Cotton is asked on cross-examination why he went with Mr. Snell, and he says because he was adjutant at the time. Now, if Mr. Snell was adjutant at that time, this could have had no connexion with the conversation in the orderly room, at which Mr. Fitzsimon attended as adjutant himself. It is very worthy of remark that Mr. Snell, in his cross-examination, expressly says that the orders he received with reference to the arrest were received from Mr. Fitzsimon, and that these orders were not in writing. Why did not Mr. Fitzsimon give Mr. Snell the second written order, drawn up, as he says, by him, and approved by me? I think, Sir, you will come to the conclusion that it was because that order did not exist. None of the witnesses who are called to prove the conversation in the orderly room know anything about it. Sergeant-Major Cotton's evidence is incompatible with its existence. But what is more conclusive than all the evidence of what actually occurred shows that there never could have been such an order as that to which Mr. Fitzsimon swears. The evidence of Sergeant England, examined on the 1st of December, is very well worthy of attention He says that on the 28th of April he received fresh orders, which were brought to the guard-room by Sergeant-Major Cotton. What was this order? Why, Sir, is it not perfectly clear that it was the regimental order of April 28, which has been put in evidence, and nothing else? And there is not a tittle of evidence, except the unsupported assertion of Mr. Fitzsimon, that from first to last there were any other written orders than the sheet of note-paper drawn up by me on the 26th of April, and the regimental order which was an expansion of that sheet of note-paper, and entered in the regimental order book on April 28. This is put beyond all manner of question by the evidence of Lieutenant Davies. He is asked when he became acting adjutant, on the 23d of May, from whom he took the orders with respect to the arrest of Sergeant-Major Lilley; and he answers from the regimental order book. But if there were then in existence more recent orders drawn up by Mr. Fitzsimon, and corrected by me, what had become of them on the 23d of May, and why did not Mr. Davies take his orders from them instead of from the order book? I don't know how this strikes the Court, but to me it appears perfectly unanswerable. And now let us see how Mr. Fitzsimon's statement agrees with the actual facts, as proved with reference to the position of the sentries. All the rest of the witnesses to the conversation in the orderly room have been cautious enough not to give it any date. Mr. Fitzsimon, unfortunately for him and most satisfactorily to me, has been imprudent enough to fix it

as previous to the 1st of May, which was the date of Blake's arrest. He was obliged, of course, to fix it previous to that date in order to reconcile it with his assertion that that conversation led to the sentry being posted inside the bungalow for the first time. But, as you will presently see, the fixing of that conversation and of the second orders previous to the 1st of May is absolutely fatal to the truth of the story and to the credibility of Mr. Fitzsimon. I perceived this, Sir, from the first, and therefore, though I did not wish to weary you by going into much detail of immaterial dates, I was determined you should have sufficient evidence of what was the actual state of things on the 1st of May, when Mr. Fitzsimon pledges himself that the second orders were in full operation. The state of things on the 1st of May is established by the evidence of five witnesses. Corporal Parr, who relieved Corporal Blake, who had just been arrested for disobedience of orders, was on duty on the night of the 1st of May. I beg your careful attention to his evidence. According to Mr. Fitzsimon this was after the second orders, and I ask you to compare the account he gives with Mr. Fitzsimon's story. Corporal Parr says that his orders were "not to lose sight of the "prisoner excepting he went into Mrs. Lilley's bed-"room." Where did that exception come from, and who gave that order? Mr. Fitzsimon says positively that there was no such exception in the second orders. Mr. Fitzsimon says that the sentries had no particular post according to the second orders, but were to wander about at their discretion. Corporal Parr says they had a particular post, and that post was in room No. 4. Mr. Fitzsimon says that according to the second orders the sentry was bound always to keep the prisoner in his view wherever he went, and that he had no discretion in the matter. What says Corporal Parr?—"I placed the sentry in No. 4 "room, and the door was shut. The sentry wished "to be certified that the prisoner was there, and I "then called on Sergeant-Major Lilley. He an-"swered me, and I told the sentry he was there." You know the interpretation Mr. Fitzsimon has sought to put on the phrase "not to lose sight of the prisoner day or night." You see what the actual practice was. I think you will determine this matter by the facts of this case, and not by the hypothesis of Mr. Fitzsimon. Private Newton, examined December 4, who was the sentry who was improperly posted by Corporal Blake, tells you that his proper post was in room No. 4. Sergeant Mills, on his cross-examination on November the 23d, tells you exactly the same thing as Corporal Parr, and he says that the sentry, according to the orders he received, had no business to leave room No. 4, except when the prisoner went into the verandah. The same points are confirmed in every respect by Sergeant Barber, who was examined on the 2d of December. Now, Sir, if the account given of the orders and the post of the sentries on the 1st of May by these four witnesses is true, Mr. Fitzsimon's story of the second order, which was previous to that date, must be untrue. It will be for you to decide which you believe. I don't wish to trouble you with any great detail as to dates, but I must ask your attention to a very important period—viz., May 6, which was the day, you will remember, before Sergeant-Major Lilley gave his evidence upon the Mhow Court-martial with respect to the outrage on his wife, which it was said was the natural consequence of my orders. Sergeant-Major Lilley says, "The last act is at the present time by a "sentry being placed at my bedroom door where my "sick wife is lying. The door is quite open; the "sentry is posted about two feet from my bed." If that had been true, should I have been responsible for it according to the orders I had given, and which I have shown to have been in actual operation? But was it true? Look at the evidence of Corporal Condy, who was examined on the 1st of December, and was on duty on the night of the 6th of May. He says the orders were not to follow Sergeant-Major Lilley into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom. I might, if I thought it necessary, indefinitely prolong this investigation. The entire untruth of the statement that the sentries had no particular post, but wandered about at discretion, is distinctly negatived by the whole of the evidence. It is shown by the whole of the witnesses that from the moment the sentries were placed in the house there were orders to protect Mrs. Lilley from annoyance. I might specially refer you to the evidence of Sergeant Adams, who speaks to the 9th of May. He says the proper post and walk of the sentries was from the door of No. 4 room through the centre of No. 2 room to the front door of No. 1 room into the verandah; and this is clearly the proper post of the sentries for executing my orders, and which Mr. Fitzsimon should have taken care was constantly observed. Take another date, and look at the evidence of Sergeant James as to the state of things on the 10th of May. He is asked whether he thought it necessary to go and see if Sergeant-Major Lilley was in his bedroom, and whether he ever disturbed him or Mrs. Lilley there. His answer is distinct—"I did not consider that it was "necessary to see that Sergeant-Major Lilley was in "his bed, or to disturb them in any way whatever." He describes the proper post of the sentry exactly as Sergeant Adams had done, and he says that no sentry, according to the orders he had received, had any business to be nearer the door of the bedroom than the centre of the office room. And, Sir, one and all they tell you that they could not see through the chick. Take what date you please. Look at the evidence of Corporal Charles Mills on the 19th of May, and you will find the same orders. Fix the conversation and the orders alleged by Mr. Fitzsimon to have been consequent upon it at what date you will, and you will find that the facts as proved at every moment directly refute Mr. Fitzsimon's account of these orders. Sir, Mr. Fitzsimon says that he did not go into the house to see the posts of the sentries on account of his extreme delicacy with respect to Mrs. Lilley. You will have hardly failed to observe that Cornet Snell, who from the 4th to the 8th of May did duty as adjutant for Lieutenant Fitzsimon, did not feel the same difficulty, And yet I will venture to say that Mr. Snell is an officer not the inferior of Mr. Fitzsimon in delicacy and good feeling. Mr Snell, as he has told you, felt no difficulty in going, as it was his duty to go, several times a day into the house to visit the sentries. Mr. Snell is asked,—"If he thought the sentry being posted in "the next room to Mrs. Lilley in the first bungalow "caused her any annoyance?" I pray you to observe his answer:—

"As neither Mrs. Lilley nor the sergeant-major "made any complaint to me of his being there, I "never thought anything at all about it. Had I "thought it was a source of annoyance I should, as "a matter of duty, have reported it to the com-"manding officer without any complaint being made "by either of them. I should have done the same if "I thought he was improperly placed at the end of "the H troop barracks."

And yet Mr. Fitzsimon would have you believe that while Mr. Snell was living in his house and doing the duty for him, and visiting the sentries daily without seeing anything which could annoy Mrs. Lilley, Mr. Fitzsimon really believed all the time that the orders and the position of the sentries were that which he has represented. I don't think Mr. Fitzsimon will easily persuade you of that. When was this excuse of delicacy for the non-performance of his duties first thought of by Mr. Fitzsimon? You will have discovered from the evidence of Captain Curtis that a few months ago, at Mhow, it had not yet occurred to Mr. Fitzsimon. He hesitated there as he has hesitated here, but he has since discovered a pretext and a justification which were not then dreamt of. From the beginning to the end of this matter my course has been perfectly clear. I received from my superiors an order which I was

bound to execute. I issued orders for its execution, which are recorded in the Regimental Order Book, and which I submit to the Court were right and proper orders under the circumstances; though from time to time, as necessity seemed to require, the mode of carrying out of those orders may have been varied, there is no reliable evidence that those orders were ever substantially changed. There is no evidence that I ever interfered in the matter except after the first orders were given, except, first, in the authorizing the placing of the sentries inside the house on the suggestion of Mr. Fitzsimon himself, and, secondly, upon the complaint of Sergeant-Major Lilley before the court-martial in sending Cornet Snell to remove all cause of complaint. Upon no other occasion is there any evidence that I interfered for the purpose of altering the orders in any way, nor is there any evidence of any representation which should have led me to do so. Whatever the orders were under which Mr. Snell acted, they were, as he tells you in his written statement, received from Mr. Fitzsimon. Whatever orders Mr. Davies acted under they were, as he tells you, taken from the regimental order book. There never was a time after the sentries were placed within the house in which there was not express provision made that the privacy of Mrs. Lilley was not to be interfered with. If I am to be saddled with the responsibility of the orders I must have the benefit of the evidence of this exemption. The prosecution seems at one time to have proceeded on the assumption that there were more stringent orders before the 7th of May, and that these orders were recurred to again after the 8th; but the written statement of Mr. Snell contradicts this, for he states that he saw nothing to object to before the 7th, and he equally saw nothing to remark upon after the 8th. But even if it had been so, it is plain from the evidence of Adjutant Davies that he received no new or special orders from me after he became adjutant, but acted only on those which he found in the order book. Some point seems to have been made of the removal of Mr. Snell from the adjutancy on the 8th of May; but the facts of this matter were very simple. It was never intended that Cornet Snell should act except strictly as locum tenens for Mr. Fitzsimon during Mr. Fitzsimon's temporary indisposition; as soon as Mr. Fitzsimon went into the sick report, on May 8th, Mr. Davies, who was an officer of greater age and experience, was appointed as acting adjutant, a thing which was natural enough, and certainly was not intended to cast the slightest reflection on Mr. Snell. The fact that Mr. Snell was from May 4th to May 8th acting not so much as a substitute for, as the representative of Mr. Fitzsimon, accounts for the error I seem to have made in my letter of June 4th, in which I wrote that I had sent Mr. Fitzsimon on May 7th to remove the sentry from the position of which Sergeant-Major Lilley complained. I should have said that I sent the adjutant, as, indeed, in my speech three days afterwards, on which this charge is founded, I did certainly say. I ask you to look at the evidence of Captains Clerk and Macneill, the two officers of the 72d Highlanders, who were members of the Mhow court-martial, and who speak to the unmistakeable evidence of my surprise, and that of Captain Curtis, who tells you that my exclamation was "Good God, can this be true?" and then say whether that evidence does not justify my statement "that no person could be more shocked than I was "when I learnt from the evidence of Sergeant-Major "Lilley that his wife had been incommoded or an-"noyed." Men do not act or feign such surprise on the spur of the moment. I venture to say that if some witness in this Court were on the instant to utter some statement gravely impugning the character and honour of the gallant prosecutor before this Court, we should see at once the indignant evidence of innocence flash across his face, and stamp the conviction of the falsehood on the minds of all who saw him. And so it was with me. There are things which cannot be mistaken. There is no confounding conscious innocence with detected guilt. You will judge from the testimony of these two gallant officers to which class my astonishment at the question of Mr. Smales and the answer of Sergeant-Major Lilley properly belonged. But now, Sir, before I finally leave the second charge I must say a few words on the subject of the famous orderly room conversation. I do not pretend to give you my own account of that conversation, first of all, because I cannot be a witness; and, secondly, because, as has been already shown to you in evidence, and as is the fact, I have no recollection of it. Like Mr. Wooden, before his memory more recently became so good, I cannot recollect everything that took place in the orderly room. As to the substance of the observations attributed to me I have nothing to object to and nothing to qualify. Close arrest does mean close arrest, and, according to my understanding, it does, in the sense I have already explained, and in the sense in which it is clear it was understood by all the persons who carried it into execution, involve never losing sight of the prisoner. What I understood by close arrest you will find explained in the written statement of Mr. Snell. I told Mr. Snell to see the close arrest properly carried out, and he has told you what he did in consequence; both Mr. Snell and myself understood that close arrest was such an arrest as should not incommode Mrs. Lilley. "Officer "or soldier, married or single, the duty must be "done," is the maxim I have always learnt, and which I have always tried to teach. If the principle is a wrong one, I am afraid I am too old now to school myself in any other. The whole sting of the conversation as reported by the witnesses for the prosecution turns upon the manner in which the thing was said, the occasion on which it was uttered, and the consequences to which it led. And these are exactly the incidents by which men with a hostile spirit and a mischievous intention may inflame and distort the most ordinary and innocent remarks. Fix such a conversation on a different occasion from that on which it really took place, connect it with a different set of circumstances, clothe it with a vindictive tone and deduce from it injurious consequences, and you may destroy any man's character by the repetition of words which in their true collocation were absolutely harmless. Let us see, Sir, who are the witnesses who came to testify to this conversation, and how they commend their testimony and impartiality to the credence of the Court. Mr. Fitzsimon is a witness equally remarkable by the circumstances he remembers and those which he forgets. The officer who cannot remember whether he was or was not censured by a court-martial before which he gave his testimony, for the evasiveness of his evidence, who cannot say whether the orderly room was in his own house or not, comes to give you chapter and verse for a conversation which took place more than a year and a half ago. He insinuates "to the best of his recollection," though of course he "cannot positively say," the oath which he desires to impute. He confesses that it was only upon consultation with others that he is able to speak to what occurred. Major Swindley is a witness of another stamp, though not of a dissimilar animus. I don't know, Sir, what you may think of the major of the 6th Dragoons who draws a nice distinction between his private and his public hostility to his colonel. Whether he has observed that fine discrimination on this which I suppose may be considered a public occasion it is for you to judge. He, too, forgets for the moment the concerted oath, but he comes back after luncheon to amend his evidence, and repairs his oversight by giving out the "damn" with an emphasis which will not be easily forgotten. Sergeant-Major Cotton's memory is less tenacious, probably because his spirit is less hostile; for, though he was so principal an actor in the business, he tells you he does not remember the purport of the conversation. And then, Sir, there is Mr. Wooden, the accomplished letter-writer, of excellent memory. He says he never recollects

having had a bad memory. I fear that this very assertion convicts him of the weakness it is intended to deny. He seems to have forgotten an occasion on which his memory appears to have been much less copious than at present. Look at his letter written on the 3d of October 1862, and compare it with his evidence given on the 23d of November 1863, and I think, Sir, you will be of opinion that the excellence of Mr. Wooden's memory consists principally in its progressive character, and that, like full-bodied wine, it vastly improves by keeping. It is fortunate for me that this trial has not been postponed for another year; for it is impossible to conjecture, now that Mr. Wooden has got rid of his notes, what additional particulars he might not by that time have remembered. Mr. Wooden felt all the difficulties in which this letter placed him when coming to give a different version of that conversation, and he has ventured to say that he proposed to me to insert other circumstances in that letter at the time. Mr. Wallace has distinctly denied this statement. And I deny it too. Mr. Wallace has told you that Mr. Wooden was asked to put down all he could recollect on the subject, and that he said he had done so. Nay, more, he says that Mr. Wooden distinctly denied any recollection of the other circumstances to which he has now so positively spoken. The express object of my asking Mr. Wooden to write that letter was that I might have from an-ear-and-eye witness of excellent memory a reliable account of the transaction to which I could refer. Mr. Wooden says I asked Mr. Wallace to be present. If I did so you will perceive that it was not altogether an unnecessary precaution. The prosecution felt the pressure of Mr. Wallace's direct contradiction, and they tried to shake him by the severe test of requiring him to repeat his statement. The test, however, failed of the object with which it was put, for Mr. Wallace in the simplest manner again gave, without hesitation, exactly the same account of what happened in perfectly different words. But Mr. Wooden had written a second letter, dated January 1 in this year. Unfortunately for the complete consistency of the orderly room story, and I should suppose somewhat to the discomfiture of his allies, he had bound himself in that letter not to remember the "damn." He writes in January of this year, "With reference to the orders "of the sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley, I do not "remember that the word 'damn' was used by you." But Mr. Wooden was not the man to allow his letter to baulk him and his friends of the oath, so he comes here, and upon his examination-in-chief he says:— "I beg to add that I am sure the colonel said, "'And by God I will have it carried out.'" Can anything be much more pitiful than this? Mr. Wooden used to keep notes of conversations. I wonder whether, when he wrote to me to say he did not remember the "damn," he kept a note in reserve that he "begged to add it was 'by God.'" Mr. Wooden has learnt somewhat late in life that he had better not keep notes of conversations. He has destroyed his notes, and he has determined to trust only to his memory; and I am bound to say that his memory has not disappointed his expectations, either in its fertility or its elasticity. Sir, I know not whether I used either one oath or the other. If I did, I am sincerely sorry for it. But I protest I would rather be the man who in a moment of temporary irritation employed a "choleric phrase" than I would be one of those officers who have deliberately and vindictively come in such a spirit and for such an object to remember such an incident and swear "flat blasphemy" against their colonel. May I not exclaim of them as Cassius did:—

"Braved by my brother;
Checked like a bondman; all my faults observed,
Set in a note-book; learned and conned by rote
To cast into my teeth."

The materiality of this conversation does not turn upon an oath. It depends, as I have already said, upon the occasion out of which it arose and the results to which it led. I have already shown you that it did not and could not have occurred at the time at which Mr. Fitzsimon places it, and it did not produce the results which he attributes to it. But there happens to be a witness who gives a perfectly intelligible and credible account of the transaction, both as to its manner, its time, and its occasion. That witness is Private Reynolds, the orderly room clerk, who was called by the prosecutor on the 23d of November to prove this conversation. If you read his evidence you will find that it bears out the characteristic distinction which throughout this trial has marked the difference of animus between the officers and soldiers who have been called by the prosecution. Take Reynolds's account of that conversation, and I have nothing to object to in it, and I am sure you will see nothing in it to find fault with. He tells you expressly that this conversation took place after Private Little was brought up before Major Swindley. Now, this event took place on the 9th of May. If this be so, it is sufficiently evident that the state of things of which Sergeant-Major Lilley complained in court on the 7th of May, and under which he is supposed to have suffered great and grievous hardships, did not arise out of this conversation. This is, no doubt, the true version of the matter which the malevolence of the other witnesses has sought to pervert. Private Little was arrested, and properly arrested, in my judgment, for having, in direct disobedience of his orders, permitted a person, I care not whether male or female, to enter Sergeant-Major Lilley's house. You know how Major Swindley treated this matter. He tore up the crime in the face of the prisoners he admonished. I know he says now that there was no evidence against the prisoner. But why, then, did he admonish him? Major Swindley, who has so excellent a memory for my oaths, had forgotten that he had recorded this admonition under his own hand; and when he is confronted by his own entry he says it was all a mistake, and that he ought to have written "released." But, with that singular ill-fortune which attended the earlier witnesses for the prosecution, Reynolds, who followed him almost immediately, says expressly that Major Swindley did admonish the prisoner. Major Swindley is, therefore, directly contradicted on this point, both by Reynolds, the orderly room clerk, and by his own handwriting. Under these circumstances do you not think I was perfectly justified in reproving Major Swindley for dealing with such a matter in such a manner? Can you doubt that the deliberate intention of this conduct on his part was to discredit my authority, which it was his bounden duty to sustain? And now look at the conversation by the light of this transaction. If, as Reynolds tells you, it took place after this event, and if, when I rebuked Major Swindley, his allies and my opponents justified these proceedings on the ground of Sergeant-Major Lilley being a married man, then you can easily understand that I should summarily repudiate such an excuse for conniving at and even encouraging a grave breach of discipline on the part of a soldier, and a flagrant defiance of my authority on the part of an officer. Sir, if Reynolds tells the truth you can easily comprehend out of what materials this orderly room conversation, by which the prosecution set so much store, has been manufactured. I have now done with the second charge; but before I finally leave it, I will ask you one single question: This charge rests on the unsupported—nay, more, on the contradicted—evidence of Mr. Fitzsimon. You have heard, and, what is more important still, you have seen his evidence, and I ask you whether the reputation of any man living ought to suffer by the testimony of Mr. Fitzsimon? Sir, I have now disposed of both the charges; and let me ask you what you think of the nature and character of this case. Do you not believe that those who set these calumnies afloat have, in order to gratify a wicked and personal

malignity, trafficked in the accidental and unforeseen death of this unfortunate man? Do you not think that they have used the deathbed of Sergeant-Major Lilley to inflame popular prejudice, to pervert public justice, and made it the lever of a foul conspiracy to ruin the man whom they desired it to destroy? It is said that I oppressed Sergeant-Major Lilley, that I outraged Mrs. Lilley. I have examined this question from the positive evidence which has been adduced before you, and I have shown you that it distinctly disproves the charges. But there is an intrinsic force about the negative evidence which is, if possible, still more conclusive. Here is a man supposed to be suffering under "great and grievous hardships"; and one naturally asks where are the complaints he uttered, where are the remonstrances he made. He saw adjutant after adjutant; he saw orderly officer after orderly officer. They asked him specially whether he had any complaints to make, and invariably he said he had none. I asked the sergeants of the guard, and they had heard of no complaints. One tells you he saw Lilley and his wife talking and laughing on the sofa. Another that he saw them walk off arm-in-arm to their new quarters. They sat together in their easy chairs in the verandah. He goes to look at his tat. He does everything but complain. You have seen before you his most intimate friend, Sergeant-Major Cotton, and yet you have not heard the whisper of a complaint. You have seen Mrs. Cotton, the friend and nurse of his sick wife, yet no complaint. Mrs. Gibson in whose house Mrs. Lilley died is not here; but why is she not here? Do you think if she could have proved anything against me, those who have set the prosecution in motion, and who have brought her husband here, would not have brought her here also? She is not here for the best of all reasons,—she has nothing to say. You have seen Sergeant-Major Garraway, who in his last quarters saw him every day, and he says he made no complaint. You have heard Assistant-Surgeon Barnett, who daily attended his sick wife, and even he speaks to no complaints. And don't let it be said that he did not complain when there was anything to complain of, or that he did not get the redress on those occasions upon which he sought it. Sergeant Mittonette, who was examined on December 3, has told you that Sergeant-Major Lilley on one occasion did complain of the position of a sentry, and upon the complaint being made he was instantly removed. Why were not similar complaints made on other occasions, but because there was no ground for complaint? Nor let it be alleged that the prosecution have not endeavoured to prove all the complaints at which they could arrive. You will remember that the examination of Private Bryant, an important witness—he was the servant of Lilley during the arrest—and was called by the prosecution for the express purpose of proving a complaint. And what was that complaint? Why this:—"He said he "(Sergeant-Major Lilley) was very sorry for what "happened to him." Sir, I have no doubt he was. He had great reason to be so. But I should like to know what man who ever suffered a merited punishment would not make the same complaint. And this, with every intention and desire to prove it, is the nearest thing to a complaint which the prosecution have been able to establish. Sir, under these circumstances, why should I suppose there was any ground for complaint? The adjutant did not tell me—the orderly officer did not tell me—the doctors did not tell me of any complaints. And why did they not tell me of any complaints, except for the best of all reasons—that the man himself made no complaints because he had nothing to complain of? Sir, if such transactions as these of which I am accused had ever taken place, do you think they would not have been known in the regiment from the youngest recruit to the oldest soldier? What, Sir, Sergeant-Major Lilley, according to the theory of the prosecution, the pride and the favourite of Inniskillings, was cruelly oppressed by me, and his sick and dying wife brutally outraged? Would not the whole regiment have been in arms against the tyrant of whom such things were believed? Would not every tongue have testified their indignation? But what do you hear from Captain Curtis? I will venture to say you have not forgotten the story of my departure from Mhow. What a spectacle! The murderer of Sergeant-Major Lilley is pursued by the cheers and the blessings of the brothers-in-arms of the injured man. They bid him God speed in the hour of his trial; they pray for the return of this harsh, wicked, unjust, tyrannical colonel. But that is not all. Miracle of miracles! the women of the 6th Dragoons beset his path only to shed tears at the departure of the unmanly persecutor of Mrs. Lilley. Does the prosecution suppose that the Court will not draw its own conclusion from such an event? Will they not see, whatever these officers may pretend, the regiment knew what was the truth, and by a spontaneous and generous impulse they gave their unanimous and clamorous testimony against the calumnies which had been heaped upon the head of their colonel and against the falsehoods which they knew were about to be sworn against his honour by a malignant cabal. But there is another testimony with which the malice of my enemies has supplied me, or, should I not rather say, which Providence has vouchsafed to defend an innocent cause. I cannot call her before you; she is dead as she lived, the witness of truth, and "being dead she yet speaketh." I am accused of having persecuted to the death a just and innocent man. Is it so? I shall ask you to rest your decision not on the testimony of men who have been proved to be my malignant and inveterate enemies, but on that of a witness whose competence cannot be disputed. If Sergeant-Major Lilley was ill-used by me—if to repeat the language of the charge on which I am arraigned, "The said "Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley was subjected "at my hands to great and grievous hardships and "sufferings,"—there was one being who shared those sufferings, and could testify alike to their severity and their injustice. I knew Sergeant-Major Lilley's wife—the unhappy wife of an unhappy man. A better woman never existed. Afflicted with a mortal disease my own wife had frequently visited her in her sickness, and, as far as she could, ministered to her needs. I speak in the presence of men who know what human nature is, who are accessible to its passions and sensible of its feelings. I speak as one who, in spite of the calumnies which have been heaped on my head, am not destitute of humanity nor incapable of affection. To Mrs. Lilley, the disgrace of her husband, even though justly inflicted, must have been a grievous sorrow. The pain which misconduct brings on those who are dear to us is one of the heaviest retributions of crime. If Sergeant-Major Lilley was the victim of injustice, who would have known it better, who would have felt it more deeply, than the wife by whom he was beloved? If, Sir, that of which I am accused were true, if one-tenth part of it were true, if the whole of it were not false, what language would have been too strong for the faithful wife of an injured man? Would not her dying breath have testified against the cruel injustice of the oppressor to whose persecution he had succumbed, and gone up to Heaven as the avenger of innocent blood? If Mrs. Lilley had believed that her husband was the victim of my injustice, there is nothing she might not and ought not to have said. It would have been possible to forgive in a mind tortured by grief and maddened by wrong that which proceeding from a cold and calculating vindictiveness inspires nothing but horror and disgust. If there be a witness little likely to be biassed in my favour, if there be one who knew the truth, if there be one who was released from all sense of earthly fear and all hope of earthly favour by the overshadowing immunity of the grave, that witness was the wife of the man whose death it is sought to lay at my

door. She was the partaker of his sufferings, the confidant of his secrets, the consoler of his griefs, the witness of his death, the administratrix of his wrongs. And what says Mrs. Lilley? You must have seen her last letter. I could not put it in evidence. But, thank God, in every libel my enemies have proved it for me. Mark the purblindness of malignity,—the stupidity of hate. The letter which my enemies have produced to inflame against me public execration, and to assure my certain destruction, is one which no fair, honest, right-judging man can read, heartrending as it is, and not see in it the conclusive evidence of my guiltlessness of this awful charge. Sir, I am accused of cruelty, of vindictiveness, of hatred, and of oppression towards this unhappy man. There was one being in the world who next to God knew best if this were true. For herself she might not have complained, for women are patient under suffering and meek under oppression. But what woman since the world began has endured with patience an injury to those that she loves? What woman from the savage to the saint is not inflamed by a vehemence not her own, and inspired with a fury opposed to her nature by wrongs inflicted upon a child, upon a husband? If human nature be not a cheat and experience a liar, then if this unhappy man died under my cruel oppression, his more unhappy wife did not, would not, could not have written that letter. It is true I am accused, it is true that men whose evidence in this Court sufficiently denotes the spirit by which they are actuated, have testified against me. I dispute their competence; I deny their credibility; I denounce their motives; I invoke this testimony against them, and what shall countervail it? The law has always attributed a peculiar sanctity to evidence given in the article of death. My enemies tender you such evidence, it wants the sanction of no oath, no human passion can pervert, the promptings of no earthly malice can suborn it. It is sealed by the irrevocable sanction of approaching dissolution, and the awful truthfulness of imminent judgment. There is an eloquence about its expressive silence which far outweighs the wealth of worlds. Sir, there is one question which, I think, at the close of this long inquiry can hardly fail to be made. Whence did this mass of falsehood originate? Who organized this foul conspiracy? Who invented, who propagated, who connived at the story of the "bomb-" proof oven and the Black Hole of Calcutta?" Who was the ingenious inventor of the indignities to Mrs. Lilley? Who thought of the "functions of " nature performed in the presence of strange men." These sort of stories don't invent themselves. They have an author somewhere. I have not the honour of Mr. Fortescue's acquaintance, but I have no reason to doubt that he is a gentleman in every way worthy of the noble name he bears. I give him every credit for having sincerely believed the statements he was induced to make; but I think he cannot, and he will not, let this matter rest where it is. He has vouched witnesses in the presence of Parliament for the truth of assertions which are now proved to have been wholly false. The honour of Mr. Fortescue seems to me to demand, the dignity of Parliament seems to require, that he should help to expose the fraud of which he has been the dupe. The country is in the habit of taking for granted assertions thus vouched in public by honourable men. When such men have been deceived they owe it to themselves and to others to give up their authority. I think Mr. Fortescue will feel that he owes some explanation of this matter to the officer he has so cruelly wronged, and to the nation he has so expensively misguided. And Sir, what I say of Mr. Fortescue I say also of the nobler portions of the English press. They have inflicted on me great sufferings and irreparable injury, but I believe they have done it unwittingly. It is, I know, the high and honourable function of a free press to call for justice upon wrongdoers, and to defend the cause of the innocent. I have no doubt that in what they have done they thought they were acting upon reliable information and performing a paramount duty. But I think they owe it to themselves and to the public to put others on their guard against those who have thus deceived them. I think that when this trial is over they will consider that there is some reparation to be made, and that there remains another injustice to redress. The press of India in this respect has already set an honourable example, The "Times of India," which was one of my bitterest opponents, has expressed in the most honourable manner its regret at having given credence to the volumes of correspondence with which Mr. Smales had plied it. They say, and they say it truly, "It " is the fact, we fear, that the late Sergeant-Major " Lilley was more the victim of Paymaster Smales " than of Colonel Crawley." I know, Sir, there are journals of another stamp who will continue to repeat exploded falsehoods, and to reproduce refuted slander. But I heed them not. These are not the legitimate exponents of the sentiments of a just and generous nation—a nation which is honourably vehement in its indignation against supposed oppression, but which is equally frank in its repentance for unintentional injustice. And now, Sir, this long and tedious address must have an end. Forgive me if I have wearied you. Remember what a spring tide of obloquy I have had to roll back and to crowd into a few hours, a defence against months of calumny. Permit me, before I close, to tender to the prosecution my acknowledgment of the fairness and the courtesy with which they have performed a painful duty. That fairness and that courtesy I know I had the right to expect, both from the official position and the personal character of the gentlemen who have conducted it. But it is not the less fitting that I should here acknowledge it. I trust they will pardon any impatience which I may have exhibited in a long and anxious struggle. And now, Sir, this contest is over. I have fought a battle which is not mine alone, but that of every one who may be similarly placed. I have fought the battle of the English army against secret conspiracy and anonymous slander. There is no one so high whom such treacherous blows may not reach; there is no one so low that he can escape this crawling venom. If in exhibiting the triumph of truth and exposing the machinations of falsehood I shall have contributed to deter men from the repetition of such attempts,—if from this example others shall have learnt not to give too ready an ear to imputations upon the honour of absent men serving their country abroad,—if the experience of this trial shall make such another event impossible,—the English army and the English nation will have gained by my loss; and much as I have suffered I shall have the satisfaction of feeling that I have at least not suffered in vain. I have fought this gigantic battle, and I have fought it alone. I have fought it with no friend but truth, and no protector but the All-knowing and the All-mighty. My enemies name is legion, but against such defence their malignity was impotent for harm. They have sought my shame, and they have accomplished their own. They have attempted my ruin. I will not deny them the satisfaction of knowing that they will have partly succeeded. The cost of this tremendous struggle will have exhausted that slender fortune which is the only provision of those who are dearer to me than myself. Sir, let them enjoy their triumph. It is the only one they will obtain. They may have ruined my fortune, my reputation is beyond their reach. They have filched from me what is but trash; it will be for you to give me back that without which I am poor indeed. My part is done; yours yet remains. I know what your sentence must be, because it will be in accordance with the evidence and according to the truth. I cannot hope that you will in every detail consider my conduct faultless. I cannot expect that in the long course of these trying events you may not discover in my behaviour,

under unexampled difficulties, some errors of judgment and some defects of temper. I can only say, let those who are without such sins cast at me the first stone. But of these grave and serious charges I know you must absolve me, for I know I am innocent of them. You will give me back my character; you will give me back my sword—a sword which has been for 30 years—aye, and which shall be again—at the service of a nation at whose hands, in the language of the charge, I have suffered "great and "grievous hardships." You will redeem what remains to me of life from dishonour, and you will rescue my memory from disgrace. Sir, I await the sentence of the Court.

T. R. Crawley,
Lieut.-Colonel,
6th Inniskilling Dragoons.

Club House,
Aldershot Camp,
17th Dec. 1863.

At the conclusion of the address the Court adjourns for twenty minutes.

On re-assembling,

(*Prisoner.*) Mr. President and gentlemen, May I be allowed to ask Colonel Pipon to produce to the Court the letter which I wrote on applying to the Horse Guards for the historical memoir mentioned by Sir Hugh Rose, and to read it, and also to read the reply to my application.

The letter of Colonel Crawley, dated 15th December 1863, and the reply thereto from the Horse Guards, dated 16th December 1863, are read.

Club House, Aldershot Camp, 15th December 1863.

Sir,

Referring to the proceedings of the general court-martial now being held for my trial, of which you are the officiating deputy judge advocate, I have the honour to request that you will be pleased to obtain the sanction of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, for the production before the Court on its re-assembly here on Thursday next, 17th instant, of the "Historical Memoir of the 6th Dragoons," referred to in the letter (dated Simla, 28th July 1863,) of his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, Commander-in-Chief in India, read before the Court on the 8th and 9th December.

I have, &c.
(Signed) T. R. Crawley,
Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th Dragoons.

Colonel Pipon, Officiating Deputy
Judge Advocate, &c. &c. &c.,
War Office.

War Office, Pall Mall, 16th December 1863.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward to you the accompanying letter, which I have this morning received from Lieut.-Col. Crawley, 6th Dragoons.

I have, &c.
M. Pipon.

I intend returning to Aldershot this evening.

Horse Guards, S.W., 16th December 1863.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the present date, requesting, on the part of Lieut.-Col. Crawley, the production of a document addressed by General Sir Hugh Rose to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and entitled by him "The fourth period of the history of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons," I am directed by His Royal Highness to inform you, that he considers that the production of that document would be detrimental to the public service, and that His Royal Highness is, therefore, unable to sanction its being produced.

I have, &c.
J. Yorke Scarlett, A.G.

Colonel Pipon,
Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate
to a General Court-martial.

(*Prisoner.*) May I now ask the permission of the Court to call my witnesses to character.

(*President.*) If you please.

(*Prisoner.*) I will first call Sir George Clerk, Knight Commander of the Bath.

Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., appears before the Court, and is duly sworn. *Sir G. R. Clerk.* 7th Witness.

1526. (*Prisoner.*) Will you be kind enough to look at that letter and say whether it is in your writing, and whether you have any objection to its being read in Court (*a letter being shown to the witness*).

This is my writing, and I have no objection to its being read.

The letter dated 15th December 1863, is read:

I have known Lieut.-Col. Crawley since 1842 as an honourable man, and a gentleman in all his ideas, with a just sense of that discipline, without which good order anywhere is impossible. Latterly, he was commanding his regiment in a presidency where I was governor. In that position, in the way of my duties, I knew something of the characters of all commanding officers. Lord Auckland, when Governor-General of India, expressed himself in high terms on introducing him to me. I have always considered that the good opinion entertained by that authority was well deserved by him. Such being the real character of Lieut.-Col. Crawley, he is of course incapable of an act of cruelty, malice, or any other meanness, towards man or woman, in a regiment or out of it.

George Clerk.

15th December 1863.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

General Sir John Aitchison, K.C.B., appears before the Court, and is duly sworn. *General Sir J. Aitchison, K.C.B.* 8th Witness.

1527. (*Prisoner.*) Was that letter written by you? (*the same being handed to the witness*) and have you any objection to its being read in Court?—It is a memorandum written by me. I have no objection to its being read.

The memorandum, dated 16th December 1863, is handed in and read.

From General Sir John Aitchison.

I have known Lieut.-Col. Crawley intimately 18 years and a half, and have the highest opinion of his character as a gentleman and soldier. I believe him incapable of being seduced to tell a falsehood, or of evading or mystifying the truth. He is of an ardent mind and kind heart, and was ever ready to relieve distress from poverty or sickness; and with such natural disposition I do not believe he would treat any one under his command with severity, not forced upon him by his public duty. I speak of Colonel Crawley with confidence, for he was my aide-de-camp more than six years during my service in India, and he lived in my house and was present the whole time except for six months, while he served in the campaign in the Punjab. During these six years he proved himself to be one of the best and most zealous officers I ever met with. He was never idle, but employed his spare time in military surveys of the country round the cantonment of Bangalore, where his regiment was stationed, and often attended the regimental drills and field days; thus practising himself in reconnoitering, which is an essential qualification for a hussar. He pursued the same course on returning to England, and for two years did the duty of adjutant of the depôt at Maidstone; and when quartered with his regiment in the northern district, he surveyed and mapped about 18 miles square of the country round Manchester. Afterwards, while in camp at Aldershot, he not only surveyed and mapped the country to scale, but filled in all the troops of six field days in their different positions, during the movements, colouring and highly finishing the plans. Colonel Crawley was twenty years a subaltern, and nearly nine years on the staff in India; for two years and a half having been A. D. C. to Sir Jasper Nicholls, when commander-in-chief.

John Aitchison, General.

4, Devonshire Place, N.
Dec. 16, 1863.

The witness states, that having written to Sir George Brown requesting that he would give his opinion of Colonel Crawley, he received a letter from him, dated the 7th of December 1863, which he desires to be read, if the prosecutor does not object.

The prosecutor having stated that he has no objection to offer, the same is handed in and read.

Royal Hospital, Dublin,
7th December 1863.

My dear Aitchison,

As far as I can recollect, Colonel Crawley was here only three or four months under my command, but I came to Ireland very favourably prepossessed in regard to his

character as an officer, in consequence of the high opinion entertained of him by our mutual friend, poor Orlando Felix, in whose judgment of men and of their characters I had the utmost reliance; and the little I saw of the colonel, during the few months we were together, only went to confirm our friend's favourable estimate of him.

Colonel Crawley is a man who thoroughly knows his business as commanding officer of a regiment, in all its details; who is accustomed to perform his duty strictly himself, and insists on all those under his command understanding and performing their's.

Under these circumstances it is needless to say that the 15th Hussars was in excellent order during the period that the regiment was under the colonel's command here, and, indeed, I may say has always continued so.

Yours, &c.
G. Brown.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

Major-General G. Key. — 9th Witness.

Major-General George Key (commanding a Brigade of Cavalry, in Ireland), appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1528. (*Prisoner.*) Will you look at that letter, and say whether it is written by you, and whether you have any objection to its being read to the Court?—(*a letter being handed to the witness.*)

It is written by me, and I have no objection to its being read.

The letter, dated 15th December 1863, is handed in and read.

London, 15th December 1863.

My dear Crawley,

I have received your letter, and I hope nothing will prevent my going to Aldershot on Thursday next.

Having known you ever since 1840, and our having been brother officers in the 15th Hussars for nearly 20 years, I had every opportunity of forming a correct opinion of your character; and I have great pleasure in saying, that I always considered you a most intelligent, zealous, and efficient officer, and a straightforward, honourable gentleman, incapable of doing a cruel act knowingly and intentionally.

I have, &c.
T. W. Key.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

Colonel R. Knox. — 10th Witness.

Colonel Richard Knox, 18th Hussars, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1529. (*Prisoner.*) Look at that (*a letter being shown to the witness*) and state whether it is written by you, and whether you have any objection to its being read?—It is written by me. I have no objection to its being read.

The letter, dated 12th December 1863, is handed in and read:—

I consider Colonel Crawley a particularly good-hearted man, of strictly honourable principles, and totally incapable of doing an unjust or vindictive act towards any one.

I have served in the same regiment with him, and have known him for the last five-and-twenty years.

Richard Knox,
Colonel, 18th Hussars.

Norwich,
12th December 1863.

The prisoner has no further question to ask.

Lieut. Gen. E. F. Gascoigne — 11th Witness.

Lieutenant-General Ernest Frederick Gascoigne, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1530. (*Prisoner.*) Will you look at this letter (*a letter being handed to the witness*). Is it written by yourself, and have you any objection to its being read?—It is my writing, and I have no objection to its being read.

The letter, dated 14th December 1863, is handed in and read:—

Enbrook, Sandgate, 14th December 1863.

My dear Colonel,

I am afraid my acquaintance with you, during the time you were under my command in the Dublin district, was not so intimate as to enable me to speak of your character as strongly as I could wish; but, on the other hand, I shall be precluded from the possibility of being influenced, in my opinion by an undue partiality to which a closer intimacy might very possibly have given rise.

The 15th Hussars marched into Dublin in August 1859, and remained quartered in Island Bridge Barracks until June in the following year, when the regiment moved to Newbridge, whence you got leave of absence in August for the purpose of effecting your exchange.

Lieut.-Gen. E. F. Gascoigne.

During that period I had, of course, frequent opportunities of seeing you, not only in the field and in barracks, but occasionally in society, and once at your mess.

I do not hesitate to say that the opinion I then formed was, that you were exemplary in your conduct both as an officer and a gentleman, whilst the admirable condition of your regiment betokened not only a perfect knowledge of your duty as a commanding officer, but likewise the steady and due performance of it; and in proof of this having been my opinion, I remember that on your informing me of your intention to exchange into a regiment in India, I expostulated with you on the subject, under the impression that you were very well where you were.

I am, &c.
E. F. Gascoigne,
Lieutenant-General.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

Col. W. Payn, C.B. — 12th Witness.

Colonel William Payn, C.B., 72d Highlanders, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1531. (*Prisoner.*) Is that your letter (*a letter being shown to the witness*), and will you allow it to be read to the Court?—Yes.

The letter was handed in and read:—

London.

My dear Crawley,

In answer to your communication of yesterday, I have much pleasure in acknowledging that during the two years that I have had the pleasure of your acquaintance, I have always observed that your conduct as a gentleman has been most upright and honourable; that as an officer you have done your utmost to maintain discipline and order among all ranks of the Inniskilling Dragoons; and I feel satisfied that you were never guilty of an intentional act of severity towards any one under your command.

I am, &c.
W. Payn.

To Lieut.-Colonel Crawley,
6th Dragoons.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

Col. M'Murdo, C.B. — 13th Witness.

Colonel McMurdo, C.B., (Inspector-General of Volunteers,) appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1532. (*Prisoner.*) Look at that letter (*the same being handed to the witness*) and say if it is your handwriting, and if you have any objection to its being read?—It is my letter; I have no objection to its being read.

The letter, dated 15th December 1863, is handed in and read:—

London, 15th December 1863.

Colonel Crawley and I were formerly fellow cadets and companions at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

As a student, he gave evidence of high military qualities; he was gifted with remarkable abilities, by which he gained his commission at an earlier period, and through a much higher examination than was usual among cadets at that time.

As a companion, he was a gentleman.

M. M'Murdo, Colonel.

The prisoner has no further question to ask.

Col. J. Luard — 14th Witness.

Colonel John Luard appears before the Court, and is duly sworn,

1533. (*Prisoner.*) Will you look at that paper (*the same being shown to the witness*) and say whether it is your writing, and whether you have any objection to its being read?—It is my writing. I have no objection to its being read.

The letter, dated 9th December 1863, is handed in and read:—

Weybourne House, Farnham, December 9th, 1863.

In the month of September 1841 I was a lieutenant-colonel, and military secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Sir Jasper Nicolls.

The late Major-General Sir Lovell Lovell, then colonel commanding the 15th Hussars at Bangalore, arrived at Calcutta to pay his respects to the Commander-in-Chief; Lieut.-Col. Crawley, then a lieutenant in the 15th Hussars, came with him, and was strongly recommended by Colonel Lovell to the notice of his Excellency as a very intelligent, active, and gentlemanly officer, well calculated to be very useful in any appointment which might be vacant on his staff; he was immediately appointed aide-de-camp.

As military secretary I had every opportunity of judging Lieutenant Crawley's character. I considered him a very intelligent, energetic, active, gentlemanly officer; and I

Col. J. Luard.

have no hesitation in stating that the Commander-in-Chief regarded him in the same light.

I was on the most intimate terms with the late Major-General Sir Harry Smith, who was then adjutant-general to the Queen's forces in India. I know that he looked on Lieutenant Crawley in a very favourable way.

Lieutenant Crawley remained on the staff as aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief until his Excellency resigned his appointment and embarked at Bombay on the 1st January 1844—a period of upwards of two years, without any change of feeling on the part of the Commander-in-Chief towards him.

I beg to add that I parted from Lieutenant Crawley with much regret.

I am, &c.
JOHN LUARD.

The prisoner has no further question to ask.

Mr. W. G. Watt.

15th Witness.

Mr. WILLIAM GODFREY WATT, Surgeon, 15th Hussars, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1534. (*Prisoner.*) Will you be good enough to look at that (*handing a letter to the witness*) and say if it is your writing, and whether you have any objection to its being read?—It is my writing. I have no objection to its being read.

The letter, dated 10th December 1863, is handed in and read:—

My dear Colonel, Newbridge, Dec. 10th, 1863.

I am most happy to bear testimony to the kindness and consideration always evinced by you towards the men of the 15th Hussars while we served together in the regiment. Whenever I have had occasion to suggest anything for their comfort or advantage you have shown the greatest readiness to assist and forward my views in every way. I have always considered you most humane and kind-hearted; and I am sure that not only the soldiers, but the women and children of the regiment, had no kinder or truer friend than yourself.

Yours, &c.,
W. GODFREY WATT,
Surgeon, 15th Hussars.

To Colonel Crawley,
6th Dragoons, &c. &c.

The prisoner has no further question to ask.

Mr. J. Griffiths.

16th Witness.

Mr. JOHN GRIFFITHS, late Assistant-Surgeon, 15th Hussars, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1535. (*Prisoner.*) You have heard the evidence given by Mr. Watt. Will you state to the Court whether you concur in the sentiments expressed by him or not?—I fully concur in the sentiments expressed by the last witness, Dr. Watt, of the 15th Hussars.

The prisoner has no further question to ask.

Colonel C. H. T. Hecker.

17th Witness.

Colonel CHARLES HIGGINSON TEUSH HECKER, Assistant Commandant at Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1536. (*Prisoner.*) Will you state if that letter was written by you, (*a letter being shown to the witness*), and have you any objection to its being read?—It is my writing. I have no objection to its being read.

The letter, dated 12th December, is handed in and read:—

Cavalry Depôt, Maidstone, 12th December 1863.

Dear Crawley,

I have much pleasure in forwarding to you my testimony to your character as an officer and a gentleman. I served with you in the 15th Hussars for nearly 18 years, viz., from 1840 to 1858, in the beginning of which latter year I left that regiment.

My opinion of you, formed during that time, is, that I never met an officer who was more zealous, exact, and indefatigable in the performance of the various duties of his profession than yourself, or one more anxious to make himself thoroughly conversant with its minutest details.

I always considered your conduct as a gentleman' honourable, truthful and correct in every respect, and upon every occasion.

Yours, &c.
C. H. TEUSH HECKER, Colonel,
Assistant Commandant.

Lieut.-Col. Crawley,
6th Dragoons, Aldershot.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

Major-General B. Taylor.

18th Witness.

Major-General BROOK TAYLOR appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1537. (*Prisoner.*) Will you be good enough to state how long you have known me, and also your opinion of my character?—I was assistant adjutant-general in Manchester in the year 1855–56, when Colonel Crawley was captain in the 15th Hussars. I was in the habit of meeting him constantly, and I knew his character to be that of a thorough gentleman, and a good officer. I also met him in the year 1857, when he was aide-de-camp to Sir Harry Smith; there I saw him more frequently; and I know personally that Sir Harry Smith's opinion of him was of the highest order, both as a good soldier, a thorough gentleman, and a good officer.

Captain J. R. H. Maxwell.

19th Witness.

Captain JOHN ROBERT HERON MAXWELL, 15th Hussars, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1538. (*Prisoner.*) Will you state to the Court how long you have known me as a brother officer and a commanding officer, and what your opinion of me is?—I was in the 15th Hussars under Colonel Crawley's command for about a year, and during that time I always received the greatest kindness from him. My opinion of him was, that he was a perfect gentleman in every way, as regards his position as commanding officer, and as a friend.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

Captain R. Penfold.

20th Witness.

Captain ROBERT PENFOLD, 15th Hussars, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1539. (*Prisoner.*) Will you be good enough to state to the Court how long you have known me as a brother officer and a commanding officer, and also your opinion of my character?—I have known Colonel Crawley since the time I joined the regiment in Manchester, in March 1856; and I have on all occasions found him the most kind, honourable, and upright man.

The prisoner has no further question to ask.

Captain A. R. Mollings.

21st Witness.

Captain ARTHUR RANDOLPH MOLLINGS, late of the 15th Hussars, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1540. (*Prisoner.*) Will you state to the Court how long you have known me as a brother officer and a commanding officer, and also your opinion of me?—I have known Colonel Crawley for about six years, and during the time I served under him in the 15th Hussars, I always found him a most excellent commanding officer. I always entertained the greatest regard and respect for him, as being a most kind-hearted man, a perfect gentleman, and incapable of doing an injury to any one.

Captain J. Macartney.

22d Witness.

Captain JOHN MACARTNEY, 18th Hussars (late of the 15th Hussars), appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1541. (*Prisoner.*) Will you be so good as to state to the Court how long you have known me as a brother officer, and what your opinion of me has been?—I served with Colonel Crawley in the 15th Hussars for 12 or 14 years, during which time I always found him to be upright and honourable in all his actions, incapable of telling a falsehood, or of doing an injury to any one, or of committing a vindictive act.

1542. (*Prisoner.*) Is that your letter (*handing the same to the witness*), and will you allow it to be read?—That is my letter; and I have no objection to its being read.

The letter, dated 16th December 1863, is handed in and read:—

Army and Navy Club, December 16th, 1863.

My dear Colonel Crawley,

I have had the pleasure of serving in the same regiment with you for many years, and have had every opportunity of becoming acquainted with your character, and I can conscientiously say, I consider you incapable of doing an unjust, ungenerous, or a vindictive act, and a kind-hearted good fellow.

Believe me, &c.
J. MACARTNEY,
Captain and Paymaster, 18th Hussars.

Lieut. M. C. Brown. — 23d Witness.

Lieutenant Montagu Cecil Brown, 15th Hussars, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1543. (*Prisoner.*) Are you now on leave from your regiment ?—I am.

1544. How long have you known me as a brother officer and a commanding officer, and will you state your opinion of me ?—I have known Colonel Crawley since I joined the regiment, at Norwich, at the commencement of 1858. I consider him a most excellent commanding officer, a perfect gentleman, and incapable of doing an unkind action to any one.

Major T. Smith. — 24th Witness.

Major Thomas Smith, Barrack Master at Aldershot, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1545. (*Prisoner.*) May I ask you to look at that letter (*handing the same to the witness*) and state whether it is yours, and whether you have any objection to its being read to the Court ?—It is my letter, and I have no objection to its being read.

The letter is handed in and read :—

Aldershot South Camp, 16th December 1863.

My dear Colonel Crawley,

You asked me to state my opinion of you. I do so with the utmost pleasure. I have known you as an officer nine and twenty years, and from my personal knowledge of you as a boy and as a college chum of one of my sons I have watched your career as a soldier with great interest. I am now bound in simple justice to you to say, the more I have seen and heard of you during this course of years the more I have estimated your character alike as a gentleman and an officer.

Believe me, &c.
Thos. Smith,
Major and Barrack Master.

Rev. H. J. Wale. — 25th Witness.

The Reverend Henry John Wale, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1546. (*Prisoner.*) You have served with me in the 15th Hussars ?—Yes.

1547. Will you be good enough to state your opinion of me ?—I served with Colonel Crawley in the 15th Hussars from the year 1845 to 1851, and during that time I always considered him, and I have always known him to be, a kind-hearted man and a gentleman. I have always considered him to be a good officer, and a strict disciplinarian.

Capt. A Fletcher. — 26th Witness.

Captain Alexander Fletcher, 12th Lancers, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1548. (*Prisoner.*) Will you look at that letter (*handing the same to the witness*) and say whether it is yours, and whether you have any objection to its being read to the Court ?—It is my letter, and I have no objection to its being read.

The letter, dated 14th December 1863, is handed in and read :—

Kensington Barracks, 14th December.

My dear Colonel,

Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to testify, at your desire, to the very high character you always bore in my estimation during the time that I had the pleasure of being associated with you at Maidstone, from November 1852, to July 1853, when you then held the post of adjutant.

I can say with all truth during that period I never heard you say or do an ungentlemanly thing, and that towards all your manner and conduct was then that of a perfect gentleman.

Of your professional character it is not for me to speak, except to record, as I gladly do, the very great benefit I derived when under your instruction.

Believe me, &c.
Alexander Fletcher.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

Col. H. Smith. — 27th Witness.

Colonel Hugh Smith, 12th Lancers, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1549. (*Prisoner.*) Is that your letter (*handing it to the witness*), and will you allow it to be read in Court ?—It is my letter, and I have no objection to its being read.

The letter, dated 16th December 1863, is handed in and read :—

Army and Navy Club, St. James,
16th December 1863.

My dear Crawley,

In reply to your request, after the very many years of our acquaintance, I consider I may be enabled to express my belief that you possess those qualities so essential to the maintenance of your position in society; your good feeling, and just sense of honour, ability, and judgment, has at all times placed you in high estimation amongst those who knew you.

It may not, perhaps, be considered out of place, though after the opinion expressed by officers of such high rank and distinction it may be of little value, if I mention, that during the time I was assistant adjutant-general of the Cork division, five troops of the 15th Hussars, which corps you then commanded (for some portion of the time), were quartered in that garrison; during that period I had the opportunity of knowing the opinion which the general officer in command expressed of the high state of discipline and efficiency in which that part of your then regiment was in; and during the whole time I can safely state that they had no occasion to find fault, or express the least disapprobation of either officer or private soldier, or anything in any way connected with the conduct or interior economy of the corps.

I have, &c.
Hugh Smith.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

Major R. Spring. — 28th Witness.

Major Robert Spring, late of the 45th Regiment, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1550. (*Prisoner.*) Is that your letter (*handing the same to the witness*), and have you any objection to its being read to the Court ?—It is my letter, and I have no objection to its being read.

The letter, dated 15th December 1863, is handed in and read :—

Watchetts Frimley, 15th December 1863.

My dear Crawley,

Having been thrown much with you in early life, I feel great pleasure, as well as perfectly justified, in answer to your communication of this day, in stating that I cannot bring to my mind one single instance in your manner or language which could lead me to believe you of a harsh or unfeeling disposition.

Had you ever betrayed such, or had it been even latent in you, I must have observed it during the many opportunities given by being quartered together in cantonment in India, a three months march down the country, and a long and tedious voyage home from Madras.

On the contrary, I must add, you were invariably considered most kind and open-hearted, and of thoroughly gentlemanly feelings.

I have no objection to your using this letter as you may think fit.

I have, &c.
Robert Spring.

Lieut.-Col. Crawley, &c. &c.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

Lieut.-Col. C. N. North. — 29th Witness.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Napier North, 60th Rifles.

1551. (*Prisoner.*) Will you be good enough to state whether you and I served together in the army of the Punjaub, and also the opinion entertained of me by you and the officers of the 60th regiment, to which I was attached ?—I served with Lieut.-Colonel Crawley during the campaign in the Punjaub in 1848–49, at the siege of Moultan, and the battle of Moodkee, where he spent the period of his leave of absence granted to him ; and both as a gentleman, an honorary member of the mess of the 1st of the 60th Rifles, and an officer of gallant bearing in the field, the highest opinion was held of Lieut.-Colonel Crawley both by myself and his brother officers, and I have always known and believed that, as an officer and a gentleman, Lieut. Colonel Crawley's character has been exemplary.

Captain R. E. Roberts. — 30th Witness.

Captain Robert Eustace Robertson, 60th Rifles, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1552. (*Prisoner.*) Will you say if that letter (*handing a letter to the witness*) was written by you, and whether you have any objection to its being read ?—It is my letter. I have no objection to its being read.

The letter is handed in and read.

Captain R. E. Robertson.

Kensington Barracks, 16th December 1863.

Dear Colonel Crawley,

As I am to be at Aldershot to-morrow, I shall be very happy to give my evidence in your behalf if it can be of any use to you.

I can mention that I knew you in India when you were Acting A.D.C. to our Colonel, Lord Melville, in the Punjab campaign, and that during the time you were an honorary member of our mess you were universally liked by my brother officers. Sir Edward Campbell desires me to say that if he were at Aldershott he would be happy to give the same evidence.

I have, &c.
R. Eustace Robertson,
Captain 60th Rifles.

The prisoner has no further questions to ask.

(*Prisoner.*) May I ask the permission of the Court, having exhausted the list of witnesses, to read two letters from officers who could not attend to give evidence in person, if the prosecution has no objection.

(*Prosecutor.*) I have no objection.

A letter from Major Tench, dated Aberdeen, 14th December 1863, and also a letter from Captain George Macartney, late of the 15th Hussars, are handed in and read.

Aberdeen, 14th December 1863.

My dear Crawley,

It affords me great pleasure to bear testimony to what I have known of you since you first entered the service, now nearly 30 years ago. You were with me in the 45th regiment (as well as I can remember) about six years, and from the time of your obtaining your commission to the date of your leaving us to join the 15th Hussars in India, I can conscientiously declare that a more straightforward, kind-hearted, and honourable fellow it has never been my fate to meet with. You came to the regiment as a mere youth, but always conducted yourself in a manner to command the regard and esteem of your brother officers, and I believe there was not one of them who did not greatly regret your leaving the regiment.

Our service together included a five months' voyage to India, in which any flaws in a man's temper or disposition are pretty sure to manifest themselves, and I well recollect that you were never mixed up in any way with any transaction which would not have reflected credit on you as a soldier and a gentleman.

I am, &c.
Lieut.-Col. Crawley, 6th Dragoons, Aldershot Camp.
D. W. Tench,
Major and Staff Officer.

Knockingin, Balbriggan, 15th December 1863.

My dear Crawley,

I cannot allow your trial to conclude without writing to tell you my opinion of you, which I had a good opportunity of forming during the years it was my happiness to serve with you in the 15th Hussars, after my return from Madras in July 1854, till December 1859. During this period, with the exception of eleven months I was on half-pay, in 1856 and 1857, I served either with you or under your command as subalterns together, as your subaltern, as captains together, or as a captain under you, as major, from your re-joining the regiment as major from the staff in March 1858, and latterly when you commanded the regiment as major and lieutenant-colonel, from August till 16th December 1859, the date of my retirement from the service; in all which time, though I found you most strict and impartial as to duty, both regarding drill and in quarters, I never knew you, no matter how much you had to find fault, allow this to influence you in your conduct towards others or myself, once the duty was over; whilst you appeared to me not only to do your duty yourself, but anxious to see all under you did theirs also. Your manner was free from the slightest assumption of superiority from your position, and were I now in the service, there is no one I would sooner serve under than yourself. Judging from the happy days I passed in the 15th Hussars, that I would still find you, as then, not only officer but a gentleman,

Believe me, &c.
George T. Macartney,
Late a Captain, 15th Hussars.

Lieut.-Col. T. R. Crawley,
6th Enniskilling Dragoons.

(*Prisoner.*) I find I have omitted to call one witness who is here, Colonel Napier, Commandant of the Staff College at Sandhurst, if you will allow him to be called?

(*President.*) Yes.

Colonel W. C. Napier

31st Witness.

Colonel William Craig Napier, Commandant of Staff College, appears before the Court, and is duly sworn.

1553. (*Prisoner.*) Were you with me at Sandhurst, have you known me ever since, and will you be good enough to state your opinion of my character?—I was with Colonel Crawley at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, we having been cadets together in 1833 and 1834. The character that Colonel Crawley bore at Sandhurst was that of a very clever hard-working and well-conducted gentleman cadet. I there formed a friendship with Colonel Crawley, which has continued up to the present day. I next met Colonel Crawley in India in 1843, and in Scinde in 1844, and I was quartered with him also for a year at Bangalore in 1850 and 1851. Since then I have had few opportunities of meeting Colonel Crawley, but on the whole I may assume that I have a very fair knowledge of his character and disposition, and I can undeniably state that I have always looked upon him as a kind-hearted, high-minded, conscientious gentleman, a zealous soldier, devoted to his profession, and I am quite sure that he is perfectly incapable of the conduct with which he is now charged.

(*Prisoner.*) I have no more witnesses to call, Sir, though I might call several. I beg to say that my defence is now closed.

(*President.*) (To Prosecutor.) Have you any reply to make?

(*Prosecutor.*) If it suits the convenience of the Court, I shall be ready to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

(*President.*) The Court is adjourned till to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Twenty-second Day, 18th December 1863.

The Court Martial re-assembles at twelve o'clock, pursuant to adjournment; the same members present as yesterday.

The prisoner requests permission to occupy the attention of the Court for a few minutes.

With reference to a statement made in my address to the Court yesterday, I find I have made a mistake. I said, "I should have said that I sent the adjutant, "as indeed I certainly did say in my speech three "days afterwards, and on which this charge is "founded." I find that I made a mistake in saying that. What I said in my speech before the court-martial was this, to be found at page 168 of the Blue Book, "As it was, immediately I became acquainted with "the statement of Sergeant-Major Lilley, I sent "orders to have the sentry removed to a post where "he could perform his duty equally well without "annoying or interfering with Mrs. Lilley." I sent out "orders," not the "adjutant." I wish that small correction to be made.

The prosecutor then reads his reply,—

Reply.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

I propose in my reply to confine myself as closely as possible to a plain comment on the evidence, for, in a case like this, a speech appears to me to be of no value, except when it serves as a clue to guide through a labyrinth of evidence.

I should wish, however, to take this opportunity of expressing my concurrence with what has fallen from the prisoner as to the mis-statements and exaggerations that have appeared in print respecting him. Such mis-statements and exaggerations are extremely to be regretted, not only for the sake of the prisoner, to whom they are most unfair, but also because they render the administration of justice

difficult by raising prejudices and causing misapprehensions which, when corrected by a knowledge of the actual facts, make those facts seem less important and serious than they really are.

In dealing with these facts, it will be well to begin with the orders for the arrest, which the prisoner is charged with having carried into effect with unnecessary and undue severity.

Those orders were two in number; first, that of Major-General Farrell, dated 26th April 1862, the material words of which were these, "you are to
2d Day. "Times," Nov.19. "keep the Regimental Sergeant-Major Lilley and "Troop Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval in "close arrest, under sentries, and to forbid any one "to have access to them, except under your own "express permission."

The other order was that of Sir William Mansfield, dated 6th May 1862, of which the material words are these, "the sergeant-majors are not to be released
8th Day. "Times," Nov.26. "from arrest until the proceedings in the trial of "Captain Smales are entirely closed, and the Court, "of which Lieut.-Col. Payn is president, has been "finally adjourned."

The proper mode of carrying into effect these two orders appears to me to be the main question which the Court will have to determine with reference to the first charge.

It has, I think, been correctly stated by the prisoner, that "the nature of the charges on which
2d Day. "Times," Nov.19. "Sergeant-Major Lilley was arrested, and the nature "of the orders the prisoner received from his su- "periors relative to the arrest, are necessary elements "in explaining and justifying the manner in which "he thought it necessary to carry out that arrest;" and for that reason the prisoner put in evidence Lieut.-Col. Thesiger's letter of 6th May 1862, in which is conveyed Sir William Mansfield's opinion, that the prisoner "might fairly interpret the acts of "the three sergeant-majors into a conspiracy against
2d Day. "Times," Nov.19. "his authority, and was amply justified in taking "the stringent measures he did for the obstruction "of the further progress of such conspiracy, and that "it was his undoubted duty to do so."

The date of this letter shows that Sir William Mansfield could not have meant more than that the prisoner was justified in the first instance in ordering the arrest of the sergeant-majors. For Sir William Mansfield could not then have known anything more than the mere fact of the arrest.

It may seem strange that at the commencement of this same letter Sir William Mansfield remarked, that "there did not appear, as shown by the docu- "ments which had been sent to him by Major- "General Farrell, any sufficient grounds for bringing "the non-commissioned officers concerned to trial for "conspiracy;" and yet, that the prisoner was not only deemed by Sir William Mansfield to have acted rightly in ordering them into arrest upon a charge for conspiracy, but was further (in Colonel Thesiger's
8th Day. "Times," Nov.26. letter of the same date) ordered "not to release them "till the Court, of which Colonel Payn was presi- "dent, had been finally adjourned." But strange as this may seem, the express terms of the order make it clear, that as far as the arrest itself is concerned, the prisoner was acting under the orders of his military superiors, and cannot, therefore, be held responsible for it.

It is also clear that Sergeant-Major Lilley had been originally placed in arrest on a charge for conspiracy. That from the 26th April 1862 to the 6th May 1862 Major-General Farrell was responsible for that arrest, and that after the 6th May 1862 until the final adjournment of the Mhow court-martial Sir William Mansfield was responsible for it.

It further appears from a letter addressed by the
2d Day. "Times," Nov.19 prisoner to Major Champion, dated 24th May 1862, that the alleged grounds for keeping two of the sergeant-majors (namely, Lilley and Duval,) in close arrest, with sentries over them, were different from the alleged ground for keeping Sergeant-Major Wakefield in close arrest, with a sentry over him.

For with regard to Sergeant-Major Wakefield, the prisoner says, "the threat that he would poison or "otherwise make away with the men who gave in- "formation about the defence being read, is still to "be guarded against."

It seems important to note this distinction, because it shows, by the best possible evidence, namely, the prisoner's own statement, that although there might in the first instance have been some colour for severity in enforcing the arrest in the case of Troop Sergeant-Major Wakefield, no such pretext existed in the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, as he had never been even charged with threatening to do violence to any one.

I believe that I have now laid before the Court all the material facts relative to the orders for the arrest, and the grounds of those orders; and I think it may be useful at this stage of the reply to consider what course a commanding officer would be disposed to adopt if there were consigned to his custody, to be kept in close arrest, under sentries, a regimental sergeant-major belonging to another regiment, who had up to that time borne the highest character, but who had been charged with being concerned (to use Sir William Mansfield's words) in a conspiracy against the authority of his commanding officer; suppose further, that this regimental sergeant-major had a sick and almost dying wife, that the place was India, the time of the year one of its hottest months, the sergeant-major a large-framed man of plethoric habit of body, accustomed to ride about a great deal on a pony, and to be always engaged in duties which required him to be active and stirring.

Perhaps I shall not be deemed presumptuous if, even in the presence of this high tribunal, I venture to offer an opinion that the proper mode of enforcing an order for close arrest, under a sentry, in such a case, would be that which, consistently with the safe custody of the prisoner, was the least severe form which the custom of the service would warrant.

I will now proceed to draw the attention of the Court to what actually took place:—

Firstly,—However, I will substitute for the commanding officer of another regiment the commanding officer of Sergeant-Major Lilley's own regiment, namely, the prisoner.

Secondly,—It is to be observed that the alleged offence of conspiracy was committed against that commanding officer's authority, namely, the prisoner's.

Thirdly,—That a trial was then pending where that commanding officer, namely, the prisoner, was, at one and the same time, both a prosecutor and a defendant.

Fourthly,—That the sergeant-major was one of the witnesses who would probably be called to give evidence unfavourable to his commanding officer, namely, the prisoner.

Fifthly,—That during the course of the confinement the Commander-in-Chief had declared that there was no sufficient evidence to support the charge for conspiracy.

Sixthly,—That the terms of the orders for the arrest left it discretionary with the commanding officer, namely, the prisoner, to permit the sergeant-major to have free communication with anyone.

Seventhly,—That Mr. Smales, who required the evidence of the sergeant-major for his defence, was entitled by law as freely to communicate with the sergeant-major as the prisoner now under trial has been allowed to communicate, not only with his own witnesses, but even with the witnesses for the prosecution.

These seven matters seem to suggest the following observations:—

That a commanding officer who found himself required to keep such a sergeant-major in close arrest, under such circumstances, would naturally feel himself placed in as delicate and responsible a position as can well be imagined; where, on the one hand, all the noble qualities which go to make up

the character of an officer might be nobly illustrated; where, on the other hand, all the undefined and discretionary powers which are necessarily entrusted to a commanding officer might be terribly abused.

For in this case those large discretionary powers might be employed as effective engines for three several purposes:—first, to gratify feelings of anger and dislike towards an individual; secondly, to obstruct the defence of another individual against whom the prisoner was then acting as prosecutor, and for whom the first-named individual was a witness; thirdly, to facilitate his own justification in his character of defendant before the Mhow Court-martial.

Let me now by a reference to the evidence which is on record show you that the prisoner actually did employ the discretionary powers which he had as commanding officer, and which Major-General Farrell's order for the arrest expressly left him free to use, precisely in this manner and for these purposes.

Let us now follow the course of the arrest through its several stages of severity.

The course of the arrest as proved by the evidence was this:—

At its commencement, on the 26th April 1862, it was simple arrest. Later in the same day it was close arrest, under a sentry placed outside the quarters. Shortly afterwards it was close arrest, under a sentry placed inside the quarters, for Ser-
12th Day. geant Eyland proves that this order was given on the morning of the 28th April, and the date of Corporal Blake's offence, as shown by the record of his Court-martial, that it must have been given before the 1st May 1862, for Corporal Blake on that day disobeyed it, and was reduced by the prisoner for doing so.

Shortly afterwards it was close arrest under a sentry placed in the very same rooms with the sergeant-majors, with positive orders not to lose sight of the prisoners by night or by day.

And this last order must have been given on or before the 4th May 1862, because it was given while Lieutenant Fitzsimon was doing duty as adjutant; and from the evening of the 4th May down to the 16th May he was sick and off duty, as is proved, not only by his own evidence, but by that of Cornet Snell, and also by the regimental order books.

This gradually increasing scale of severity was ordered by whom, and under what pretext? What says the evidence?

That the placing of the sentries inside the quarters, instead of outside, was done by the order of the
8th Day. prisoner, is proved by his own letter of the 4th June 1862, addressed to the Deputy Adjutant-General, Mhow Division, in which he says,—"in consequence "of the impossibility of preventing communication "being held with the prisoners by parties in the in-"terest of the prisoner, (namely Paymaster Smales,) "it was deemed advisable to place the sentries in "the rooms with the prisoners, not only to avoid "the exposure of the sentries to the sun and hot "winds, but to prevent the witnesses being tampered "with during the remainder of the trial."

In this letter we have proof, not only of the fact that the sentries were posted inside the quarters, in the very rooms with the sergeant-majors, by the express orders of the prisoner, but also the reason assigned which in his (the prisoner's) opinion made this rigorous proceeding due and necessary.

And it may be well to note here that the reason assigned was not that which the prisoner thought fit to assign in his address to the Mhow Court-martial on the 7th June 1862, three days after the writing of this letter, with regard to Sergeant-Major Wakefield, namely, "to prevent the carrying out "of the sanguinary threat uttered by him (Sergeant "Major Wakefield) on a former occasion, but was to "prevent any of the three sergeant-majors being "tampered with during the remainder of the trial "of Paymaster Smales."

It may also be well further to note that this letter of the prisoner's (which the Court will find to be a piece of evidence singularly valuable on many accounts) was brought forward by the prosecution on the 7th day of the trial, in order to correct an impression which the prisoner had sought to convey to the Court on the previous day by his cross-examination of Private Reynolds, that he (the prisoner) had ordered the sentries to be placed inside the quarters solely with the view of saving the sentries from exposure to the mid-day sun and hot winds.

Let us now consider this letter of the prisoner's somewhat in detail, as it seems to throw a powerful light on the whole case in all its parts.

The prisoner says it was necessary to place the sentries inside the rooms with the sergeant-majors, in order to prevent the witnesses being tampered with during the remainder of the trial. This may mean one or both of two things. It may mean to prevent the sergeant-majors, who were witnesses for Paymaster Smales, being tampered with themselves, or it may mean to prevent the sergeant-majors tampering with the witnesses against Paymaster Smales, or it may mean both these things.

But this ambiguity is satisfactorily cleared up by another letter from the prisoner, which he himself put in evidence on the second day of this trial; namely, the letter of the 24th May 1862, addressed to Major Champion, in which he says,—"I have "been thinking that now Paymaster Smales has "made his defence there is no longer a necessity "for keeping the three sergeant-majors in close "arrest with sentries over them, lest they should be "tampered with."

It is thus rendered clear,—first, that the real object of the close arrest, and of the placing of the sentries inside the rooms with the prisoners, had reference solely to the defence of Paymaster Smales, whose witnesses they were;—secondly, that the object was to prevent the sergeant-majors being tampered with as Mr. Smales witnesses against the prisoner;—thirdly, that by being tampered with was meant "being communicated with by parties in the "interest of Mr. Smales." For this is clearly shown by the prisoner's letter of the 4th June 1862, addressed to the Assistant Adjutant-General, in which the prisoner uses these words,—"in consequence "of the impossibility of preventing communication "being held with the prisoners by parties in the "interest of the prisoner, (namely, Paymaster Smales,) "it was deemed advisable to place the sentries in "the rooms with the prisoners, not only to avoid "the exposure of the sentries to the sun and hot "winds, but to prevent the witnesses being tampered "with during the remainder of the trial."

These facts being thus established by the prisoner's own written statements, let us consider the exact bearing of the facts upon the present charges.

In order to understand this thoroughly, it will be necessary to call the attention of the Court to the proceedings of the Mhow Court-martial (page 90), from which it will be seen that on the 10th May 1862 Paymaster Smales had closed his case, and finished the examination of his witnesses; and that, therefore, by the prisoner's own showing, the only reason assigned by him for keeping the sentries inside the rooms of two of the sergeant-majors, at all events, (namely, Sergeant-Majors Lilley and Duval,) totally ceased to exist on that day, and could not by possibility revive; for they could no longer be tampered with as witnesses for Paymaster Smales, seeing that all his witnesses, including Sergeant-Major Lilley, (who had indeed been called as a witness on the 7th May,) had been called, and that part of Paymaster Smales' case absolutely concluded. It will be further seen by reference to page 90 of the Mhow Court-martial, that Paymaster Smales had seven days allowed him to prepare his written defence, namely, to the 17th May 1862; and that in consequence of Mr. Smales' indisposition the Court was again adjourned from the 19th May to the

24th May, on account of the prosecutor's inability to attend.

It will be convenient also here again to call the attention of the Court to the prisoner's official letter of the 4th June 1862 (above referred to), addressed to the assistant adjutant-general, in which is contained the following passage:—"Immediately on "the termination of the defence by Paymaster "Smales, on the 24th ultimo, I addressed a letter, "as you are aware, to you, to request the major-"general's permission to enlarge the arrest of the "three sergeant-majors from close to open arrest, as "the necessity for continuing the close arrest no "longer existed." This letter makes it clear beyond all question that from the day on which the sentries were first placed inside the rooms of the sergeant-majors, namely, the 28th of April till the 24th of May, they were so placed solely with a view to prevent parties in the interest of Paymaster Smales having free communication with the serjeant-majors, and in order to enable the prisoner to obtain and inspect any written document which might be conveyed to or from them while in confinement; for the Court will not have failed to mark the strictness of the original written orders that were given by the prisoner, and are to be found in the regimental order book, about searching Lilley's native servant, to see that he had no documents about him, and that if any were found upon him they were to be taken to the sergeant of the guard, for the commanding officer's inspection.

4th Day. 1st Day "Times," Nov. 18.

I need hardly observe to this Court, that this prohibition of all communication, verbal or written, between Mr. Smales and his witnesses (by whomsoever it was ordered), was absolutely illegal; nor need I contrast with that proceeding in India the proceeding of the Crown here with regard to the free access which the prisoner has been permitted to have, not only to his own witnesses, but also to those for the prosecution both in India and in England.

But it is material to call special attention to the fact, that neither the orders for the close arrest, as given by Major-General Farrell, nor the orders respecting the duration of the arrest, as given by Sir William Mansfield, in any way whatever authorized this proceeding, further than that Major-General Farrell's order forbad access to the sergeant-majors, except under the prisoner's own express permission, thereby expressly leaving the prisoner free to act (as the law requires), namely, to allow Paymaster Smales to have as free communication with his witnesses as the prisoner has been allowed to have with all the witnesses both for the prosecution and for the defence, in India as well as in England.

Therefore all the portion of the written orders given by the prisoner to the adjutant on the 26th April 1862, which was comprised in the following words:—"with orders to allow no person what-"ever to hold communication, verbal or written, "with the prisoner," are in truth the prisoner's orders, and not either Major-General Farrell's or Sir William Mansfield's; for Major-General Farrell's order left this matter absolutely in the discretion of the prisoner; and Sir William Mansfield's order was entirely silent on the subject. Therefore these orders would have in no way operated to debar Mr. Smales or the sergeant-majors from freely communicating with each other, as they were entitled to do by law, if the prisoner had not used his discretionary power in such a manner as to deprive them of this right.

Thus then does it appear that from the 26th April to the day of his death was Sergeant-Major Lilley illegally deprived of his right to communicate freely with Mr. Smales, or with those who acted for him, and he was so illegally deprived of his right by the direct act of the prisoner alone. But this strange proceeding on the part of the prisoner does not rest here, by any means. It was carried a great deal further, and became a great deal more strange during the course of Mr. Smales' trial; for (as I have said before) Mr. Smales had concluded the examination of his witnesses on the 10th May; and therefore from that day the only pretext that the prisoner himself alleged for placing the sentries inside the quarters of the sergeant-majors was at an end; for how could Mr. Smales' witnesses be tampered with, when he had no longer any witnesses to call, and that portion of the case, as well on the part of the prosecutor as on that of Mr. Smales, was finally closed?

Therefore, from the 10th of May to the 25th of May, which was the day of Sergeant-Major Lilley's death, that is, for a space of fifteen days, it is proved beyond all possibility of question, by the prisoner's own showing, in his own written official statements, and by the record of the proceedings of the Mhow Court-martial (page 90), that the sentry was kept inside Sergeant-Major Lilley's quarters absolutely without any reason whatever, (even the illegal reason before assigned by the prisoner), and kept there by the mere arbitrary exercise of the discretionary power entrusted to the prisoner as commanding officer.

Contrast this exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the prisoner with the exercise of the supreme power of Parliament and of the Crown as shown by the provisions both of the Mutiny Act and of the Articles of War, that not even a convicted prisoner shall in any case whatever, be his crime or his sentence what it may, be kept in solitary confinement for more than fourteen days at a time, and if the whole term of imprisonment to which he is sentenced exceeds three months that he cannot legally be kept in solitary confinement for more than seven days at any one time, with an interval of seven days between each period of such confinement; and though in literal strictness this provision of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War applies only to the case of Sergeant-Majors Wakefield and Duval, the spirit of the provision can hardly be thought to be complied with merely because the confinement of Sergeant-Major Lilley was rendered not solitary by the presence of a dying wife.

Let me pause here for a moment to submit respectfully to the Court the following question:—Was this proceeding on the part of the prisoner due or necessary for the carrying into effect the order for Sergeant-Major Lilley's close arrest?

I proceed now to bring under the notice of the Court some other matters connected with the arrest; matters equally grave, though of a somewhat different character.

2d Day. "Times," Nov. 19.

It will be seen on referring to the prisoner's letter to Major Champion, dated 24th May 1862, that he there says,—"What do you think I had better do? "Release them from close arrest to simple arrest, "with leave for an hour's exercise morning and even-"ing, or keep them as they are till the Court has "finally adjourned on Monday week, as the com-"mander-in-chief indicates? Perhaps it would be "be well to ask the general, by sending this note to "him." In the earlier part of this letter the prisoner had said, "now that Paymaster Smales has "made his defence, there is no longer a necessity for "keeping the serjeant-majors in close arrest lest "they should be tampered with."

It is thus clear that in the prisoner's opinion the only reason for keeping the sergeant-majors in close arrest at all, that is to say, even with the sentries outside their quarters, had reference to the fact of their being witnesses for Paymaster Smales and in order to prevent Mr. Smales having any communication with them, or them with him; for the prisoner says in this letter that as Mr. Smales had made his defence, the necessity for the close arrest with sentries over them had ceased, and he suggested that Major-General Farrell should change the close arrest to simple arrest, which suggestion was in point of fact at once adopted, and the close arrest changed to simple arrest, by Major-General Farrell, as is shown by Major Champion's reply, dated 25th May 1862.

There is too this observation to be made respecting this matter, to which I request the Court's particular attention, that Major Champion himself supposed that when the prisoner, in the note which he addressed to Major Champion, spoke of Mr. Smales' defence, the prisoner meant thereby to intimate that "the evidence for the defence being concluded, there "was no longer any danger of the sergeant-majors "being tampered with;" for these are Major Champion's own words. (See 2nd day of trial; 19th November 1863.)

Now this change of the close arrest under sentries to simple arrest was made by the order of Major-General Farrell alone, without any reference to the commander-in-chief. It is, therefore, clear that the order of the commander-in-chief respecting the arrest which was conveyed in Lieut.-Col. Thesiger's letter of the 6th May 1862, was simply an order, as its express terms indicate, that the sergeant-majors were not to be released from arrest until the court-martial for the trial of Mr. Smales had been finally adjourned, and that it in no way either ordered or even directed or suggested that the sergeant-majors were to be kept in close arrest under sentries either outside their quarters or inside; and it is also clear that neither Major-General Farrell nor the prisoner considered it to do so; for if the prisoner had done so he would not have asked Major Champion to ask Major-General Farrell whether the close arrest should be changed to simple arrest, nor would Major-General Farrell have made that change without the express orders of the commander-in-chief. It is therefore clear that for the order that the sergeant-majors should be kept in close arrest under sentries at all Major-General Farrell was responsible, and not the commander-in-chief; for the order of the commander-in-chief was evidently regarded by Major-General Farrell as not importing necessarily an order for close arrest, but as merely importing an order that the sergeant-majors should be kept in safe custody.

I therefore take this opportunity of correcting an error which I think that I have made in my opening address with respect to Sir William Mansfield's order for the arrest. I am anxious to do that, in justice to Sir William Mansfield, although it is immaterial as regards the present case.

I have there spoken of Sir William Mansfield's order, as an order for the close arrest of the sergeant-majors. I think now that I should have omitted the word "close;" for that order appears to me to import no more than simple arrest.

This mistake on my part seems excusable, inasmuch as Major-General Farrell and Major Champion seem to have fallen into the same error; for Major Champion said that Major-General Farrell regretted that he could not terminate it, owing to the orders from the commander-in-chief at Bombay, that they were to remain in close arrest till the final adjournment of the Mhow Court-martial. (*See second day of trial, Times, 19th November.*)

This statement of Major Champion's is the more extraordinary as it directly conflicts with the course which he and Major-General Farrell adopted in practice!

Let us now, therefore, consider the prisoner's conduct with reference to the arrest, with the aid of the light thrown upon it by the facts just stated. I have before shown that the order of the prisoner himself, that the sentries should be placed inside the rooms with the sergeant-majors, in order to prevent their having any communication with Mr. Smales, was unwarrantable and illegal.

I now proceed to bring under the consideration of the Court the circumstance that the same remark may be made as to the order for the close arrest itself, subsequently to the 10th May 1862 at all events; with, however, this additional observation, that so far as the prisoner is concerned, he is not responsible for the order itself, for (as I have before stated) Major-General Farrell's express order for the close arrest frees the prisoner from all responsibility for the close arrest itself, although he must be deemed responsible for all those matters connected with the arrest which were the result of his own personal acts and orders relating to it.

But although the prisoner cannot be held responsible for the actual order for the close arrest, it seems to be a matter for the consideration of this Court whether by the prisoner's own showing he ought not to have applied to Major-General Farrell for the change from close arrest to simple arrest fourteen days sooner than he did apply; for, as has been already shown, the grounds on which alone the close arrest was considered by the prisoner to be necessary, namely, to prevent Mr. Smales from having communication with his witnesses, totally ceased to exist on the 10th of May; for from that date there were no witnesses to tamper with, either for the prosecution or for the defence.

It seems, therefore, by the prisoner's own showing, that the application to Major-General Farrell to have the close arrest changed to simple arrest, which the prisoner sought to make a merit of in his cross-examination of Major Champion on the second day of these proceedings, was in reality so far from being a merit that it was deeply condemnatory of him, inasmuch as it proved that he ought by his own showing to have made the application exactly fourteen days sooner than he did make it.

It seems, therefore, to be a matter for the consideration of this Court, whether the prisoner is not responsible for all the consequences that resulted from that application not having been made by him sooner than it was made.

Let me, therefore, respectfully call the attention of the Court to the following words which I used in my opening address: "I propose to submit for your "consideration, whether both in what the prisoner "did do in the matter, and in what he failed to do "in the matter, in respect to the duration of the "confinement, undue severity was not shown towards "Sergeant-Major Lilley."

But with regard to what the prisoner failed to do in the matter, and the undue severity thereby evinced towards Sergeant-Major Lilley by the prisoner, the matter by no means rests here; for as I intimated in my opening address, Sir William Mansfield's order was peculiar in its nature and in its wording; the confinement it directed was to be of uncertain duration; the offence for which that confinement was ordered was not only not specified, but the order intimated (strange to say) that no offence whatever could be assigned as a ground for it; and the offence, for the alleged commission of which the sergeant-majors were originally arrested (namely, a conspiracy), was declared by Sir William Mansfield not to be supported by the evidence, and that therefore no charges could be framed against the sergeant-majors in respect of it.

Allow me, therefore, to submit, for the consideration of the several members of this Court, the following question,—What would a commanding officer be disposed to do who found himself called upon to enforce such an order, so strangely worded, so apparently contradictory with itself, and the legality of which was so questionable on its face?

For it is to be borne in mind that by the express terms of the Mutiny Act and of the Articles of War, an officer or soldier is only punishable for "disobeying any lawful order of his superior officer," and an order for the confinement of any officer or soldier for an indefinite period is on its face unlawful, inasmuch as by the 18th Article of War it is expressly provided, that "no officer or soldier who "shall be put in arrest or confinement shall continue "in such arrest or confinement more than eight days, "or until such time as a Court-martial can be conveniently assembled." But, as in the case of the three sergeant-majors, Sir William Mansfield had in his letter dated 6th May 1862 expressly stated that no charges could be framed against them, it is clear

2d Day. "Times," 19 Nov. 1863.

that no Court-martial could be assembled for their trial, and therefore the latter part of this provision is inapplicable to the present case. And therefore it is clear that, even assuming that their confinement was lawful at all, it should have been expressly limited to a period of eight days at most.

Let me therefore again pause to ask, What would a commanding officer be disposed to do who found himself called upon to enforce such an order? for, as this Court is well aware, the provisions of the 78th Article of War run thus: "any officer or soldier "who shall unnecessarily detain any prisoner in con- "finement without bringing him to trial shall be "liable to be cashiered."

With reference to this part of the case, I will now take the liberty of recalling to the attention of the Court the exact words that I made use of in my opening address, inasmuch as those words may serve, not only to convey to the Court the question which I wish to bring under its consideration, but also to show that the view of the matter taken by the prosecution at the outset of the case has been steadily adhered to, and the precise issues which the charges were stated to involve are now at the close of the trial again brought under the consideration of the Court, in the very same terms in which they were originally submitted to it.

In my opening address I used these words: "For "the mere circumstance of keeping the sergeant- "major in close arrest so long as the order was in "force the prisoner cannot be held responsible. "But the length of time during which the imprison- "ment actually lasted, and the indefinite duration "which was assigned to it by the order, appear to "me to become matters for your consideration, and "to have a bearing on the first charge on which the "prisoner stands arraigned, when it is remembered "that as the confinement (by the strange terms of "the order) was to be uncertain in its duration, it "ought to have been made by the officer entrusted "with its execution as little grievous as possible "from its very commencement; and as the course "of events seemed to be rendering the confinement "one of a more protracted character than could "have been intended to be assigned to it by the "commander-in-chief, it will be for you to con- "sider whether some steps ought not to have been "taken, either to ascertain whether any definite "limit was intended to be assigned to it, or to repre- "sent to the authority who gave the order that the "duration of the confinement seemed to be becoming "greater than he could have intended it to be. I "therefore propose to submit for your consideration, "whether, both in what the prisoner did do in the "matter, and in what he failed to do in the matter, "in respect to the duration of the confinement, "undue severity was not shown towards Sergeant- "Major Lilley."

These were the words of my opening address. In those same words I again respectfully submit this part of the case for the consideration of the Court.

I will now pass on to matters even more serious than any that I have yet brought under your notice, and of which the proof seems to be equally cogent.

I may remark in passing that all that portion of the case on which I have just commented is proved almost entirely by official documents and by the prisoner's own letters.

The weight and value of such evidence is obvious.

The Court will doubtless have remarked that, although in describing the several stages of severity with which the close arrest was enforced, I mentioned, as the last stage of severity, the order that the sentries were not to lose sight of Sergeant-Major Lilley by night or by day, I have not as yet touched on the evidence by which that stage of severity is brought home conclusively to the prisoner. I will now proceed to do so.

The Court will have noted that this order must have been given on or before the 4th May 1862, as I have before stated.

This portion of the case rests on the testimony of seven witnesses, corroborated by the testimony of an eighth witness, and by circumstantial evidence.

The seven witnesses are, Major Swindley, Captain Weir, Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon, Quarter-master Wooden, Sergeant Gibson, Sergeant Bernard, Private Reynolds. The eighth witness who corro- borates their testimony is Sergeant-Major Cotton.

It would be idle to occupy the time of the Court in commenting in detail on the evidence of these seven witnesses.

I will merely say that it appears to have all the characteristic qualities of evidence which is indis- putably true. (1.) It is consistent with itself in all the material particulars. (2.) It varies a little in some of its minor details, which is a proof that it has not been concocted with a purpose. (3.) It is the evidence of persons of such various ranks that it is difficult to suppose that they could have conspired to forge it, even had they all been disposed to commit perjury about it. (4.) It has not been in the slightest degree shaken by the cross-examination. (5.) It is corroborated by the fact that the order certainly existed, and was practically enforced; for it was one which was taken over from sentry to sentry, all through the arrest, from the very day on which it was given; for Sergeant Mills (who, though called by the prosecution,) may be regarded as a zealous witness for the defence, and whose evidence, there- fore, is very valuable, proves that it was a part of the orders which he received, and which he gave to the corporal, when Lilley was in the second bungalow, and that there was a written memorandum in the guard-room containing these particulars. Corporal Barry proves the same order on the 17th or 18th and on the 22nd May. Corporal Cowan proves it both in the first and second bungalow, though he does not remember the dates. Sergeant James proves it on the 10th May; Corporal Condy on the 24th May; and several of the sentries proved it at various times in both bungalows. Cornet Snell proves that on the 7th May, just after Sergeant-Major Lilley had given his evidence, which led to the removal of the sentry from the close proximity to Mrs. Lilley's bed, the order remained the same, with this modification, that the sentry was not to lose sight of Sergeant-Major Lilley, except he went into his wife's bedroom. This modification of the order was manifestly the change referred to by the prisoner in his reply before the Mhow Court-martial, when he said,—

"Immediately I became acquainted with the state- "ment of Sergeant-Major Lilley, I sent off orders to "have the sentry removed to a post where he could "perform his duty equally well without annoying "or interfering with Mrs. Lilley." And as the post of sentry subsequently to this date was where he could see Sergeant-Major Lilley at all times, except when he went into his wife's bedroom, and the orders received by every sentry were to that effect, it seems quite indisputable that the order that the sentry was not to lose sight of Sergeant-Major Lilley by night or by day was the original order, modified on the 7th May in the manner above stated, in consequence of Lilley's coming on that day before the Mhow Court-martial, and publicly making his complaint of the mode in which he and his wife were being treated.

I will not occupy more of your time in showing that the evidence about this order is complete and irrefragable; nor shall I at present dwell upon the overwhelming force of this proof with respect to the second charge.

I propose now to confine myself to showing its bearing on the allegation in the first charge, that Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were subjected to great and grievous hardships and sufferings by the undue and unnecessary severity with which the prisoner carried into effect the order for the close arrest.

In considering the evidence on this part of the case, it will be convenient to divide the arrest into

two periods; the first period comprising the time between the 26th April and the 7th May; and the second, all the remaining period down to the day of Sergeant-Major Lilley's death.

I make this division because the 7th of May was the day on which Sergeant-Major Lilley made his complaint before the Mhow Court-martial, and is the day from which time, according to the prisoner, he took care that Mrs. Lilley should no longer be annoyed or interfered with.

In the first period the severity of the arrest rapidly and steadily grew greater, until its severity was checked by the accident of Sergeant-Major Lilley being then brought before the Mhow Court-martial; and although it would be easy for any one to draw a touching picture of the sufferings of the sergeant-major and his wife while they were subjected by day and by night to the watchfulness of a constantly shifting series of sentries, bringing a constantly fresh curiosity to gratify, I shall content myself with calling a single witness, whose testimony on this matter seems to be entirely correct; that witness is the prisoner; for in his reply before the Mhow Court-martial, a reply evidently drawn up with skill and care, he holds this language in reference to the posting of the sentry in Sergeant-Major Lilley's bungalow; he describes it as "an act harsh and "unusual, as the prisoner (namely, Mr. Smales,) "styles it, but which, had I been guilty of it, or had "any knowledge of it, would deservedly be deemed "an act of the greatest inhumanity on my part; I "allude to the testimony of the late Sergeant-Major "Lilley, as to a sentry being placed at the door of "his bungalow, where his sick wife was lying." Therefore, as regards the fact of the hardships and sufferings endured by Mrs. Lilley on that particular occasion, no more proof can be needed. Whether the prisoner was responsible for these particular hardships and sufferings will be seen hereafter.

The course that has been taken by the defence on this part of the case will, however, render it necessary to dwell for a short time on the miseries endured by Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife throughout the whole period of the arrest, in order that the Court may judge whether the view taken of them by the prosecution, or that taken by the defence, is the more correct.

The Court will have observed, that throughout the the examination of the witnesses the prisoner has seemed to think, and to suppose that this Court would think, that the opinions of the sentries about the annoyance and inconvenience endured by Mrs. Lilley furnish the true test of the reality and amount of that annoyance and inconvenience, and that the proper mode of arriving at a knowledge of her feelings would be to ask some of the sentries what their feelings on the matter were. What will this Court think of such a test of a woman's feelings?

It seems strange, indeed, to think, or to suppose that this Court would think, that such a thing as a chick could be an obstacle to the vexation with which the known presence of a sentry must have struck a dying woman; a vexation that did not depend on the mere fact of the sentry seeing or hearing her, but on the fixed ever present knowledge in her mind that there was about her bed and about her path, and spying out all her ways, a constantly shifting, watchful, male stranger, who seemed to be by law not only entitled always to be there, but whose duty it was to be so. Surely so flimsy an argument is as easily seen through as the chick itself!

12th Day. What need then of the evidence of Private Gaffney, whom the prisoner did not venture to cross-examine, and whose evidence no witness has been called to contradict or to impugn, and who, though summoned by the prisoner as one of his own witnesses, was, when called by the prosecution, made the subject of a formal protest from the defence, on the ground of being taken by surprise? What need of the evidence of this witness? Although in that statement about Sergeant-Major Lilley requesting him one night to stand back a little, while he rubbed liniment on his wife's chest, does he not prove to every mind of ordinary feeling or delicacy that what Mrs. Lilley had to endure was unspeakably revolting, and to her husband must have been almost maddening!

But it may be said that Private Gaffney is now a prisoner for drunkenness, and has been in trouble for drink before. True; but there are worse crimes than drunkenness; and though Gaffney's sobriety may have been defective, he had at all events too much delicacy to intrude on a dying woman, and too much manliness to flinch from telling the truth.

What need too of the evidence of Atkin, the old soldier of 20 years' standing, who had known Lilley ever since he joined the regiment, and who, after being slightly examined for the defence, was re-called to be examined by the prosecution, and then, like Gaffney, objected to by the prisoner. And no wonder; for Atkins' evidence was as follows:—

Question. Was Mrs. Lilley, to your knowledge, unwell at any time that you were on sentry?

Answer. Yes. I was on sentry between 8 and 10 o'clock the first day that I was sentry over him, and Mrs. Lilley was dusting the things; the ornaments in the large room. He told her not to be knocking about like that, that she would do herself harm. In a few minutes she fainted on the sofa. The sergeant-major went and got her some soda-water. She drank a little of it, and threw it up. Then he gave her brandy three times; she threw it up twice; the last time it remained on her stomach. That was in the first bungalow.

Question. Did Mrs. Lilley know of your being on sentry, and did she do anything in consequence?

Answer. I don't know whether she did on that occasion, but she did once before, because she asked the sergeant-major who it was. He said it was Atkins. She said she did not care about me; she would come outside as I was a married man.

The Court will be able to judge how many of the sentries were likely to be married men, and may thereby estimate the amount of freedom from annoyance and inconvenience which had now been secured for Mrs. Lilley; for it is to be borne in mind that this happened in the first bungalow, which, in comparison with the second, was a sort of palace.

It is well also to note here the questions put for the defence to Sergeant Mills on the cross-examination of that witness, so favourable to the defence and so hostile to the prosecution.

Question by the Prisoner. Were your orders that Mrs. Lilley was not to be inconvenienced in her bedroom in any way?

Answer. No, Sir; there was nothing about "inconvenience;" the orders were, that the sentries were not to go in.

Again,—

Question by the Prisoner. During the time of Sergeant-Major Lilley's arrest, had both he and his wife free access to all the rooms contained in the first and second bungalow?

Answer. No, Sir.

Think, too, of Mrs. Lilley's freedom from annoyance and inconvenience on another occasion, when Mrs. Gibson called to speak to her on passing by the bungalow; and the sentry who was confined for permitting it, the prisoner considered to have been improperly released by Major Swindley, and declared that he (the prisoner) would have had him tried by a district court-martial.

It is important to note that this occurred on the 8th of May, the very day after the prisoner had been so shocked at hearing of Mrs. Lilley's sufferings. The Court will thereby be enabled to judge of the effect which that shock had in contributing to Mrs. Lilley's comfort. But of that hereafter.

But let us now move to the second bungalow, and see what happened there. Here, too, dates are important. This move took place on the 12th May, two days after Mr. Smales' witnesses had all been examined, and that part of the case on both sides

finally closed ; two days, therefore, after every pretext whatever for the sentries being placed inside either bungalow had absolutely ceased to exist. Also, just when Sir William Mansfield's letter had reached Mhow, in which he declares that none of the sergeant-majors could be legally arraigned before a court-martial on a charge for conspiracy. Therefore they were now all being kept under close arrest in direct and flagrant violation of the positive and express provisions of the Articles of War.

Let us, however, pause here to examine more minutely the pretext assigned by the prisoner in Sergeant-Major Lilley's case for placing the sentries inside either bungalow at all, even at any period of the arrest. His reasons are two :—(1.) to prevent the exposure of sentries to the sun and hot winds ; (2.) to prevent Sergeant-Major Lilley being tampered with, and this was also the ground for his not permitting any communication, verbal or written, to pass into the quarters.

With regard to the first of these reasons, I need scarcely say that humanity to the sentries could not warrant inhumanity to Mrs. Lilley, and it is difficult to see how shelter from the sun entailed on the sentries the necessity of not losing sight of the sergeant-major by day and by night. With regard to the second reason, namely, to prevent Sergeant-Major Lilley from being tampered with, and to prevent any written communications reaching him, it is difficult to see how this could be effected by placing the sentry inside if, as was suggested for the defence, Mrs. Lilley was out and about during the whole or the greater portion of the arrest, or, at all events, was permitted to be so when able. For, as the sentry had no order to search her, she could always have brought in or carried out any communications either verbal or written, and might have thereby rendered the close arrest almost nugatory, except for the purpose of annoyance to her and punishment to her husband, and by so giving to it (what in fact it had) a positively penal character.

These considerations seem to explain the intense anxiety of the prisoner to have Sergeant-Major Lilley watched both by day and night. For, as he could not have Mrs. Lilley searched as she went in and out, it became doubly necessary to keep a perpetual watch on her husband and herself in order that any written communication handed to him by her might be seen and seized, or any verbal communication overheard and reported. Thus in Sergeant-Major Lilley's case the sentries were to act as a watch both on Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife, the law notwithstanding.

But then it may be asked, why keep the same strict watch on the sergeant-major after the 7th May when he had given his evidence, and therefore could be no longer tampered with ? The answer is obvious, and the circumstance it discloses worthy of note.

The same strict watch was not kept over him after the 7th May, for the order then was, that he was not to be followed into his wife's room. With that exception, the order to the sentry was the same as before. But then the question recurs,—Why after the 7th and still more after the 10th May should the sentries be kept inside ? and why were they still ordered not to lose sight of Sergeant-Major Lilley by day or by night ? for then all need of a watch was at an end. For what witnesses were there to tamper with, when neither they nor any one else were any longer witnesses at all.

This is a question which I would rather leave to the Court than attempt to answer myself. But in the absence of any other conceivable reason for it, I may be allowed to advert to what I said at the outset of my reply, that the discretionary power entrusted to the prisoner might be employed as an effective engine for the purpose of gratifying feelings of anger and dislike against the sergeant-major ; and as previously to the 10th of May there was the pretext (illegal though it was) of preventing Sergeant-Major Lilley being tampered with as a witness after the 10th of May, can any other reason be suggested than that of annoying an unfavourable witness whose evidence had then been given. But how can one hope to explain by reason conduct that seems inexplicable.

Let us now suppose ourselves moved to the second bungalow. And here let me respectfully ask the Court whether, even for the purposes of safe custody, the sentry would not have been more judiciously placed in the verandah, at the corner commanding both the exits ? And yet Lieutenant and Adjutant Davies (whom the prisoner had appointed as acting adjutant, and of whom no complaint seems to have been made that he had disobeyed his orders) placed the sentry inside the inner verandah, because, as Lieutenant Davies says in his evidence (9th day), "I considered it was the place where he could best "do his duty," thereby proving beyond all question that the duty of the sentry was still to keep his eye on Sergeant-Major Lilley by night and by day.

But what sort of a place was this second bungalow ? Let us hear the evidence of Major Champion.

Major Champion says, "It appeared from the "correspondence just read that Colonel Crawley "desired to have the house intended for the accommodation of Sergeant-Major Lilley made comfortable by having the roof chappered, and a verandah "built. It appears further that Colonel Crawley "endeavoured to procure the use of a bungalow "which had belonged to Captain Wallace, but was "then occupied by Lieutenant Langster. The correspondence shows that it was no fault of Colonel "Crawley's that comfortable quarters were not obtained for Sergeant-Major Lilley."

Question by the prisoner. "And does it not show "that Colonel Crawley had no desire to act oppressively to Sergeant Major Lilley ?"

Major Champion. It does.

Having heard the evidence of Major Champion, who, to say the least of it, may be regarded as favourable to the prisoner, let us hear the evidence of Quartermaster Wooden, who, though unfavourable to the prisoner, seems open as the day, and honest as truth itself. 6th Day. "Times," 24 Nov.

Question by the prosecutor. Did you make any communication to Colonel Crawley about Sergeant-Major Lilley's change of quarters ?

Answer. Yes, I had communications with Colonel Crawley with reference to those quarters.

Question. State what passed between Colonel Crawley and yourself on the subject ?

Answer. The quarters occupied by Sergeant-Major Lilley and the quartermaster sergeants were ordered to be pulled down, and those non-commissioned officers to be moved into other quarters. There was great want of room in barracks, and some correspondence was entered into to get more quarters for the 6th Dragoons. After some days the staff sergeants' quarter was given over to the regiment. This quarter was, as near as I can remember, about a quarter of a mile from barracks ; and I suggested to Colonel Crawley to quarter Sergeant-Major Lilley in that bungalow, remarking that as Sergeant-Major Lilley was under arrest he would not be wanted for any duty. Colonel Crawley asked me if I could place him nowhere else. I replied I had no other place except a married man's quarters. Colonel Crawley replied, "Neither will do, the one is too far, "the other is too open, and Lilley will be up to "some more tricks." The colonel directed me then to give that staff-sergeants' quarter to the quartermaster-sergeant, to remove the troop sergeant-major of H troop, and to place Sergeant-Major Lilley in the troop-sergeants' quarters. I remarked to the colonel that the quarters were very small. The colonel said, "The quarters good for one sergeant-"major were good for another." I remarked, "But "the sergeant-major is a single man." The colonel got rather passionate and said, "I don't want any "more 'buts,' do as I tell you." I then gave orders for the troop sergeant-major to vacate the bungalow

where he was, and to move Sergeant-Major Lilley into it.

This portion of the case is so important with reference to Sir Hugh Rose's letter, dated Simla, 28th July 1863, addressed to the Military Secretary, Horse Guards, which was put in evidence by the prisoner on the 18th day of the trial, ("Times," 10th December, 1863,) that I must now beg to call the attention of the Court to the evidence given by Major Champion on the second day of the trial about the second bungalow. Major Champion then said, "The second "bungalow was similar to those which were occupied "by the married men of the 6th Inniskilling Dra- "goons from December 1861 to June 1862. It had "one point of advantage over many of the married "quarters, inasmuch as it was at the end of the "range of barracks, and therefore had a verandah on "two sides of the room instead of one. Central "barrack quarters had only the verandah on one "side. I did not say of the room, but of the house." He then goes on to describe the bungalow, and speaks of a large room as 23 feet by 14, a smaller room as being 7 feet by 14 feet. He then says, "I believe "Sergeant-Major Lilley had access during the latter "part of his confinement to both rooms of the second "bungalow as well as the verandah; but I never "visited the sergeant-major when he was in solitary "confinement." He then adds, "The building was "not unfit for human habitation, it has not been "pulled down. When I left Mhow it was inhabited "by the quartermaster sergeant of the 6th Dragoons. "He was a married man, and his name, I think, was "Dibble."

Question by the prisoner. Was he the next man in rank to Lilley?

Major Champion. He was one of the staff-sergeants of the regiment.

Thus stood Major Champion's evidence about the second bungalow on being questioned by the Court. The Court were thus informed that the second bungalow had in it two rooms; one large room, 23 feet by 14 feet, and a small room, 7 feet by 14 feet; that Sergeant-Major Lilley had access to both rooms of the second bungalow as well as the verandah; and that after Sergeant-Major Lilley's death they became a married staff-sergeant's quarters.

On the re-examination of Major Champion the matter assumed a very different aspect, and he then said, "I am glad to have the opportunity of ex- "plaining that in addition to the quarters formerly "occupied by Sergeant-Major Lilley, another room "on the north side of similar dimensions to that in "which Lilley lived was in possession of Sergeant- "Major Dibble."

The Court were thus at last, and by a mere accident, informed by Major Champion of three material facts about the second bungalow. First, that Sergeant-Major Dibble had at least twice as much accommodation as Sergeant-Major Lilley; secondly, that in reality (as the Court will find if they look at the plan which has been laid before them) the accommodation was not only more than twice as much, owing to the passage being thrown in as well as the other rooms, but further, that instead of the small room being occupied as in Lilley's time by a sentry by day and by night, Sergeant Dibble had the free and unrestricted use of two small rooms as well as two large rooms. And if Sergeant Dibble had children the Court may feel sure that it would have been proved by the Defence if it could have been proved. But that was not done. Thirdly, that in Major Champion's description of the large room occupied by Sergeant-Major Lilley he speaks of it as the room in which Sergeant-Major Lilley lived, thereby showing that he considered Sergeant-Major Lilley to have had only one room as his living room, although he had access to the little passage room which was usually called not a room, but the inner verandah, as is shown by the evidence of Sergeant Mills, who speaks of it under that name.

1st Day.

The cross-examination of Private Richard King (13th day) is worth noting on this subject, not only for the words in which the question was put, and the answers thereby elicited, but also for the anxiety evinced by his cross-examiner to obtain a different answer from that which was received.

Question by the prisoner. "Was there a screen "in the large room which divided Mrs. Lilley's "bedroom from that in which Sergeant-Major Lilley "sat?"

Answer. "No, it was all one room; but there was a "screen that came across the bungalow between the "bed and the door that the chick was on, leading "from No. 2. room into No. 1. It was in No. 2. "room, and the chick was over the door between "that and No. 1. In No. 1. room, as you entered, "there was on the left-hand side a table, where they "used to breakfast; in the right-hand corner of the "same room, at the far end of the room, was the bed. "Across the room, between the table and the bed, "there was a curtain hung on a line and running "upon rings." Thus the sleeping, eating, and sitting room was one and the same room.

Major Swindley's cross-examination (7th day) brought out the same facts.

Question by the prisoner. When you state that Sergeant-Major Lilley was "shut up," do you know that in the first house he had access to five rooms and a verandah, and in the second house to two rooms and a verandah, and that twice a day he had exercise ordered him by the surgeon?

Answer. I do not know how many rooms were in Sergeant-Major Lilley's first house, I have never been in the house, and know nothing about it. As to the second house, my recollection of my own sergeant-major's quarters which were similar to those of Lilley's is that he had only one room, an outer verandah, and an inner verandah. As regards the second quarters, I never heard an inner verandah called a room before.

Question by the prisoner. Now, Major Swindley, I must ask you to answer this question carefully. Will you undertake to say that you have never sought to give the impression to other people, and conveyed the belief to them, that Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were during the whole of his arrest shut up in one room?

Answer. If I ever did speak about it to other persons, I certainly should have done so, not during the whole course of the arrest, but during the latter part of the arrest, as from recollection which I had of my own sergeant-major's quarters I believe them to have been shut up in one room.

But it is needless to dwell longer on this point, for it has been proved over and over again during the trial that Lilley and his wife inhabited only the large room, and that the inner verandah, which has been styled by the defence a room, was in reality little better than a passage occupied by the sentry.

Let us now mark the overwhelming importance of these facts as regards the letter of Sir Hugh Rose.

Who is there, who, on hearing Sir Hugh Rose's letter read, did not sympathize truly with the writer; for he had much to complain of, and much to endure; and he bore himself bravely under obloquy, which on this matter at least seems to be undeserved. For if Sir Hugh Rose had been in possession of the facts that have been proved before this Court justice might perhaps have been done in India as well as it will surely be done in England; but the worst evil that can befall a man in power befell Sir Hugh Rose. He could not get at the truth! But how was Sir Hugh Rose misled, and by whom? Let us hear his own explanation. Sir Hugh Rose thus writes to the military secretary, for the information of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. :—"On Mr. Fortescue's speech being "brought to my notice, I sent a telegram to Sir "William Mansfield, asking for full information as to "the quarters occupied by the late Sergeant-Major "Lilley. His reply by telegram of the 25th of this

" month (enclosed) shows that, instead of the one " room in which Mr. Fortescue represents Serjeant-" Major Lilley as having been confined, he occupied " during the period of his arrest, firstly, a staff-" sergeant's quarters containing three rooms; and, " secondly, quarters at the end of one of the barracks " containing two rooms, with a verandah round two " sides. Sir William Mansfield's telegram therefore " disproves unanswerably Mr. Fortescue's statement, " that Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined in one " room; and the inference is, that if he and Mrs. Lilley " occupied the same room, they did so from choice, " and not from compulsion."

Sir Hugh Rose afterwards says, "I have now the " honour to revert to the disproval of Mr. Fortescue's " last statement, now under review. It has been " already shown that Sergeant-Major Lilley was in " the official quarters allotted to him by the Govern-" ment; that he had in the first instance three " rooms at his disposal, and afterwards two rooms " with a verandah, and not one room, as Mr. For-" tescue deliberately stated in the House of " Commons."

Sir Hugh Rose afterwards says: "But still there " is now the recent and the positive evidence of the " commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, adduced " above, that Sergeant-Major Lilley during the first " part of his arrest had three rooms, and during the " latter part of it two rooms and a verandah. It " remains therefore to be seen, and I can offer no " opinion on the subject because I am not able to " give one, why Sergeant-Major Lilley did not avail " himself of the other rooms or room for the accom-" modation of Mrs. Lilley. It is clear that while " one room exposed Mrs. Lilley to all grave objec-" tions urged against want of privacy, two rooms " protected her from them.'

Sir Hugh Rose afterwards says. "Mr. Fortescue " and public opinion ground their most serious dis-" approval of, on the assumption, and very justly, that " Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife had only one " room. Fact shows that they had first three, and " afterwards two rooms at their disposal."

Sir Hugh Rose appends to his letter the following postscript:—"Since writing this letter I have re-" ceived an important telegram from the general " officer commanding the Mhow Division (Major " General Green), which accounts for Sergeant-" Major Lilley having been removed during his " arrest from his quarters with three rooms to a " quarter with two rooms and a verandah. This " first quarter of three rooms was pulled down to " make room for new cavalry barracks."

These passages from Sir Hugh Rose's letter are all that relate to this portion of the subject.

Now nothing can be clearer than that Sir Hugh Rose has been misinformed about both bungalows, and that as regards the facts adverted to in the letter he merely reports the evidence of his informants, and is therefore entirely dependent on them; yet as regards Sir Hugh Rose's own opinions nothing can be more utterly condemnatory of the prisoner's conduct in confining Sergeant-Major Lilley in the second bungalow, and that in disregard of Quartermaster Wooden's urgent remonstrances, since it is proved beyond all question, that although Sir Hugh Rose was led to suppose that Sergeant-Major Lilley had the free use of two fair sized rooms and a verandah, the actual fact was that he had two verandahs and only one room, and that one of the verandahs was always occupied by a sentry. Therefore if, as Sir Hugh Rose says, Mr. Fortescue and public opinion very justly ground their most serious disapproval on the assumption that Serjeant-Major Lilley and his wife had only one room, it is clear that the facts proved before this Court-martial would, in Sir Hugh Rose's opinion, be conclusive evidence that the prisoner's conduct in confining Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife in one room in the second bungalow would very justly be ground for most serious disapprobation.

It is needless to take up the time of the Court in considering the means by which Sir Hugh Rose was misled; but it may be some consolation for the members of this tribunal to reflect, that if their judicial proceedings have not the telegraphic swiftness which seems to characterize Indian justice, they have at least the merit of accuracy, and that the Court, by having models before it, instead of telegrams, is sure not to fall into the double error of assigning fewer rooms to the first bungalow, and more rooms to the second bungalow, than their own eyes will enable them actually to see. Of all the misapplications of science, the newest and the worst seems to be that of doing justice by telegrams.

If then the hardships and sufferings of Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife in the first bungalow are conclusively proved by the evidence of the prisoner himself, corroborated by that of other witnesses, and Lilley's own complaint, the hardships and sufferings in the second bungalow seemed to be proved quite as conclusively by the evidence of a witness, whose opinion must carry some weight, Sir Hugh Rose; for Lilley and his wife had only one room there, and in a few square feet of the further end of that room, separated from the sentry only by a curtain, and sometimes by a chick (when the chick chanced to be down), was all done that nature entails upon humanity.

I do not propose to weary the Court with more minute details of these hardships and sufferings, in consequence of the position of the sentries, nor need I dwell on the fact that the good that Lilley's daily exercise might have otherwise done him was neutralized by the degradation which attended it, and the cheerless yet public solitude that it entailed. It is, however, to be noted, that here again we find a proof of the constantly increasing severity with which the order for the close arrest was carried into execution; for on this matter again the evidence of Sergeant Mills is valuable. That witness said, " the sergeant-major was always accompanied when 1st Day.
" he took his exercise. At first they used to go " jogging round the race-course together, but after-" wards an order was issued that the sergeant was " to walk 15 or 20 yards in rear, on the general " parade ground, so that there should be no con-" versation between them."

The same remark that I ventured to make on the test applied by the defence to the sufferings of Mrs. Lilley seems equally applicable to the test applied to this matter of the exercise; for, although the hindrances to the good of the exercise were of a mental rather than of a physical character, it was suggested that this grievance would be met by asking the opinions of the sentries about the suitableness of the parade ground for the purposes of exercise, as though smooth ground was all that was necessary for his happiness. And here again the evidence of Sergeant Mills is further valuable, as showing that the only exercise that Lilley was permitted to take was unsuitable to him as well as degrading; for Sergeant Mills says, speaking of Lilley's habits before his arrest, "he used to ride about a great deal " on a pony, but he could not walk much, because he " had bad feet." And as till the 18th May, seven days before his death, he was not even permitted to sit in the verandah, and that permission seems to have been regarded as a needless concession to the medical officers, Lilley's life in the second bungalow must have been miserable enough, although several witnesses have been found to assure the Court that he never made complaints, and could therefore have had nothing to complain of.

Let us now see how this matter stands upon the evidence. It seems to admit of two answers. First, Lilley did complain, namely, on the 7th of May; secondly, the Court would probably have heard more about his complaints if the evidence of Private Killen (on the 14th day of the trial) had not been stopped by the defence.

But be this as it may, the question here occurs, whence came this misery? Was it all inevitable, or might much of it have been averted? I leave it for the consideration of the Court whether the whole aspect of things might not have been changed if the prisoner's letter to Major Champion, suggesting that Major-General Farrell should change the close arrest into simple arrest, had been sent on the 10th of May instead of on the 25th.

It may have struck the Court that I have as yet scarcely touched on a matter which seems to have unduly occupied the attention of the prisoner; namely, the question of Lilley's sobriety.

Let us, however, take the view of the defence, that during his confinement Lilley drank. Does it aid the defence to show that a singularly sober soldier was driven by misery to drink?

Leaving, then, the question of Lilley's sobriety to the Court, and also the question as to the causes of his death, (for these seem to be matters which, as I stated in my opening speech, only very remotely affect the issue, if at all,) let us proceed to consider the only question which remains, namely, that raised by the second charge.

But before going into an examination of that question, it will be proper to advert to the statement made by the prisoner before the Mhow Court-martial with reference to the position of the sentry near Mrs. Lilley's bed, namely,—"Had I been guilty "of it, or had any knowledge of it, it would de- "servedly be termed an act of the greatest inhu- "manity on my part." I said in the early part of my address that the prisoner's letter of the 4th June 1862 was a very important piece of evidence, for many reasons. The writer there, speaking of this very matter, says,—"I learnt a few days after the "sergeant-major had been placed in arrest that "the sentry had been most injudiciously placed by "Lieutenant Fitzsimon, so as to give cause of an- "noyance to the sergeant-major's wife, and imme- "diately sent Mr. Fitzsimon himself to withdraw "the sentry from the presence of Mrs. Lilley, and "to place him where he could do his duty with "equally good effect, without giving annoyance to "her." This statement you have already heard from the prisoner was inaccurate, as it clearly must have been, as Lieutenant Fitzsimon was then sick and off duty; and therefore I will only observe that this inaccuracy was made by the prisoner in an official letter, in answer to a telegram from Major-General Farrell, calling for an explanation of this very matter.

Again, in the prisoner's official letter of the 3d November 1862, (put in evidence for the defence on the fifth day of the trial,) speaking about Lieutenant Fitzsimon's alleged defective eyesight, he says,—"It was, however, first brought under my "notice within a few days after I joined by Major "(then Captain) Swindley, who employed it as *the* "argument by which he proposed to turn Lieutenant "Fitzsimon out of his adjutancy." Yet when Major Swindley was asked by the prosecution on this very matter,—"Did you ever say that Lieutenant Fitz- "simon had defective vision?" he said,—"No, never; "I could not possibly have said so, for I always "believed him to have very good eyesight." Yet after giving this evidence for the prosecution, Major Swindley was neither cross-examined upon it by the defence, nor was any evidence brought forward to impeach his statement.

It thus appears that the prisoner has, on more than one occasion, made official statements about his subordinate officers, in which his accuracy seems to have been at fault.

So again with regard to his own feelings, he said in his reply before the Mhow Court-martial,—"No "person could be more shocked than I was when "I learned from the evidence of Sergeant-Major "Lilley that his wife had been incommoded or "annoyed by the precaution taken for his safe "custody." And two officers, Captain Clarke and Captain McNeill, 72d Highlanders, have given evidence for the defence on this matter. Yet when we refer to that part of the proceedings of the Mhow Court-martial in which Lilley's complaint is recorded, we do not find any questions asked of him by the prisoner that would seem indicative of emotion, or which would seem naturally to suggest themselves on such an occasion to a commanding officer. But we find in the record of those proceedings an entry of a transaction which seems almost incredible, and which yet appears to have been permitted by the Court after being closed for deliberation. What is there recorded to have taken place is this,—that as soon as Lilley had made his complaint, the prisoner, without putting a single question to him about the matter which so shocked him, proceeded with the leave of the Court to cross-examine him on oath about the alleged crime for which he himself had put him under arrest, and before the very court-martial the non-compliance with whose orders about the publication of its proceedings formed the ground of the charge of conspiracy against the sergeant-major. And this extraordinary proceeding was committed with the leave of the Court, under the pretext of testing Lilley's credibility as a witness. And that court-martial never seems to have thought it its duty to warn Sergeant-Major Lilley that he was not bound to answer the questions. This conduct may perhaps seem to be explained by the circumstance of the prisoner having afterwards in his reply told the Court that the evidence of the three sergeant-majors might be put out of court altogether, as they had all been guilty of a conspiracy against him. It was, therefore, important to get out of them, by cross-examination, some evidence of their own guilt.

But, whatever view may be taken of it, it seems difficult to reconcile it with the prisoner's statement that he was deeply shocked at Lilley's complaint about the position of the sentry in his quarters.

Let us now, however, pass on to an examination of the question raised by the second charge.

I have already commented on the evidence which has been adduced on the part of the prosecution in order to prove that the prisoner gave a positive, peremptory, and precise order that the sentries were to be so placed as not to lose sight of Sergeant-Major Lilley by night or by day; that he gave this order to Lieutenant Fitzsimon either on the 3d or 4th May 1862, in the presence and hearing of six other witnesses, and that he insisted on its being enforced literally, although remonstrated with at the time of his giving it, on the very ground that, if enforced, it would annoy and inconvenience Mrs. Lilley. The only one of these witnesses whose evidence has been attempted to be impugned is Quartermaster Wooden. Let us see by whom, and how. The prisoner called Lieutenant Wallace to prove that he had been present at the interview, in October 1862, between the prisoner and Quartermaster Wooden, and that he (Lieutenant Wallace) had not heard Quartermaster Wooden say something which Quartermaster Wooden said that he did say, and that he had heard Quartermaster Wooden say something which Quartermaster Wooden said he did not say.

In short, Lieutenant Wallace was called to prove that Quartermaster Wooden was not a credible witness. The Court could not have failed to note that Lieutenant Wallace had made due preparation before he undertook the difficult task of impeaching the testimony of so trustworthy a witness as Quartermaster Wooden. For, after giving with sufficient fluency a very detailed account of all that had passed at the interview in question, he concluded thus,—"The above is all the conversation that I remember "while I was present on that occasion," thereby revealing that he was saying off his evidence by heart. On being asked to repeat his statement, he did so with the same fluency and accuracy as before, with the simple exception, that on this occasion he substituted the word "this" for the words "the

above," and so escaped a second exposure of the mode in which he had prepared himself for the occasion.

I leave it to the Court to judge whether the evidence of Quartermaster Wooden has been impaired by the evidence of Lieutenant Wallace.

If then the fact of this order having been given by the prisoner on or about the 4th May seems to admit of no reasonable doubt, and further, that it was given in the manner described by the witnesses—a matter which rests on precisely the same evidence as the fact of the order having been given—this question at once arises,—What is the duty of an adjutant who is ordered to put in execution an order so positive, precise, and peremptory; and what is the responsibility of the commanding officer who gave the order? This is a question of military law, and apparently one of the very simplest kind; for where the terms of an order are precise and clear, and are accompanied by no qualification, the proper rule of construction must surely be that which governs all cases of the kind; namely, that the plain grammatical meaning of the order is to be deemed to be the proper meaning of it. Now, applying this rule of construction to the order of the prisoner, namely, that the sentries were to be placed inside Sergeant-Major Lilley's quarters so that they should not lose sight of the sergeant-major by night or by day, it is difficult to see how an adjutant can be held legally responsible for any results of a literal compliance with that order, be those results what they may.

For can there be a doubt that his duty is to carry it into execution, without reference to what he may consider fitting or expedient?

Let us therefore test Mr. Fitzsimon's conduct by this simple rule; and on the supposition that he is to be considered guilty of disobeying the order of the prisoner by omitting to see that the sentries were so placed as not to annoy or interfere with Mrs. Lilley, let us try to frame a charge against him for such disobedience. For in cases of the kind, the only true test of right or wrong is, whether the alleged wrong can be set forth in a legal charge.

Now the charge would run thus:—

For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Mhow, on the day of , failed to carry into effect the express order of his superior officer, whereby he was ordered to have the sentry posted inside Sergeant-Major Lilley's quarters so as not to lose sight of Sergeant-Major Lilley by night or by day; whereas the said Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon did then and there cause the sentry to be so posted as to enable him, the sentry, to see the said Sergeant-Major Lilley by night and day, in whatever part of his quarters he happened to be.

This charge, which precisely states the acts of Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon, would also show that he had complied with the order to the very letter.

It therefore would show, not that Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon had done wrong, but would prove conclusively that he had done right; for the absurdity of the charge shows at once the absurdity of supposing that any charge could be framed for an act which was absolutely right.

But another view has been suggested; namely, that the literal compliance with the terms of the order is the very thing which is objected to; and that this complete obedience to his superior constitutes Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon's misconduct. This is a new view of military duty, and is so important a matter as to warrant and require a most careful investigation.

In this view of Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon's conduct with reference to the execution of the order, the suggestion is this, that as a literal compliance with the terms of the order seemed likely to entail inconvenience and annoyance on Mrs. Lilley, it was Adjutant Fitzsimon's duty to qualify the order so as to prevent its carrying with it this consequence.

This suggestion, therefore, involves this principle of military discipline, that when a commanding officer gives an order to an adjutant, positive, precise, and peremptory, and in the opinion of the adjutant the order carries with it a mischief which a strict compliance with the terms of it renders inevitable, the duty of the adjutant is to take upon himself to qualify the order, and so in reality not to carry it into execution. Before such a tribunal as this, I surely need say nothing to show that the very statement of the principle seems to reduce it to an absurdity, and that, wholly irrespective of the competency or incompetency of the adjutant for the duties of his office.

I may, however, be permitted to call the attention of the Court to this important feature in the case, that the very mischief which the order inevitably carried with it was so glaring and obvious, that at the very time of the order being given by the commanding officer, the mischief of it had been publicly called to his attention by the adjutant himself, as well as by Sergeant-Major Cotton; and he had notwithstanding insisted on its being enforced as a matter of imperative military duty, and in a manner, and with language so emphatic, as to render his intention absolutely unmistakeable. Therefore, it seems clear that if the adjutant had ventured to deviate from the strict letter of the order, he would have done so in known, positive, and wilful disobedience of the express order of his superior officer, and would have thereby rendered himself liable to all the consequences of such disobedience.

How strange then is it, that, with these facts staring us in the face, we should have gravely to consider a matter which seems to admit of no doubt whatever.

But in order to omit no mode in which the subject can possibly be regarded, for the importance of it will warrant any expenditure of time and attention, let us consider the adjutant's conduct in another point of view. It has been suggested that the adjutant, when he found that the order carried with it this inevitable mischief, ought to have at once pointed it out to his commanding officer, and that by having failed to do so, he makes himself responsible for the mischief of the order itself.

But the remarks which I have just made seem completely to dispose of this suggestion.

For why should any adjutant a second time and in private call the attention of his commanding officer to the mischief of an order given by that commanding officer when the adjutant had done so publicly at the very time that the order had been given, and that too at a time when he (the adjutant) had been publicly told, that by not executing an order for close arrest in that very manner he had shown himself ignorant of his duty? This again seems to serve to reduce to an absurdity this other view of the matter.

And now surely this very simple question is shown to admit of but one answer, and that the plain and direct one which has been above stated; namely, that the only true test of the meaning of any order whatever is its plain grammatical meaning, and that therefore the best and only safe exponent of it is common sense.

Let us, however, examine the matter still further by the aid of the light which can be thrown upon it by a consideration of the consequences that would result if the positive, precise, and unqualified order of a commanding officer were to be deemed subject to qualification or variation at the discretion of a subordinate who was entrusted with its execution, I can scarcely conceive anything so fatal to the very existence of an army. For as "obedience is the first duty of a soldier," this doctrine would at once render this principle null and void. For it would incorporate with this great principle this additional principle, obedience does not involve a strict compliance with orders, however positive and precise they may be!

Consider the operation of this principle in the field! But it is idle to discuss self-evident propositions; and before such a tribunal as this, and on

such a subject, it would be worse than idle; it would be impertinent.

There is, however, a matter which may well be noted here, as illustrative of the correctness of the view which I have just submitted to the Court, and that is, the conduct of the prisoner himself with reference to this very order. It will be in the recollection of the Court, that after Lilley had given his evidence before the Mhow court-martial, the prisoner sent for Cornet Snell, who was then acting adjutant, and who had been so since the 4th of May, and spoke to him on the subject of Lilley's complaint. Cornet Snell gave the Court a succinct account of what passed between him and the prisoner in the early part of the 7th May, and afterwards later in that day. His evidence is so important, that I will not apologize to the Court for giving a portion of it here in detail.

Cornet Snell said, "On my arrival at the mess "Colonel Crawley said, 'Mr. Snell, Sergeant-Major "Lilley has complained in court of his arrest.' I "think the colonel said that the sergeant-major com- "plained that the sentry was within two feet of his "wife's bed. 'Is this true?' I replied, 'The sentry "is inside the bungalow, next Mrs. Lilley's bed- "room.' The colonel then said, 'Who gave that "order?' I answered, 'I understand it is yours, "sir.' He then said, 'I ordered close arrest, why "are my orders not properly carried out? Do you "know what close arrest is, Mr. Snell?' I answered, "'I thought I did.' Colonel Crawley then said, 'Go "and see that my orders are properly carried out.' "I then left the mess. That was all, sir, and that is "as nearly the tenor of the conversation as I can "possibly remember."

Question. What did you do after that?—*Answer.* I went to Sergeant-Major Lilley's bungalow, and changed the position of the sentry, placing him in the lobby or small room next the dining-room. I placed him there with the order that he was in no way to interfere with Mrs. Lilley, but not to lose sight of Sergeant-Major Lilley except he went into his wife's bedroom.

Question. Do you recollect anything more happening that day between Colonel Crawley and yourself?—*Answer.* I do. After the court-martial on Paymaster Smales had adjourned, I went to Colonel Crawley's bungalow with regimental papers. After the colonel had seen these, I handed to him a written copy of the order I had that morning given the sentry over Sergeant-Major Lilley. Colonel Crawley, without reading it, passed it back to me, saying, "Do "you think, Mr. Snell, I am a lance corporal, to "write out orders for a guard?"

Question. What was your reason for submitting those orders in writing to Colonel Crawley?—*Answer.* I had only done the duty of acting adjutant a few days, and I did not like on my own responsibility to change an order that was in force when I took the duty of acting adjutant.

This evidence of Cornet Snell, whose youth, manner, and demeanour carried with them evidence of absolute sincerity, seems to prove plainly enough, first, that in order to obviate the evils consequent on the prisoner's former order, some change in the terms of that order was absolutely necessary; secondly, that such change was made by Mr. Snell after being informed by the colonel, though only impliedly, that some change was necessary; thirdly, that the prisoner was actually informed by Cornet Snell that he had framed a new order, and that he showed the prisoner this new order; fourthly, that the prisoner took no steps himself to ascertain whether such new order was a proper one, but threw the whole responsibility of taking care that Mrs. Lilley was not annoyed in future on this very young officer—an officer who had never done the duty of adjutant before—and this on the very same day on which, according to the prisoner's statement, no person could be more shocked than he had been to learn that Mrs. Lilley had been annoyed by the former order; fifthly, that the prisoner's whole conduct on this occasion not only indicated that he was fully aware of the existence of the former order, but also (and this is to be particularly noted) that he never ventured to say to Mr. Snell, in direct terms, that he had not given such order, but only said, "I ordered close "arrest, why are my orders not properly carried "out;" sixthly, that the prisoner's mode of dealing with his subordinates throughout this arrest threw all the responsibility off himself and upon them, owing to his refusing to give written orders after the order of the 28th April 1862, and so leaving all the subsequent details of the execution of the arrest open to question.

Let us now, lastly, apply to this matter the simplest of all tests, that of equal justice.

The prisoner was ordered to keep the three sergeant-majors in arrest, and not to release them till Mr. Smales' trial was over.

That order came from Sir William Mansfield, and, though it has been pronounced illegal, the prisoner has not been deemed responsible for having obeyed it, because it was not clearly illegal on its face, and its terms were precise and explicit. Therefore, the responsibility of ordering the arrest rests with the authority who gave the order. Why is not the same measure that has been meted out to the prisoner to be meted out to his adjutant? For the cases are precisely similar. The prisoner's orders were not clearly illegal on their face, and, therefore, the adjutant was bound to obey them. He did so to the letter. Why, then, is he to be held responsible? And why is the responsibility not to rest with the authority who gave the order? If a general officer is responsible for an order given by him to a colonel of a regiment, why is not a colonel of a regiment to be responsible for an order given by him to his adjutant? Yet it is this plain rule of right which you are asked to adjudge to be wrong, and to give to that judgment the sanction of your several names in the weight of your collective authority.

I will now make some comments on the defence. They will be few and brief, for I think a lengthened comment needless.

(1.) The Court will not have failed to observe, that whenever the testimony of a witness is adverse to the prisoner, it is regarded by the defence as perjury. For instance, let us begin with the complaint of Sergeant-Major Lilley. The prisoner says it is now proved to be false. But consider what evidence of its truth the prisoner's conduct about it supplies.

The prisoner heard Lilley make his complaint. He says no person could be more shocked than he was on hearing it. He on the same day treated it as true. He sent for Cornet Snell and spoke to him about it, and the position of the sentry was changed in consequence. A month later, on the 7th June, he seems to have taken no steps whatever to ascertain whether it could have been shown to be false; and up to yesterday he has allowed Lieutenant Fitzsimon to remain under the imputation of inhumanity for an act which he now says never was committed, and for stating which he now charges Lilley with perjury. And why? Because the prosecution have not been able to find out the sentry who was posted on that occasion in the manner of which Sergeant-Major Lilley complained. But it cannot but have struck the Court, that if the prisoner regarded the statement as true at the very time of its being made, just after it had so shocked him, just after it had made him liable to so grave a charge, and at a time when nothing could have been easier for him than to have found out all about it, had he chosen to make inquiry, it is drawing too much on the credulity of human nature to suppose that Lilley is to be considered as perjured for making the complaint, merely on the ground that the prosecution have not succeeded in finding out, in November 1863, in England, who was the sentry who was posted on that occasion at Mhow in the manner of which Lilley complained.

Consider, too, the evidence of John Atkins on the 13th day of the trial.

Question by Prisoner. Atkins, do you remember on one occasion Sergeant-Major Lilley making a complaint to you on the subject of the posting of the sentries?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Did you report that complaint?

Answer. No, sir.

Question. State why you did not?

Answer. He wished me not. He said that he was going to the court himself in a few days, and would complain. I asked him if I should do so to the sergeant of the guard, and he said, No.

Is Atkins to be considered perjured also? or is Lilley to be considered to have planned this perjury beforehand, and to have done it with such a depth of artifice as to have also told a falsehood about it to Atkins, a few days before he committed perjury before the Court, thereby enabling Atkins and others to detect and expose him? Need I waste time in gravely discussing such a proposition?

And yet it is on this supposition of the perjury of Lilley that the whole fabric that has been built up by the prisoner on this part of the case really rests. Surely Lilley's character should shield him from such a slander as this.

(2.) All the seven witnesses who proved the scene in the orderly room are charged impliedly with perjury, not exactly in having said that such a scene occurred, but in having fixed it at a wrong time, and connected it with a different set of circumstances; and he then says that this is proved by the evidence of Reynolds, who says that it occurred when Little was brought to the orderly room, and that as this was on the 9th of May, the order that the sentry was not to lose sight of Lilley by night or by day could not have been the cause of the annoyance to Sergeant-Major Lilley which took place on the 7th May. But the prisoner seems to have forgotten that Lieutenant Fitzsimon is proved by all the witnesses to have been present at this scene in the orderly room, and that he was sick and off duty on the 4th May, and that therefore it must have taken place previously to Little's case, and also previously to Lilley's complaint; and with regard to the fact of Reynolds having said that it occurred on the same day that Little was brought up before Major Swindley, this discrepancy, with the evidence of the other witnesses, far from being proof of the story being a concerted perjury, is conclusive evidence that it was not so. For evidence that has been so concerted is always carefully constructed, so as to be free from contradictions on minor points. The important fact is that such a conversation actually took place. In this Reynolds corroborates the testimony of the seven other witnesses, and the presence of Lieutenant Fitzsimon on the occasion fixes the date to have been before the time when Lilley made his complaint.

It is to be observed that the Court are asked to assume that all these seven witnesses are perjured, merely on the unsupported statement of the prisoner, whose accuracy in his official letters has been shown to have been sometimes at fault.

(3.) What says the prisoner about Dr. Barnett? He says, "Dr. Barnett would have you believe that "all that Mrs. Lilley said was, that her husband had "taken some brandy and water or soda-water daily, "but not so much as to do him harm." This is impliedly to say that Dr. Barnett told the Court an untruth; or in plain language has perjured himself. I leave it to the Court to judge whether Dr. Barnett's manner would lead the Court to suppose that he was teling them a falsehood when he came a second time before them to confess with deep regret that he had unfortunately misconstrued what Mrs. Lilley had told him about her husband. Surely this mode of dealing with the evidence of officers whose evidence does not happen to suit the prisoner's views, is as unusual as it is unwarrantable.

(4.) The prisoner says that the second charge rests on the unsupported, nay, more, on the contradicted, testimony of Lieutenant Fitzsimon. What can the prisoner mean by this statement? The second charge rests on the testimony of seven other witnesses, all of whom corroborate the testimony of Lieutenant Fitzsimon, and whose evidence the prisoner cannot possibly get rid of except by charging them with purjury.

It also rests on the testimony of an eighth witness, Sergeant-Major Lilley, whose complaint the prisoner has treated as perjury also.

View the statement as we may, the strangest part of it is that the prisoner should ever have made it.

(5.) The prisoner says that all the sentries said that they could not see through the chick; yet he has not thought proper to call the attention of the Court to the statement of Cornet Snell to the contrary (17th day). And it is to be noted that that statement was made in Colonel Crawley's presence in writing, for the express purpose of giving Colonel Crawley full information of all that Cornet Snell knew on the matter. Cornet Snell there says, "I "could see through the chick over the lined part "into Mrs. Lilley's room."

(6.) Lieutenant Wallace is said to have proved that Quartermaster Wooden has been guilty of perjury; for although the prisoner carefully omits using the word perjury, he as carefully insinuates that the witnesses against him have committed it. Now both law and common sense require the evidence of two witnesses to prove a case of perjury. And Quartermaster Wooden himself said that two witnesses were present on the occasion of the conversation between him and the prisoner, namely, Lieut. Bennett and Lieutenant Wallace, thereby laying himself open to a charge for perjury if he made a false statement about what took place; whereas, on the other hand, Lieutenant Wallace said that no one was present but himself. The importance of calling a single witness to speak to a matter of memory is this,—that all chance of a contradiction in the statement of several witnesses is avoided.

(7.) All this mass of perjury is attributed by the prisoner to the influence of Mr. Smales, without a particle of evidence, or indeed any attempt to show that there was the smallest foundation for such a statement.

(8.) The evidence of Quartermaster Wooden about the second bungalow being an unfit place of confinement of Sergeant-Major Lilley is not only not disproved by the prisoner, but is admitted by him to be true; and the reasou assigned for the prisoner's not complying with Quartermaster Wooden's advice is, that one of the rooms proposed was, as it were, in the very jaws of Mr. Smales, and that the other was separated from numerous other persons only by a slight partition six feet high, and open at the top. I call the special attention of the Court to these reasons for shutting up Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife in one room, and thereby doing the very thing which, in the opinion of Sir Hugh Rose, warranted the indignation of the people of England.

(9.) The prisoner having thus dealt with all the witnesses against him, by the mere unsupported assertion that they are all perjured, cannot venture on that mode of disposing of the letter of Sir Hugh Rose. The Court have now been made aware of what the real value of that letter is, and can therefore easily understand why it has been so carefully withdrawn from the attention of the Court.

(10.) The prisoner has sought to make the Court suppose not only that the order for the arrest deprived him of all discretion about the mode in which the order for the close arrest was to be carried into execution, but that the express terms of the order absolutely bound him to prevent all communication between the sergeant-major and other parties, especially persons connected with Mr. Smales. The Court have now seen how this matter really stands, and that it was by a sheer abuse of discretionary power entrusted to the prisoner that the close arrest was enforced with the undue and unnecessary severity mentioned in the first charge.

(11.) The prisoner has stated that Sir William Mansfield's letter of the 6th May reached Mhow on the 12th May. Therefore, he must have known on that day of Sir William Mansfield's authoritative declaration that the sergeant-majors could not be arraigned on a charge for conspiracy, and that there was no sufficient evidence of their having committed that crime. And yet the prisoner has actually called upon the Court to believe that he was warranted in treating them with as much severity as a court of ordinary criminal jurisdiction would treat a convicted offender. The prisoner says, "This case has been treated " as one of peculiar military barbarity. But I must " be permitted to ask, in what respect the execution " of military law differs in this respect from that of " civil sentences." Thus the prisoner really claims the right to regard the three sergeant-majors as having been actually undergoing a sentence, even after Sir William Mansfield had declared that they could not even be tried for the offence which they were alleged to have committed, and that there was no sufficient evidence of their having committed any offence at all. Does not this furnish some clue to the undue and unnecessary and utterly illegal severity of the prisoner towards these men?

But I will no longer weary the Court with comments on the prisoner's address. At this stage of the proceedings a mere conflict of words is idle.

Mr. President and Gentlemen, I have now done.

I have gone with you through the evidence by a gate not known to the public, and by a way which seems to have been avoided by the prisoner.

It is for this Court to decide which way leads to truth and justice.

Where truth is unwilling to reveal herself, mercy becomes the guide.

But if, in this case, truth seems clearly to have revealed herself in the evidence, and the facts of the case to have been proved beyond a possibility of reasonable doubt, do they, or do they not, appear to you to carry with them conviction like their shadow?

A. Horsford,
Lieut.-Colonel.

G. A. Wetherall, General-President.

At the close of the reply the prisoner begs to call the attention of the Court to an erroneous statement several times repeated by the prosecutor, viz., that Sir William Mansfield has stated that there was no evidence to justify the arrest of the three sergeant-majors. I beg leave to call the attention of the Court to the fact that that statement is directly opposed to the evidence.

The Court is now closed to deliberate upon the whole of the proceedings.

Finding.

The Court having duly weighed and considered the evidence in behalf of the prosecution, the evidence the prisoner has adduced, and what he has stated in his defence, and the prosecutor's reply, is of opinion, with regard to the first charge, that he, the prisoner, Lieut.-Col. Thomas R. Crawley, of the 6th Dragoons, is "Not Guilty."

With regard to the second charge, the Court is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Lieut.-Col. Thomas R. Crawley, of the 6th Dragoons, is "Not Guilty."

The Court does therefore fully and honourably acquit Lieut.-Col. Thomas R. Crawley of both the charges preferred against him.

G. A. Wetherall,
General, President.

Aldershot,
18th December 1863.

J. K. Pipon, Colonel,
Officiating Judge Advocate.

The Court cannot close its proceedings without remarking on the animus displayed by Major Swindley when giving his evidence, and on the evasive, hesitating, and unsatisfactory character of the evidence of Surgeon Turnbull and Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimon, and on the manner in which their evidence was given.

The proceedings of the Court finally terminated at a quarter before four o'clock.

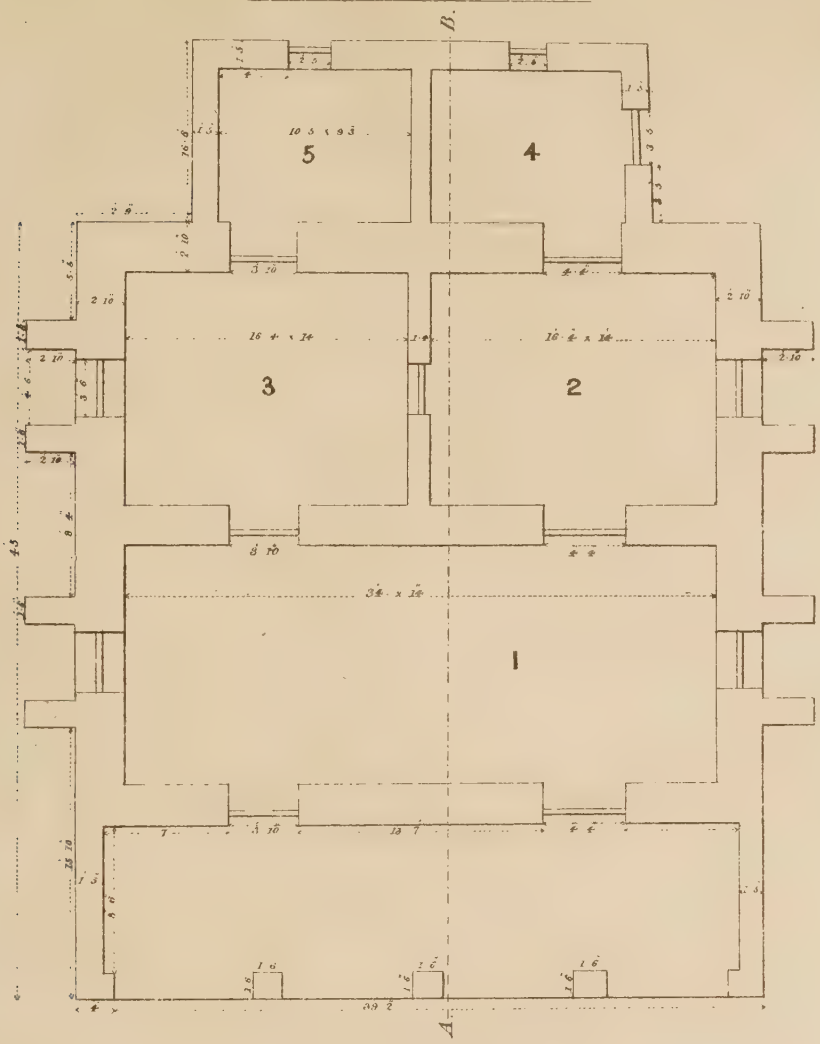
G. A. Wetherall,
General, President.

J. K. Pipon, Colonel,
Officiating Judge Advocate.

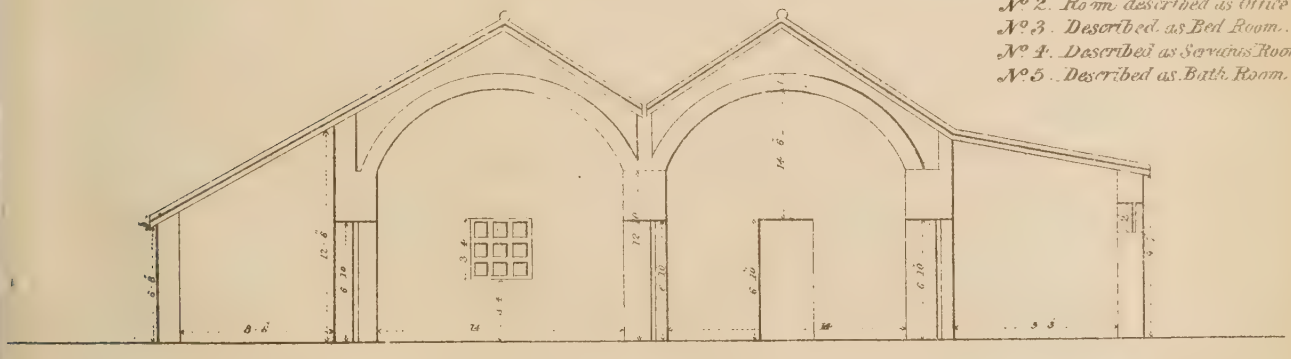
18th December 1863.

COPY OF A PLAN OF A STAFF SERJEANT'S QUARTERS IN THE CANTONMENT OF MHOW.

Original Plan made in July 1861 — In this Quarter Serjeant Major Lilley 6th Dragoons was Confined from 26th April to about 12th May, 1862.

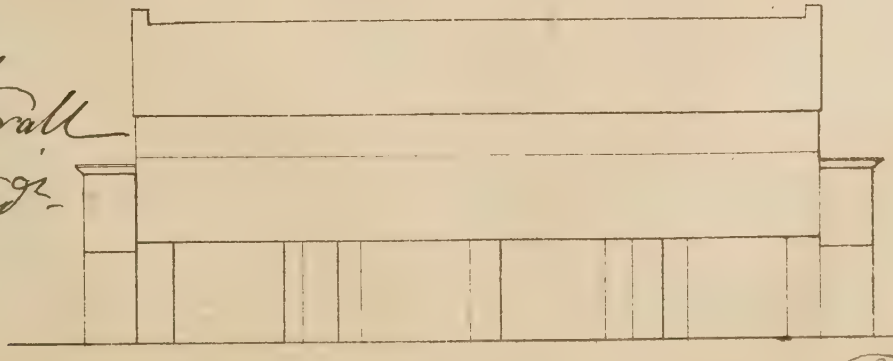


SECTION THROUGH A.B.



No 1. Large Room entered from the Verandah
No 2. Room described as Office.
No 3. Described as Bed Room.
No 4. Described as Servants Room
No 5. Described as Bath Room.

ELEVATION.

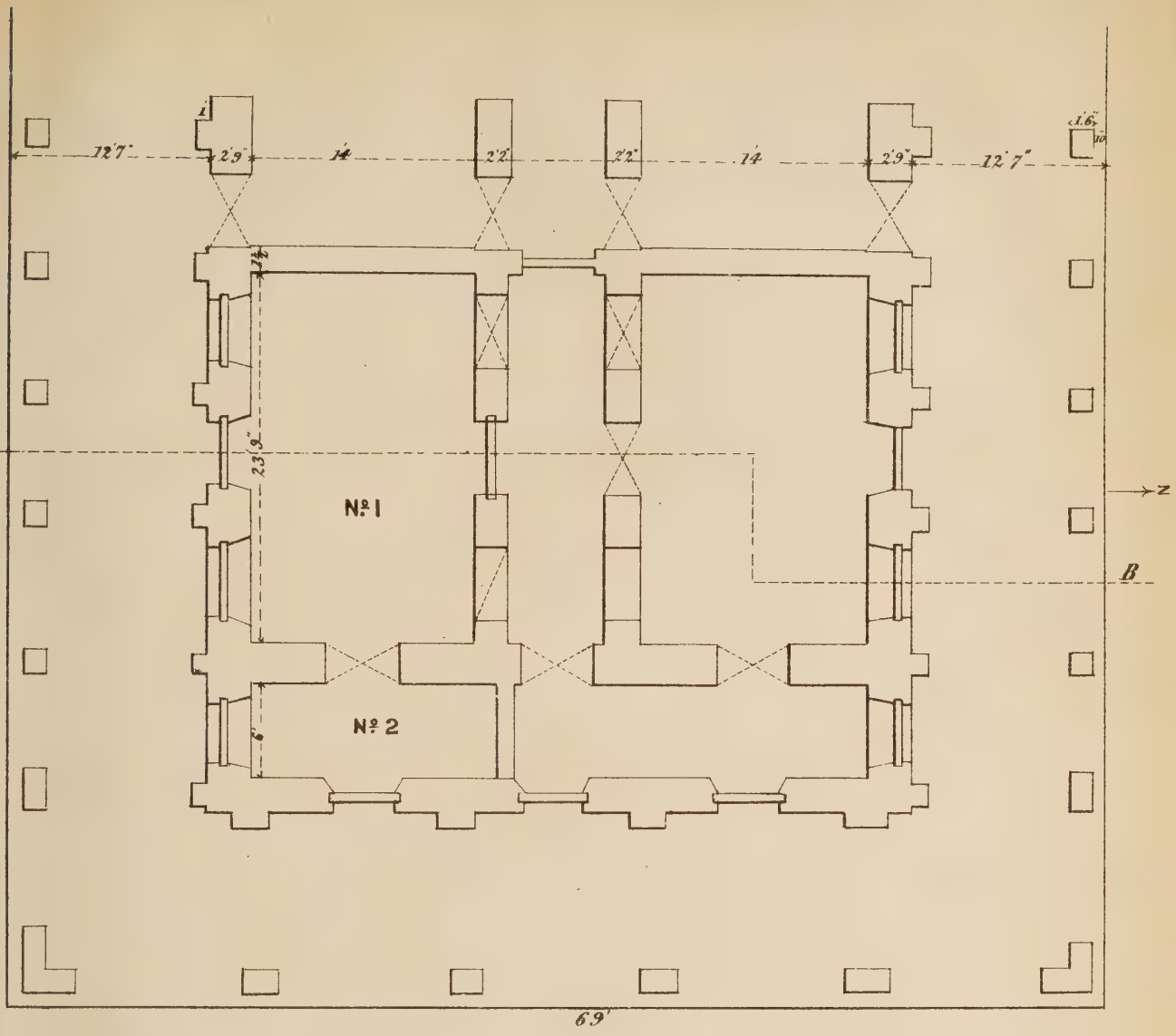


SCALE.

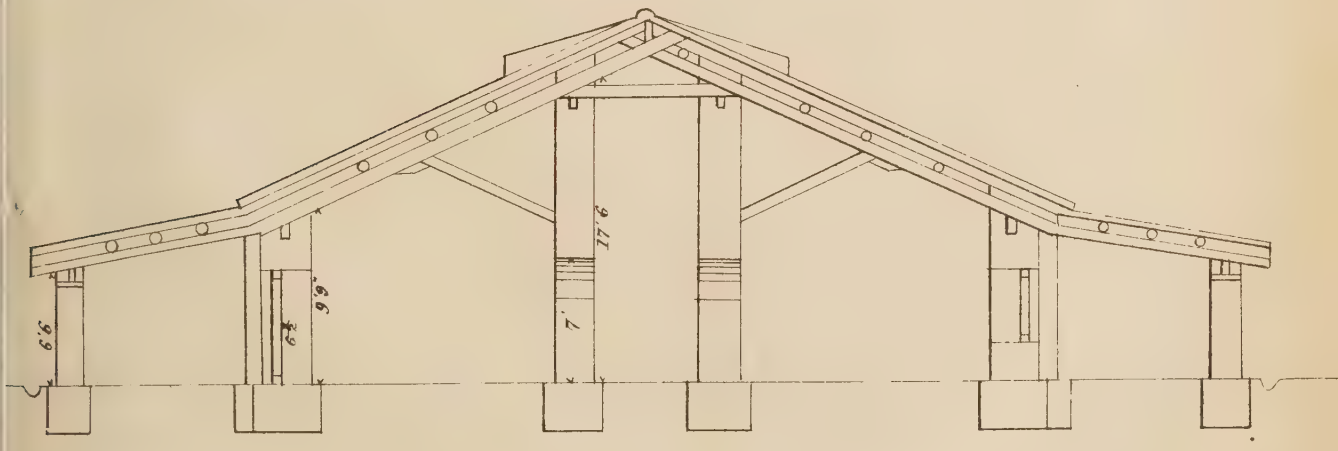
Feet 10 5 0 10 20 30 Feet.

W. Lucell Major.
Assist. Quarter Master General M.D.A

PLAN OF THE QUARTERS IN WHICH THE LATE SERJEANT MAJOR LILLEY DIED.



Section on *A.B.*



SCALE.

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 feet

Lieut. President

Engineer

COLONEL CRAWLEY.

COPY of the PROCEEDINGS of the late COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of Colonel CRAWLEY.

(*Mr. Fortescue.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed.*
4 *March* 1864.

[*Price* 2 *s.*]

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COLONEL CRAWLEY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 19 February 1864;—*for*,

"COPY of an ORDER or MEMORANDUM, dated Horse Guards, 14th January 1864, and signed by the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, on the subject of the late COURT MARTIAL on Lieutenant-Colonel *Crawley*, 6th Dragoons."

War Office, 3 March 1864. } HARTINGTON.

Sir, Horse Guards, 18 January 1864.

I AM commanded by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to transmit, for your Excellency's information, a copy of His Royal Highness' remarks in conclusion of the proceedings of the Court Martial recently held upon Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, Inniskilling Dragoons. 14 January 1864.

From the first His Royal Highness has publicly expressed his conviction that your Excellency and Sir William Mansfield have been actuated throughout by an earnest desire to support discipline, and to promote the good of Her Majesty's Service; and being now better acquainted with all the details of the case, His Royal Highness is in a position more accurately to appreciate the difficult circumstances in which your Excellencies were placed.

A careful consideration of all the facts now before him bearing upon the condition of the Inniskilling Dragoons when Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley assumed the command, has led His Royal Highness to the conclusion that the tone of the Regiment was then materially changed from what it had been in former days, and that the discipline of the corps, as regards the Officers, had been already impaired.

This bad state of feeling amongst a portion of the Officers appears to have begun to affect the Non-commissioned Officers, and His Royal Highness now understands how it was that Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley was induced to suspect the existence of a conspiracy against his authority amongst the latter.

The proceedings of the three serjeants-major who were subsequently placed under arrest strengthened this suspicion in Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley's mind, but there was no legal evidence upon which they could have been convicted of the charge made against them, and they ought to have been released from arrest as soon as the intention to bring them to trial by court-martial was abandoned.

In conclusion, His Royal Highness desires me to state that, as the object of the inquiry has been attained, it is not His Royal Highness's intention to continue a discussion regarding the circumstances from which it arose.

A copy of this communication will be forwarded to his Excellency Sir William Mansfield.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. F. Forster.*

General Sir H. Rose, G. C. B.

REMARKS of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief on the General Court Martial, held at Aldershott, on the 17th November 1863, for the Trial of Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Crawley, 6th Dragoons.

Horse Guards, 14 January 1864.

AFTER a patient and protracted trial, the Court Martial on Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley has been brought to a close by the full and honourable acquittal of that officer.

The Judge Advocate General has submitted to Her Majesty to confirm and approve the proceedings, and the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has recommended to Her Majesty that the verdict of the Court should be now carried out.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley will, therefore, resume the command of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons with the least possible delay, and His Royal Highness trusts that he will prove, by tact and judgment in the performance of his duties, that he appreciates the importance of his position as a Commanding Officer, and that the painful experience of the past has not been lost upon him.

For it is only by a happy combination of temper, judgment, and discretion, united with firmness, that the command of a regiment can be properly conducted; and the more difficult the elements with which a Commanding Officer may have to deal, the more requisite is it for him to possess and exercise those qualifications for command.

The Court has remarked on the animus displayed by Major Swindley in giving his evidence, and has further noticed the evasive, hesitating, and unsatisfactory character of the evidence of Surgeon Turnbull and Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon.

In the proceedings of the Mhow Court Martial, both Major Swindley and Surgeon Turnbull were similarly reflected upon.

His Royal Highness was disposed on that occasion to give these officers a further trial, and did not remove them at that period from the Inniskilling Dragoons; but he feels that he cannot again treat them with a like leniency.

Major Swindley has, unfortunately, not availed himself of the forbearance then shown to him. He has not ceased to entertain feelings which strike at the root of all discipline. His continuance in the 6th Dragoons can, therefore, no longer be permitted, and he will be removed from the regiment accordingly.

Surgeon Turnbull, in like manner, has laid himself open to the gravest censure. His conduct with reference to the entries in the Hospital Records will become the subject of further inquiry, and should his explanations not prove satisfactory, most serious notice must necessarily be taken of his proceedings: but, at all events, his continuance in the Inniskilling Dragoons has become impossible.

Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon has, by his replies and evasive answers, proved himself utterly unfit for the post of Adjutant, the duties of which he carried out in so unsatisfactory a manner, as proved by his own evidence. It is further most undesirable that he should continue in the 6th Dragoons. He, therefore, will likewise be removed from the regiment.

The general tone and temper evinced by a portion of the Officers of the Inniskilling Dragoons is most deplorable.

When the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief issued his memorandum on the Mhow Court Martial, he was not, as he is now, aware of the extent of ill-feeling which actually prevailed.

Discipline cannot be maintained when such views are entertained by any portion of the officers of the regiment, and it greatly redounds to the credit of the corps, generally, that its efficiency did not suffer more by the insubordinate and defiant tone manifested by some of its leading members.

The sad and painful lesson which has been experienced by all will, it is hoped, not be forgotten by those who have escaped censure.

Without discipline an army is worse than useless, and, under all circumstances, it must therefore be maintained.

His Royal Highness having had a personal and intimate knowledge of what the Inniskilling Dragoons were in former days, is most painfully impressed with the

the altered tone of the regiment, in respect of too many of its Officers, which is now brought to his notice. Bad elements must have been introduced, which have tended to this lamentable change in a corps second to none in former days, both as regards discipline and efficiency.

The Field Marshal Commanding in Chief trusts that the decisive steps now taken may at once and for ever put a stop to similar practices, alike destructive to the interests of the corps and to those of the individuals concerned.

His Royal Highness cannot conclude these remarks without observing that he considers it due to the Commander in Chief in India to state that, whilst he is still of opinion that the character for sobriety of Sergeant Major Lilley, up to the period of his arrest, was supported by the evidence before the Court, statements were subsequently made to Sir Hugh Rose, borne out by the opinions of the medical officers of the regiment, which explain to the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief the grounds upon which that distinguished General Officer made the observations on that portion of the case included in his remarks on the Mhow Court Martial.

By command of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief,

(signed) *W. F. Forster*,
Military Secretary.

COLONEL CRAWLEY.

COPY of an ORDER or MEMORANDUM, dated Horse Guards, 14th January 1864, and signed by the Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief, on the subject of the late COURT MARTIAL on Lieutenant Colonel *Crawley*, 6th Dragoons.

(*Lord Hotham*).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 4 *March* 1864.

97.

Under 1 *oz.*

COLONEL CRAWLEY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 February 1864;—*for*,

A "RETURN, showing the EXPENSES occasioned by the COURT MARTIAL on Lieutenant Colonel *Crawley*, distinguishing the Proportions to be defrayed from Imperial and Indian Revenues respectively."

War Office,
28 February 1864.

HARTINGTON.

APPROXIMATE RETURN, showing the EXPENSES occasioned by the COURT MARTIAL on Lieutenant Colonel *Crawley*; distinguishing the Proportions to be defrayed from Imperial and Indian Revenues respectively.

	£.	s.	d.
Cost of Transport for Witnesses, &c., from India to England	5,324	10	–
Travelling Expenses for Witnesses, &c., in England	456	4	7
Pay and Allowances of Witnesses, &c.	9,283	1	7
Estimated Cost of Transport back to India	2,901	11	10
Expenses of Deputy Judge Advocate General, and of certain Witnesses, Telegrams, Cabs, &c.	127	17	3
Messrs. Gurney & Sons for transcripts of Evidence, &c.	212	17	3
Fitting-up Club at Aldershot, Fuel, Light, and Repairs of Furniture	54	18	8
Incidental Expenses	17	16	4
TOTAL £.	18,378	17	6

The whole of the above expenditure will be defrayed from Imperial Revenues.

War Office,
27 February 1864.

William Brown,
Accountant General.

COLONEL CRAWLEY.

RETURN showing the EXPENSES occasioned by the COURT MARTIAL on Lieutenant Colonel *Crawley*, distinguishing the proportions to be defrayed from Imperial and Indian Revenues respectively.

(*Mr. Arthur Mills.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
4 *March* 1864.

STATEMENT of Sums Paid to Relatives of Deceased Officers of Her Majesty's Army in lieu of Pension, &c., during the Year 1863–4, in pursuance of the Provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 1st day of March 1856.

War Office,
11 April 1864.

HARTINGTON.

STATEMENT of Sums Paid to Relatives of Deceased Officers of Her Majesty's Army in lieu of Pension, &c., during the Year 1863–4.

Name and Rank of Officer.	Cause and Date of Officer's Death.	Amount of Compensation, and To whom Paid.	
		£. s. d.	
Swift, Richard, Captain 65th Regiment.	Killed in action in New Zealand, on 7th September 1863.	1,572 18 7	Mother, Mrs. Susan Swift.

War Office,
11 April 1864.

ARMY.

STATEMENT of Sums Paid to Relatives of Deceased Officers of Her Majesty's Army in lieu of Pension, &c., during the Year 1863–4, in pursuance of the Provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 1st day of March 1856.

(*By Royal Warrant.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *April* 1864.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 23 May 1864;—*for*,

"RETURN of the Number of MEN ENLISTED for the BRITISH ARMY at each of the RECRUITING DISTRICTS in the United KINGDOM, for the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.'

War Office, 30 May 1864.

HARTINGTON.

RETURN of the Number of MEN ENLISTED for the BRITISH ARMY at each of the RECRUITING DISTRICTS, in the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Leeds	1,758	673	581	498
Liverpool	4,063	1,264	603	704
Bristol	3,052	1,143	567	695
London	6,729	2,399	1,317	1,869
North British	1,779	1,000	737	1,114
Belfast	904	477	186	436
Dublin	1,895	685	412	945
Cork	1,484	497	239	663
TOTAL	21,664	8,138	4,642	6,924

Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards, 27 May 1864.

J. Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant General.

ARMY (ENLISTMENTS).

RETURN of the Number of MEN ENLISTED for the BRITISH ARMY at each of the RECRUITING DISTRICTS in the UNITED KINGDOM, for the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

(*Colonel Smyth.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
31 *May* 1864.

FLOGGING (ARMY AND MILITIA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 July 1863;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of MEN FLOGGED in the ARMY and MILITIA of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* in the Year 1862; specifying the Offence, the Regiments, the Place of Station, the Time, the Sentence, and the Number of Lashes inflicted on each Person (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 37, of Session 1862."

War Office, 5 February 1864.

HARTINGTON.

RETURN of the Number of PERSONS FLOGGED in the ARMY and MILITIA of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year 1862, specifying the Offence, the Regiments, the Place of Station, the Time, the Sentence, and the Number of Lashes inflicted on each Person.

REGIMENT.	Number of Persons Flogged.	OFFENCE.	DATE.	STATION.	Sentence.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
ARMY:			1862:		*Lashes.*	
4th Dragoon Guards -	3	1 Desertion - - - -	25 Jan. -	Dublin - -	50	50
		1 Violence to superiors - -	2 Sept. -	Newbridge - -	50	50
		1 Making away with necessaries	1 Dec. -	Dublin - -	50	50
5th „ „ -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	26 Feb. -	Norwich - -	50	50
4th Hussars - -	2	1 — ditto - - - -	23 July -	Fermoy - -	50	50
		1 Insubordination - -	8 Sept. -	Curragh - -	50	50
9th Lancers - -	1	Desertion - - - -	6 June -	Aldershot - -	50	50
10th Hussars - -	3	1 Desertion - - - -	11 Jan. -	York - - -	50	50
		1 Disgraceful conduct - -	8 Jan. -	York - - -	50	50
		1 Insubordination - -	5 Sept. -	York - - -	50	50
11th „ - -	1	Violence to superiors - -	22 March -	Dublin - -	50	50
13th „ - -	1	Disgraceful conduct - -	19 July -	Aldershot - -	50	50
14th „ - -	1	Violence to superiors - -	26 May -	Manchester - -	50	50
16th Lancers - -	2	1 Desertion - - - -	Flogged in Military Prison.	Aldershot - -	50	25
		1 Making away with necessaries	6 June -	Sheffield - -	50	50
Royal Artillery - -	16	1 Disgraceful conduct - -	13 March -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 Insubordination - -	1 Aug. -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 - ditto - - -	20 Sept. -	Aldershot - -	50	25
		1 - ditto - - -	1 Nov. -	Aldershot - -	50	50
		1 Desertion - - -	10 Dec. -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 Insubordination - -	22 Sept. -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 - ditto - - -	25 March -	Portsmouth - -	50	50
		1 - ditto - - -	22 Sept. -	Portsmouth - -	50	50
		1 Desertion, &c. - - -	5 March -	Devonport - -	50	50
		1 - - ditto - - -	22 Sept. -	Devonport - -	50	50
		1 Disgraceful conduct - -	14 July -	Ballincollig - -	50	50
		1 Theft - - - -	12 Nov. -	Athlone - -	50	50
		1 Desertion - - -	6 May -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 Insubordination - -	29 Sept. -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 - ditto - - -	15 Dec. -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 Disgraceful conduct - -	15 Dec. -	Woolwich - -	50	50
Military Train - -	7	1 Desertion - - -	19 Jan. -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 Making away with necessaries	15 April -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 - - ditto - - -	12 Sept. -	Aldershot - -	50	50
		1 - - ditto - - -	7 June -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 - - ditto - - -	15 Aug. -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 Insubordination - -	15 Oct. -	Curragh - -	50	50
		1 - ditto - - -	18 Dec. -	Curragh - -	50	50

REGIMENT.	Number of Persons Flogged.	OFFENCE.	DATE.	STATION.	Sentence.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
ARMY—*continued.*			1862:		*Lashes.*	
Grenadier Guards -	1	Disobedience and violence -	5 Sept. -	Wellington Barracks, London.	50	50
Coldstream Guards -	2	1 Insubordination - - -	26 April -	London - -	50	25
		1 Disgusting language - -	5 Nov. -	Windsor - -	50	50
Scots Fusilier Guards	1	Desertion - - - -	21 Nov. -	London - -	50	50
1st Foot - - -	4	1 Insubordination - - -	17 Sept. -	Colchester - -	50	25
		1 Disgraceful conduct - -	5 Feb. -	Manchester - -	50	50
		1 Insubordination - - -	9 Oct. -	Aldershot - -	50	50
		1 ditto - - - -	9 Oct. -	Aldershot - -	50	50
2d „ - - -	1	ditto - - - -	3 Feb. -	Portsmouth - -	50	50
3d „ - - -	7	1 Violence to Superiors -	4 Jan. -	London - -	50	50
		1 ditto - - - -	4 Jan. -	London - -	50	50
		1 ditto - - - -	2 April -	London - -	50	50
		1 ditto - - - -	22 June -	London - -	50	50
		1 Insubordination - -	8 Dec. -	Woolwich - -	25	25
		1 Disgraceful conduct - -	15 Dec. -	Woolwich - -	50	50
		1 Desertion - - - -	18 Dec. -	Limerick - -	50	50
5th „ - - -	1	Insubordination - - -	17 Sept. -	Colchester - -	50	25
8th „ - - -	3	1 ditto - - - -	13 Feb. -	Aldershot - -	50	24
		1 Disgraceful conduct - -	28 Aug. -	Aldershot - -	50	50
		1 ditto - - - -	30 Aug. -	Aldershot - -	50	25
10th „ - - -	1	Insubordination - -	15 July -	Dublin - -	50	50
11th „ - - -	1	Making away with necessaries	1 July -	Curragh - -	50	50
14th „ - - -	1	Insubordination - - -	15 Aug. -	Fermoy - -	50	50
15th „ - - -	2	1 Disgraceful conduct - -	10 Nov. -	Pembroke - -	50	50
		1 Insubordination - - -	21 May -	Pembroke - -	50	50
16th „ - - -	2	1 ditto - - - -	7 April -	Templemore -	50	50
		1 ditto - - - -	20 Nov. -	Templemore -	50	50
19th „ - - -	8	1 ditto - - - -	24 Jan. -	Curragh - -	50	50
		1 Outrageous and insubordinate conduct.	9 April -	Curragh - -	50	50
		1 ditto - - - -	6 May -	Curragh - -	50	50
		1 Disgraceful conduct - -	25 Aug. -	Curragh - -	50	50
		1 ditto - - - -	25 Aug. -	Curragh - -	50	50
		1 ditto - - - -	26 Sept. -	Curragh - -	50	50
		1 Striking a superior - -	18 Dec. -	Newry - -	50	50
		1 Insubordinate language -	18 Dec. -	Newry - -	50	50
23d „ - - -	1	Insubordination - - -	1 March -	Walmer - -	50	50
24th „ - - -	1	ditto - - - -	18 Nov. -	Aldershot - -	50	50
25th „ - - -	1	Violence and insubordination -	25 July -	Edinburgh - -	50	50
26th „ - - -	1	Violence to superiors - -	24 Dec. -	Aldershot - -	50	50
32d „ - - -	3	1 Insubordination - - -	17 Feb. -	Plymouth - -	50	50
		1 Making away with necessaries	25 March -	Military Prison, Devonport.	50	25
		1 ditto - - - -	19 May -	Plymouth - -	50	50
41st „ - - -	5	1 Disobedience - - -	17 April -	Sheffield - -	50	50
		1 Desertion - - - -	1 May -	Sheffield - -	25	25
		1 Violence to superiors - -	31 May -	Tynemouth - -	50	50
		1 Making away with necessaries	25 July -	Sheffield - -	50	50
		1 Desertion - - - -	21 Nov.	Newcastle-on-Tyne	50	50
42d „ - - -	1	Desertion - - - -	14 March -	Stirling - -	50	50
53d „ - - -	2	1 Insubordination - - -	22 Jan. -	Aldershot - -	50	50
		1 ditto - - - -	18 Oct. -	Portsmouth - -	50	50

REGIMENT.	Number of Persons Flogged.	OFFENCE.	DATE.	STATION.	Sentence.	Number of Lashes Inflicted.
ARMY—*continued.*			1862:		*Lashes.*	
55th Foot	3	1 Disgraceful conduct	9 Jan.	Alderney	50	50
		1 - ditto	9 Jan.	Alderney	50	50
		1 - ditto	6 Dec.	Portsmouth	50	50
58th „	1	Outrageous conduct	17 Jan.	Tynemouth	50	50
60th „	5	1 Insubordination	12 May	Aldershot	50	50
		1 Disobedience	21 Aug.	Winchester	50	50
		1 Insubordination	3 Jan.	Winchester	50	50
		1 - ditto	3 Jan.	Winchester	50	50
		1 Desertion	17 Feb.	Winchester	50	50
61st „	1	Insubordination	19 Dec.	Aldershot	50	50
63d „	3	1 Desertion	17 June	Belfast	50	50
		1 - ditto	1 Aug.	Belfast	50	25
		1 - ditto	29 Nov.	Belfast	50	50
64th „	1	Insubordination	22 March	Dover	50	50
65th „	3	1 - ditto	15 Jan.	Birr	50	25
		1 - ditto	13 Feb.	Birr	50	50
		1 Disgraceful conduct	26 May	Birr	50	50
71st „	3	1 Desertion	6 March	Stirling	50	50
		1 - ditto	26 May	Stirling	50	50
		1 - ditto	27 June	Stirling	50	50
72d „	1	Desertion	12 Nov.	Aberdeen	50	50
74th „	3	1 - ditto	1 Sept.	Aberdeen	50	50
		1 - ditto	3 May	Aberdeen	50	50
		1 Disgraceful conduct	27 Nov.	Aberdeen	50	50
75th „	3	1 Violence to superiors	21 July	Devonport	50	50
		1 - ditto	21 July	Devonport	50	50
		1 - ditto	10 Aug.	Devonport	50	50
76th „	1	Desertion	17 Jan.	Glasgow	50	50
79th „	3	1 - ditto	3 Feb.	Stirling	50	50
		1 - ditto	9 April	Stirling	50	50
		1 - ditto	14 April	Stirling	50	50
92d „	1	Desertion	12 Sept.	Stirling	50	50
93d „	1	- ditto	19 Feb.	Aberdeen	50	50
100th „	2	1 Insubordination	19 April	Parkhurst	50	50
		1 Desertion	12 June	Parkhurst	50	50
Rifle Brigade	3	1 Disgraceful conduct	3 Jan.	Winchester	50	50
		1 Desertion	3 Nov.	Winchester	50	50
		1 - ditto	3 Nov.	Winchester	50	50
	126				6,250	5,999

MILITIA - - - - - - - - - - No Case.

Horse Guards,
27 January 1864.

A Horsford,
D. A. G.

RETURN of the Number of MEN FLOGGED in the ARMY and MILITIA of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, in the Year 1862; specifying the Offence, the Regiments, the Place of Station, the Time, the Sentence, and the Number of Lashes Inflicted on each Person (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 37, of Session 1862).

(*Mr. Williams.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
5 *February* 1864.

ARMY MEDICAL REPORTS (GOLD COAST).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 5 July 1864;—*for*,

"COPY of the QUARTERLY MEDICAL REPORTS that have been received in the Years 1863 and 1864, from the TROOPS serving on the *Gold Coast*."

War Office, 22 July 1864.

HARTINGTON.

(*Sir Frederic Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 26 *July* 1864.

COPY of the QUARTERLY MEDICAL REPORTS that have been received in the Years 1863 and 1864 from the TROOPS serving on the *Gold Coast.*

STATISTICAL BRANCH, ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERLY SICK RETURN.—FOREIGN STATIONS.

RETURN of SICK among the BLACK TROOPS serving on the *Gold Coast,* during the 13 Weeks ended Friday 27 March 1863.

ABSTRACT.

Average weekly strength during period	$222\frac{1}{13}$
Total admissions to hospital - ditto	27
Died in hospital	2
„ out of hospital	none.
Invalided	none.
Weekly average of remaining in hospital	$1\frac{2}{7}$
Average daily sick (calculated from the hospital diets)	$6\frac{7}{91}$

DISTRIBUTION of the TROOPS serving on the *Gold Coast,* included in this Return.

Corps, &c.	Name of Barracks.	Station.	Strength.
Gold Coast Artillery	Cape Coast Castle	Gold Coast	202
Detachment at	Christiansborg	Accra	5
Ditto - ditto	Anamaboe Fort	Anamaboe	32
Ditto - ditto	Dix Cove Fort	Dix Cove	5

RETURN showing the SICKNESS among the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast,* in each of the 13 Weeks ending 27 March 1863.

Weeks.	Regiments, &c.	Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.		Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals.	Cases remaining in Hospital.	Average Daily Sick.	Stations.
				In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	To duty.	To be Invalided.	Otherwise.				
1	Gold Coast Artillery Corps.	213	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	$6\frac{4}{7}$	
2	Ditto	213	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	8	$7\frac{1}{7}$	
3	Ditto	213	4	1	–	3	–	–	–	9	$8\frac{2}{7}$	
4	Ditto	213	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	8	$9\frac{2}{7}$	
5	Ditto	214	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	8	$11\frac{3}{7}$	
6	Ditto	214	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	$7\frac{4}{7}$	
7	Ditto	214	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	$6\frac{3}{7}$	
8	Ditto	214	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	8	7	
9	Ditto	214	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	8	
10	Ditto	244	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	$4\frac{4}{7}$	
11	Ditto	244	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	
12	Ditto	244	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	$1\frac{2}{7}$	
13	Ditto	244	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	$1\frac{2}{7}$	
	TOTAL	244	27	2	–	31	–	–	–	1	$6\frac{7}{91}$	

Return showing the Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in each Week.

WEEK.	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		Total.	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic Diseases:																												
Opthalmia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Febris Remittens	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Rheumatismus Chron.	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Enthetic Diseases:																												
Gonorrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Parasitic Diseases:																												
Dracunculus	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Constitutional Diseases:																												
Tubercular Diseases:																												
Phthisis Pulmonalis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Local Diseases:																												
Of the Nervous System:																												
Epilepsia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Of the Digestive System:																												
Enteritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Hepatitis Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Of the Integumentary System:																												
Phlegmon	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Abscessus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Ulcus	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:																												
Accidental:																												
Contusio	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Punitus	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
General Total	1	–	4	–	4	–	4	1	2	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	27	2

Return showing the Number of Men remaining in Hospital on Friday in each Week.

WEEK.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Average.
Zymotic Diseases:														
Miasmatic Diseases:														
Febris Remittens	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	2	2	1	–	–	–
Rheumatismus Chron.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enthetic Diseases:														
Gonorrhœa	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parasitic Diseases:														
Dracunculus	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Constitutional Diseases:														
Tubercular Diseases:														
Phthisis Pulmonalis	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Local Diseases:														
Of the Digestive System:														
Hepatitis Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Of the Integumentary System:														
Phlegmon	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abscessus	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Ulcus	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	–	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:														
Punitus	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
General Total	5	7	8	8	7	5	6	5	7	4	3	1	–	–

Summary of Returns of Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		Total.	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–
Enthetic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Parasitic	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Total Zymotic Diseases	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	13	–
Constitutional Diseases:																												
Tubercular	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Total Constitutional Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Local Diseases:																												
Diseases of the :—																												
Nervous system	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Digestive „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1
Integumentary system	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Total Local Diseases	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	10	1
Violent Deaths or Diseases:																												
Accidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Punished	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Total Violent Deaths or Diseases	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
General Total — Admitted	1	–	4	–	4	–	4	1	2	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	27	–
General Total — Died	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2

Names of Men who have Died in and out of Hospital.

Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Rank.	Names.	Age.	Service.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Causes of Death.	Duration of Disease.
				Years.	Years.				Days.
Gold Coast Artillery Corps.	300	Gunner	Charles Dudley	30	10	10 Jan., 1863.	Cape Coast Castle	Phthisis Pul.	91
„ „	52	„	Thomas Knowles	18	18	10 Mar., 1863.	Kpong	Enteritis	4

Meteorological Observations.

There are no thermometric or barometric instruments at any of the stations on the Gold Coast, therefore this portion of the Return must unavoidably be left incomplete.

Remarks.

The health of the Gold Coast Artillery Corps during the quarter ending 27 March 1863, has been satisfactory, especially as the troops have been during the greater part of the time in the field in the Crobboe Expedition, and although they have had no fighting, there has been a great deal of marching, exposure, and other hardships incidental to an expedition. There have been only two deaths among the soldiers; one rather sudden, enteritis; the other a chronic case of phthisis.

The admissions into hospital have been fewer than during the last quarter.

(signed) *Alfred J. Belemore,*
Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Quarterly Sick Return.—Foreign Stations.

Return of Sick among the Black Troops serving on the *Gold Coast,* during the 13 Weeks ended Friday 27 March 1863.

Abstract.

Average weekly strength during period	$116\frac{4}{13}$
Total admissions to hospital - ditto	29
Died in hospital	none.
„ out of hospital	none.
Invalided	none.
Weekly average of remaining in hospital	$4\frac{3}{13}$
Average daily sick (calculated from the hospital diets)	$4\frac{0}{91}$

Distribution of the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast,* included in this Return.

Corps, &c.	Name of Barracks.	Station.	Strength.
2d West India Regiment	Cape Coast Castle	Gold Coast	155
Detachment at	Anamaboe	Anamaboe	16
Ditto - ditto	Pram Pram	Pram Pram	3

Return showing the Sickness among the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast,* in each of the 13 Weeks ending 27th March 1863.

Weeks.	Regiments, &c.	Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.		Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals.	Cases remaining in Hospital.	Average Daily Sick.	Stations.
				In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	To Duty.	To be Invalided.	Otherwise.				
1	2d West India Regiment.	102	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	$3\frac{4}{7}$	Cape Coast Castle. Anamaboe. Pram Pram.
2	Ditto	102	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	$3\frac{6}{7}$	
3	Ditto	102	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	$2\frac{3}{7}$	
4	Ditto	102	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	$1\frac{6}{7}$	
5	Ditto	102	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	$4\frac{3}{7}$	
6	Ditto	102	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	$4\frac{1}{7}$	
7	Ditto	102	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	$7\frac{5}{7}$	
8	Ditto	102	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	7	7	
9	Ditto	102	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	$4\frac{3}{7}$	
10	Ditto	174	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	$7\frac{1}{7}$	
11	Ditto	174	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	$1\frac{2}{7}$	
12	Ditto	174	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	$4\frac{3}{7}$	
13	Ditto	174	9	–	–	1	–	–	–	10	$5\frac{2}{7}$	
	Total	–	29	–	–	23	–	–	–	10	$4\frac{3}{13}$	

RETURN showing the ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL and DEATHS in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		TOTAL.	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic Diseases:																												
Dysenteria Acuta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Rheumatismus Chron.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Enthetic Diseases:																												
Syphilis Primaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Gonorrhœa	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	10	–
Strictura Urethræ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Dietic Diseases:																												
Ebriositas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Local Diseases:																												
Respiratory System:																												
Pleuritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Integumentary System:																												
Eczema	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Abscessus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Ulcus	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:																												
Accidental:																												
Contusio	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Subluxatio	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
GENERAL TOTAL	3	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	29	–

RETURN showing the Number of MEN remaining in HOSPITAL on Friday in each Week.

WEEK	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Average.
Zymotic Diseases:														
Miasmatic Diseases:														
Dysenteria Acuta	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Enthetic Diseases:														
Syphilis Primaria	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gonorrhœa	1	–	–	3	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	4	–
Dietic Diseases:														
Ebriositas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Diseases:														
Respiratory System:														
Pleuritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Integumentary System:														
Eczema	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abscessus	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Ulcus	1	1	–	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	–	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:														
Accidental:														
Contusio	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GENERAL TOTAL	4	3	–	5	3	7	7	7	4	2	2	2	5	–

Summary of Returns of Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		Total.	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–
Enthetic „	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	14	–
Dietic „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total Zymotic Diseases	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	19	–
Local Diseases:																												
Diseases of the—																												
Respiratory system	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Integumentary „	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Total Local Diseases	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:																												
Accidents	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Total Violent Deaths or Diseases	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
General Total	3	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	29	–

Names of Men who have Died in and out of Hospital.

— None. —

Meteorological Observations.

There are no thermometric or barometric instruments at any of the stations on the Gold Coast, therefore this portion of the Return must unavoidably be left incomplete.

Remarks.

The health of the service companies of the 2d West India Regiment has been satisfactory during the quarter, especially as they have been the greater part of the time in the field in the Crobboe Expedition: and although there has been no fighting, there has been great deal of marching, exposure, and other hardships incidental to an expedition. There have been no deaths, but a slight tendency to dysenteric--diarrhœa. As this is the first quarter in which troops of a West India regiment have been stationed here, no comparison can be made between the health enjoyed at present by these men, and during preceding quarters.

(signed) *Alfred J. Belemore,*
Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Quarterly Sick Return.—Foreign Stations.

Return of Sick among the Black Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, during the 13 Weeks ended Friday 26 June 1863.

Abstract.

Average weekly strength during period	219
Total admissions to hospital - ditto	42
Died in hospital	3
„ out of hospital	3
Invalided	none.
Weekly average of remaining in hospital	$8\frac{1}{7}$
Average daily sick (calculated from the hospital diets)	$5\frac{5}{91}$

Distribution of the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, included in this Return.

Corps, &c.	Name of Barracks.	Station.	Strength.
Gold Coast Artillery	Cape Coast Castle	Gold Coast	214
Detachment at	Christiansborg	Accra	—
Ditto - ditto	Anamaboe Fort	Anamaboe	—
Ditto - ditto	Dix Cove Fort	Dix Cove	5

Return showing the Sickness among the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, in each of the 13 Weeks ending 26 June 1863.

Weeks.	Regiments, &c.	Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.		Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals.	Cases remaining in Hospital.	Average Daily Sick.	Stations.
				In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	To Duty.	To be Invalided.	Otherwise.				
1	Gold Coast Artillery Corps.	219	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Anamaboe, Dix Cove.
2	Ditto	219	3	–	–	1	–	–	–	3		
3	Ditto	219	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1		
4	Ditto	219	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	4		
5	Ditto	219	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	1		
6	Ditto	219	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1		
7	Ditto	219	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	$5\frac{5}{91}$	
8	Ditto	219	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	11		
9	Ditto	219	4	–	–	14	–	–	–	1		
10	Ditto	219	9	–	–	4	–	–	–	5		
11	Ditto	219	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	5		
12	Ditto	219	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5		
13	Ditto	219	7	–	–	2	–	–	–	10		
	Total	2,847	42	–	–	35	–	–	–	10	$5\frac{5}{91}$	

RETURN showing the ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL and DEATHS in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		TOTAL.	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic Diseases:																												
Ophthalmia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Dysenteria Acuta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–
Febris Remittens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Rheumatismus Acutus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
,, Chron.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Enthetic Diseases:																												
Gonorrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Orchitis (Gonorrhœal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Parasitic Diseases:																												
Dracunculus	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	11	–
Constitutional Diseases:																												
Diathetic Diseases:																												
Lumbago	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Local Diseases:																												
Of the Nervous System:																												
Neuralgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Respiratory System:																												
Pleuritis	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Of the Digestive System:																												
Colica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–
Of the Integumentary System:																												
Ulcus	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	9	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:																												
Accidental:																												
Contusio	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Vulnus Incisum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
GENERAL TOTAL	1	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	7	–	3	–	4	–	9	–	2	–	1	–	7	–	42	–

RETURN showing the Number of MEN remaining in HOSPITAL on Friday in each Week.

WEEK.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Average.
Zymotic Diseases:														
Miasmatic Diseases:														
Dysenteria Acuta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–
Febris Remittens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rheumatismus Acutus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–
Enthetic Diseases:														
Bubo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Orchitis (Gonorrhœal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Parasitic Diseases:														
Dracunculus	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	3	–
Constitutional Diseases:														
Diathetic Diseases:														
Lumbago	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Local Diseases:														
Respiratory System:														
Pleuritis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Of the Digestive System:														
Colica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–
Of the Integumentary System:														
Ulcus	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	1	1	2	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:														
Accidental:														
Contusio	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vulnus Incisum	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
GENERAL TOTAL	2	3	1	4	1	1	9	11	1	5	5	5	10	–

SUMMARY of Returns of Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		Total.	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	–
Enthetic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Parasitic	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	11	–
Total Zymotic Diseases	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	3	–	2	–	6	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	23	–
Local Diseases:																												
Diseases of the :—																												
Nervous System	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Respiratory „	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Digestive „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–
Integumentary „	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	9	–
Total Local Diseases	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	14	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:																												
Accidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Total Violent Deaths or Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
General Total — Admitted	1	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	6	–	4	–	4	–	9	–	2	–	1	–	7	–	42	–
General Total — Died	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Names of Men who have Died in and out of Hospital.

— None. —

Meteorological Observations.

There are no thermometric or barometric instruments at any of the stations on the Gold Coast; therefore, this portion of the Return must unavoidably be left incomplete.

Remarks.

Owing to the impossibility of procuring proper hospital diets. the men were rationed from the Commissariat Department in hospital, without being subjected to stoppages, and the diet was improved in certain cases, with extras, &c.

(signed) *J. W. Crow,*
Staff Assistant Surgeon, Principal Medical Officer.

Quarterly Sick Return.—Foreign Stations.

Return of Sick among the Black Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, during the 13 Weeks ended Friday 26th June 1863.

Abstract.

Average Weekly Strength during period	445 $\frac{9}{13}$
Total admissions to hospital - ditto	349
Died in hospital	3
„ out of hospital	3
Invalided	none.
Weekly average of remaining in hospital	55 $\frac{1}{13}$
Average daily sick (calculated from the hospital diets)	58 $\frac{2}{7}$

Distribution of the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, included in this Return.

Corps, &c.	Name of Barracks.	Station.	Strength.
3d West India Regiment	Cape Coast Castle	Gold Coast	177
Ditto - ditto at	Christiansborg	Accra	59
2d West India Regiment	Anamaboe Fort	Anamaboe	207

RETURN showing the Sickness among the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, in each of the 13 Weeks ending 26th June 1863.

Weeks.	Regiments, &c.	Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.		Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals.	Cases remaining in Hospital.	Average Daily Sick.	Stations.
				In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	To Duty.	To be Invalided.	Otherwise.				
1	2d and 3d West India Regiments.	449	5	–	–	7	–	–	–	12		
2	Ditto - -	449	24	–	–	7	–	–	–	28		
3	Ditto - -	449	1	–	–	20	–	–	–	17		
4	Ditto - -	448	15	1	–	12	–	–	–	16		
5	Ditto - -	448	24	–	–	10	–	–	–	17		
6	Ditto - -	444	10	1	3	4	–	–	–	22		
7	Ditto - -	444	35	–	–	4	–	–	–	52	58 $\frac{2}{7}$	Cape Coast Castle. Accra. Anamaboe.
8	Ditto - -	444	8	–	–	14	–	–	–	44		
9	Ditto - -	444	39	–	–	24	–	–	–	58		
10	Ditto - -	444	36	–	–	15	–	–	–	77		
11	Ditto - -	444	55	–	–	33	–	–	–	96		
12	Ditto - -	444	38	–	–	25	–	–	–	115		
13	Ditto - -	443	59	1	–	20	–	–	–	163		
	Total - -	5,794	349	3	3	195	–	–	–	163	58 $\frac{2}{7}$	

Return showing the Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		Total.	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic Diseases:																												
Tonsillitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Ophthalmia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Furunculus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	3	–
Dysenteria Acuta	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	3	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	5	1	8	–	21	1	49	4
„ Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	19	–	5	–	10	–	45	–
„ Remittens	2	–	16	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	3	–	17	–	2	–	4	–	4	–	8	–	7	–	6	–	29	–
Rheumatismus Acutus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	9	–	6	–	5	–	8	–	9	–	87	–
„ Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–
	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Enthetic Diseases:																												
Syphilis Primaria	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Bubo	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Gonorrhœa	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	10	–
Phymosis, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Orchitis (Gonorrhœal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Parasitic Diseases:																												
Dracunculus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Constitutional Diseases:																												
Tubercular Diseases:																												
Scrofula	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Local Diseases:																												
Of the Nervous System:																												
Epilepsia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Neuralgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	10	–
Otitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Respiratory System:																												
Bronchitis Acuta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	11	–
Pleuritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Of the Digestive System:																												
Dyspepsia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	6	–
Colica	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	7	–
Hernia Inguinalis	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	4	–
Hæmorrhois	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Of the Reproductive System:																												
Orchitis (not Gonorrhœal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Of the Locomotive System:																												
Arthritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Of the Integumentary System:																												
Phlegmon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–
Abscessus	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Ulcus	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	7	–	3	–	9	–	1	–	1	–	32	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:																												
Accidental:																												
Submersio	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Contusio	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Volnus Insisum	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	6	–
General Total	5	–	24	–	1	–	15	1	24	–	10	1	35	–	8	–	39	–	36	–	55	1	38	–	59	1	349	6

RETURN showing the Number of MEN remaining in HOSPITAL on Friday in each Week.

WEEK	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Average.
Zymotic Diseases:														
Miasmatic Diseases:														
Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ophthalmia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Dysenteria Acuta	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	6	12	41	–
„ Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Diarrhœa	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	4	9	11	19	–
Febris Intermittens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	6	13	16	22	–
„ Remittens	2	15	3	3	7	9	25	19	20	24	25	30	33	–
Rheumatismus Acutus	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	–
„ Chronica	–	–	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	2	2	6	6	–
Enthetic Diseases:														
Syphilis Primaria	3	3	5	1	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bubo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–
Gonorrhœa	4	5	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	2	2	–
Phymosis, &c.	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	2	2	–
Orchitis (Gonorrhœal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	3	3	2	–
Parasitic Diseases:														
Dracunculus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–
Constitutional Diseases:														
Tubercular Diseases:														
Scrofula	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Local Diseases:														
Of the Nervous System:														
Epilepsia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–
Neuralgia	–	–	–		1	1	1	1	6	3	3	1	1	–
Otitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Respiratory System:														
Bronchitis Acuta	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–
Of the Digestive System:														
Dyspepsia	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–
Colica	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–
Hernia Inguinalis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	1	1	–
Of the Reproductive System:														
Orchitis (not Gonorrhœal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	2	2	–
Of the Locomotive System:														
Arthritis	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–
Of the Integumentary System:														
Phlegmon	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	2	1	–
Abscessus	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	–
Ulcus	–	–	–	2	2	3	7	8	9	11	13	12	12	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:														
Accidental:														
Contusio	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	1	–	–
Vulnus Incisum	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	1	1	2	1	–
GENERAL TOTAL	12	28	17	16	17	22	52	44	58	77	96	115	163	–

SUMMARY of RETURNS of ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL and DEATHS in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		TOTAL.	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic Diseases	3	–	18	–	–	–	6	1	13	–	7	1	24	–	3	–	21	–	16	–	41	1	28	1	50	1	230	4
Enthetic	1	–	4	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	23	–
Parasitic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total Zymotic Diseases	4	–	22	–	1	–	10	1	14	–	7	1	25	–	3	–	25	–	22	–	42	1	29	1	50	1	254	4
Constitutional Diseases:																												
Tubercular	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Total Constitutional Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Local Diseases:																												
Diseases of the :—																												
Nervous System	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	12	–
Respiratory „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	12	–
Digestive „	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	18	–
Reproductive „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Locomotive „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Integumentary „	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	6	–	1	–	7	–	5	–	9	–	2	–	1	–	38	–
Total Local Diseases	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	9	–	2	–	7	–	5	–	14	–	11	–	13	–	8	–	7	–	83	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:																												
Accidents	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	11	–
Total Violent Deaths or Diseases	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	11	–
GENERAL TOTAL — Admitted	5	–	24	–	1	–	15	–	24	–	10	–	35	–	8	–	39	–	36	–	35	–	38	–	59	–	349	–
GENERAL TOTAL — Died	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	6

NAMES of MEN who have DIED in and out of HOSPITAL.

Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Rank.	Names.	Age.	Service.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Causes of Death.	Duration of Disease.
				Years.	Years.				Days.
2d West India Regiment.	179	Private	John Ashmeal	21½	–	19 April 1863	Cape Coast Castle	Dysent. Acuta	10
Ditto	2,250	Corporal	John Horseley	21	–	2 May „	Anamaboe	ditto	–
Ditto	1,698	ditto	Thomas Greave	19	–	15 May „	Cape Coast Castle	Submersio	–
Ditto	119	ditto	John Trupears	20	–	„ „	ditto	ditto	–
3d West India Regiment.	421	ditto	Edward C. Best	–	–	10 June „	Mumford Camp	Dysent. and committed suicide	–
Ditto	1,789	Private	William Ord	30	14	25 June „	Mansue Camp	Dysent. Acuta	11

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

There are no thermometric or barometric instruments at any of the stations on the Gold Coast, therefore this portion of the Return must unavoidably be left incomplete.

REMARKS.

Owing to the impossibility of procuring proper hospital diets, the men were rationed from the Commissariat Department in hospital, without being subjected to stoppages, and the diet made more suitable for certain cases by extras ordered.

(signed) *J. N. Crow,*
Staff Assistant Surgeon, Principal Medical Officer.

Quarterly Sick Return.—Foreign Stations.

Return of Sick among the White Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, during the 13 Weeks ended Friday, 25th September 1863.

Abstract.

Average Weekly Strength during period	31·00
Total admissions to hospital - ditto	3·00
Died in hospital	none.
„ out of hospital	—
Invalided	—
Weekly average of remaining in hospital	0·66
Average daily sick (calculated from the hospital diets)	0·44

Distribution of the Troops serving in *Cape Coast Castle*, included in this Return.

Corps, &c.	Name of Barracks.	Station.	Strength.
Head Quarters 4th West India Regiment.	Castle and hired house	Cape Coast Castle	27·00
Detachment ditto	Accra	Accra	4·00
Ditto - ditto	Winnabah	Winnabah	4·00

RETURN showing the Sickness among the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, in each of the 13 Weeks ending 25th September 1863.

Weeks.	Regiments, &c.	Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.		Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals.	Cases remaining in Hospital.	Average Daily Sick.	Stations.
				In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	To duty.	To be Invalided.	Otherwise.				
8	4th West India Regiment.	31	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0·28	Cape Coast Castle.
9	Ditto	31	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1·00	
10	Ditto	31	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0·14	
11	Ditto	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
12	Ditto	31	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0·14	
13	Ditto	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1·00	
	General Total	186	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	2·56	
	Average	31·00	0·50	–	–	0·33	–	–	–	0·66	0·44	

See Mem. on return of black troops, for the Quarter ending 25th September.

Return showing the Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		Total.	
STRENGTH	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		31		31		31		31		31		31		186	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic Diseases:																												
Dysenteria Acuta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Enthetic Diseases:																												
Syphilis Primaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
General Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–

Return showing the Number of Men remaining in Hospital on Friday in each Week.

WEEK	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Average.
STRENGTH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	31	31	31	31	31·00
Zymotic Diseases:														
Miasmatic Diseases:														
Dysenteria Acuta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	0·14
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0·14
Enthetic Diseases:														
Syphilis Primaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	0·28
General Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	0·56

Summary of Returns of Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		Total.	
STRENGTH	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		31		31		31		31		31		31		186	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Enthetic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Total Zymotic Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–
General Total – Admitted	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–
General Total – Died	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Names of Men who have Died in and out of Hospital.

— None. —

Meteorological Observations.

No Instruments at this Station.

(signed) *Henry S. E. Schrœder*, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon and Principal Medical Officer.

Quarterly Sick Return.—Foreign Stations.

Return of Sick among the Black Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, during the 13 Weeks ended Friday, 25 September 1863.

Abstract.

Average Weekly Strength during period	433·66
Total admissions to Hospital - ditto	74
Died in Hospital	none.
„ out of Hospital	none.
Invalided	none.
Weekly average of Remaining in Hospital	16·50
Average Daily Sick (calculated from the Hospital Diets)	17·98

Distribution of the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, included in this Return.

Corps, &c.	Name of Barracks.	Station.	Strength.
Head Quarters 4th West India Regiment.	Castle Barracks and Hired Houses	Cape Coast Castle	345·33
Detachment ditto	Accra	Accra	75·00
Ditto - ditto	Winnabah	Winnabah	10·00
Ditto - ditto	Dix Cove	Dix Cove	5·00

Return showing the Sickness among the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, in each of the 13 Weeks ending 25 September 1863.

Weeks.	Regiments, &c.	Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died. In Hospital.	Died. Out of Hospital.	Discharged. To Duty.	Discharged. To be Invalided.	Discharged. Otherwise.	Transferred to other Hospitals.	Cases remaining in Hospital.	Average Daily Sick.	Stations.
8	4th West India Regiment.	422	19	–	–	4	–	–	–	15	13·14	Gold Coast.
9	Ditto	422	11	–	–	8	–	–	–	18	19·14	
10	Ditto	442	9	–	–	10	–	–	–	17	18·28	
11	Ditto	442	7	–	–	11	–	1	–	11	16·00	
12	Ditto	442	17	–	–	4	–	–	–	24	17·28	
13	Ditto	442	11	–	–	21	–	–	–	14	24·13	
	Total	2,612	74	–	–	58	–	1	–	99	107·97	
	Average	435·33	12·33	–	–	9·66	–	0·16	–	16·50	17·98	

Note.—The Returns for the Quarter ending 25th September 1863 are incomplete. The Gold Coast Artillery was disbanded during the Quarter, and Detachments of the 2d and 3d West India Regiments were replaced by the 4th West India Regiment. The usual Returns were not left at the Head Quarters of the Command by these Corps; they have been written for, but have not as yet been received.

Return showing the Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		Total.	
STRENGTH	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		422		422		442		442		442		442		2,612	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic Diseases:																												
Tonsillitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Ophthalmia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Furunculus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Dysenteria Acuta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Dysenteria Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
Febris Intermittens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Febris Remittens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	4	–	11	–
Rheumatismus Acutus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
Rheumatismus Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	–
Enthetic Diseases:																												
Syphilis Primaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Syphilis Secundaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Bubo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
Gonorrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Orchitis (Gonorrhœal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Local Diseases:																												
Respiratory System:																												
Bronchitis Acuta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Bronchitis Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Of the Digestive System:																												
Colica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Of the Reproductive System:																												
Orchitis (not Gonorrhœal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Of the Integumentary System:																												
Psoriasis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Phlegmon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Abscessus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	–
Ulcus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	5	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:																												
Accidental:																												
Subluxatio	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	6	–
General Total	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	11	–	9	–	7	–	17	–	11	–	74	–

RETURN showing the Number of MEN remaining in HOSPITAL on Friday in each Week.

WEEK	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Average.
STRENGTH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	422	422	442	442	442	442	435·33
Zymotic Diseases:														
Miasmatic Diseases:														
Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	0·16
Ophthalmia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	0·83
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	0·33
Furunculus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	0·16
Dysenteria Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	0·16
Diarrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	0·33
Febris Intermittens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	0·66
Febris Remittens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1·00
Rheumatismus Acutus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	0·33
Rheumatismus Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	3	–	1·16
Enthetic Diseases:														
Syphilis Primaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	4	3	3	2	4·16
Bubo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	–	–	–	1·00
Gonorrhœa	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	0·33
Orchitis (Gonorrhœal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	0·16
Local Diseases:														
Respiratory System:														
Bronchitis Acuta	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	0·50
Bronchitis Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	0·66
Of the Digestive System:														
Colica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	0·33
Of the Reproductive System:														
Orchitis (not Gonorrhœal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	0·16
Of the Integumentary System:														
Psoriasis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	0·33
Phlegmon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	0·50
Abscessus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	0.66
Ulcus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	1·33
Violent Deaths or Diseases:														
Accidental:														
Subluxatio	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	–	1·16
GENERAL TOTAL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	18	17	11	24	14	16·40

Summary of Returns of Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		Total.	
STRENGTH	–		–		–		–		–		–		–		422		422		442		442		442		442		2,612	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	6	–	6	–	3	–	7	–	7	–	33	–
Enthetic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	14	–
Total, Zymotic Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	7	–	6	–	3	–	9	–	7	–	47	–
Local Diseases:																												
Diseases of the—																												
Respiratory system	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Digestive „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Reproductive „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Integumentary „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	4	–	3	–	12	–
Total, Local Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	2	–	4	–	5	–	3	–	21	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases:																												
Accidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	6	–
Total, Violent Deaths or Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	6	–
General Total — Admitted	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	11	–	9	–	7	–	17	–	11	–	74	–
General Total — Died	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Names of Men who have Died in and out of Hospital.

— None. —

Meteorological Observations.

As no instruments are at this station, I am unable to fill in this portion of the Returns.

Remarks.

The Diseases during the Quarter present nothing worthy of notice.

(signed) *Henry S. E. Schræder*, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon and P. M. O.

Quarterly Sick Return.—Foreign Stations.

Return of Sick among the White Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, during the 13 Weeks ended Friday, 31st December 1863.

Abstract.

Average Weekly Strength during period	34·77
Total admissions to Hospital - ditto	16
Died in Hospital	3
„ out of Hospital	none.
Invalided	none.
Weekly average of Remaining in Hospital	1·51
Average daily sick (calculated from the Hospital Diets)	0·90 officers were not dieted in Hospital.

Distribution of the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, included in this Return.

Corps, &c.	Name of Barracks.	Station.	Strength.
4th West India Regiment	Castle	Gold Coast	34·77

Return showing the Sickness among the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast*, in each of the 13 Weeks ending 31 December 1863.

Weeks.	Regiments, &c.	Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.		Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals.	Cases remaining in Hospital.	Average Daily Sick.	Stations.
				In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	To Duty.	To be Invalided.	Otherwise.				
1	4th West India Regiment.	37	4	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	Gold Coast.
2	Ditto	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
3	Ditto	36	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0·14	
4	Ditto	36	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	0·57	
5	Ditto	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0·57	
6	Ditto	36	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	0·57	
7	Ditto	36	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	0·28	
8	Ditto	34	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	0·14	
9	Ditto	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0·14	
10	Ditto	33	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0·28	
11	Ditto	33	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	
12	Ditto	33	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
13	Ditto	33	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

Return showing the Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		Total.	
STRENGTH	37.		36.		36.		36.		36.		36.		36.		34.		33.		33.		33.		33.		33.		452.	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic Diseases:																												
Dysenteria Acuta	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Febris Remittens	4	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	8	2
Dietic Diseases:																												
Ebriositas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Local Diseases:																												
Of the Nervous System:																												
Delirium Tremens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Of the Digestive System:																												
Colica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Hepatitis Chronica	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Of the Integumentary System:																												
Eczema	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Violent Death or Diseases:																												
Accidental:																												
Vesiculæ Pedis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
General Total	4	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	16	3

Return showing the Number of Men remaining in Hospital on Friday in each Week.

WEEK	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Average.
STRENGTH	37.	36.	36.	36.	36.	36.	36.	34.	33.	33.	33.	33.	33.	34·77.
Zymotic Diseases:														
Miasmatic Diseases:														
Dysenteria Acuta	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0·30
Febris Remittens	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	0·30
Dietic Diseases:														
Ebriositas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	0·08
Local Diseases:														
Of the Digestive System:														
Hepatitis Chronica	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0·15
Of the Integumentary System:														
Eczema	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	0·38
Violent Deaths or Diseases:														
Accidental:														
Vesiculæ Pedis	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0·30
General Total	–	–	1	4	4	4	2	1	1	2	–	1	–	1·51

Summary of Returns of Admissions into Hospital and Deaths in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		Total.	
STRENGTH	37		36		36		36		36		36		36		34		33		33		33		33		33		452	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases:																												
Miasmatic	4	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	9	2
Dietic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total, Zymotic Diseases	4	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	10	2
Local Diseases:																												
Diseases of the—																												
Nervous system	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Digestive „	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Locomotive „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total, Local Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1
Violent Deaths or Diseases:																												
Accidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Total, Violent Deaths or Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
General Total — Admitted	4	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	16	–
General Total — Died	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3

Names of Men who have Died in and out of Hospital.

Regiment or Corps.	Brigade or Battalion.	Regimental Number.	Rank.	Names.	Age.	Service	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Causes of Death.	Duration of Disease.
					Years.	*Years.*				*Days.*
4th West India Regiment.	– –	– –	Captain -	Thomas Herrick -	–	–	2 October -	Cape Coast Castle	Febris Remittens	7
Ditto – –	– –	656	Colour-Sergeant Major	Jeremiah Clanchy	29	10	20 November	Cape Coast Castle, Regimental Hospital.	Delirium Tremens	2
Ditto – –	– –	786	Sergeant -	Joseph Pilling –	24	3	31 December	Cape Coast Castle. Regimental Hostal.	Febris Remittens	8

Meteorological Observations.

As no instruments are at this station, I am unable to fill in this portion of the Return.

(signed) *Henry S. E. Schræder*, M.D.,
Staff Surgeon.

Quarterly Sick Return.—Foreign Stations.

Return of Sick among the Black Troops serving on the *Gold Coast, West Africa*, during the 13 Weeks ended Friday, 31 December 1863.

Abstract.

Average Weekly Strength during period	547·30
Total admissions to Hospital - ditto	232
Died in Hospital	8
„ out of Hospital	none.
Invalided	none.
Weekly average of remaining in Hospital	27·17
Average daily sick (calculated from the Hospital Diets)	28·88

Distribution of the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast, West Africa*, included in this Return.

Corps, &c.	Name of Barracks.	Station.	Strength.
Head Quarters 4th West India Regiment	Castle	Cape Coast	383·07
Detachment, ditto	Accra	Gold Coast	75·00
Ditto - ditto	Dix Cove	- ditto	12·00
Ditto - ditto	Anamaboe	- ditto	50·00
Ditto - ditto	Winnabah	- ditto	27·23

Return showing the Sickness among the Troops serving on the *Gold Coast, West Africa*, in each of the 13 Weeks ending 31 December 1863.

Weeks.	Regiments, &c.	Strength.	Admitted into Hospital.	Died.		Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals.	Cases remaining in Hospital.	Average Daily Sick.	Stations.
				In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	To Duty.	To be Invalided.	Otherwise.				
1	4th West India Regiment.	532	15	1	–	18	–	–	–	10	32·43	Cape Coast Castle, Winiabah, Dix Cove, Accra, and Anamaboe.
2	Ditto	532	12	2	–	8	–	–	–	12	17·43	
3	Ditto	529	14	–	–	8	–	–	–	18	15·71	
4	Ditto	530	19	2	–	13	–	–	–	22	23·14	
5	Ditto	530	19	2	–	8	–	–	–	31	22·14	
6	Ditto	536	16	–	–	16	–	2	–	29	30·00	
7	Ditto	536	18	1	–	18	–	–	–	28	29·28	
8	Ditto	535	21	–	–	18	–	–	–	31	33·85	
9	Ditto	535	12	–	–	12	–	–	–	31	33·71	
10	Ditto	535	19	–	–	17	–	–	–	33	33·14	
11	Ditto	535	17	–	–	20	–	–	–	30	36·28	
12	Ditto	535	24	–	–	25	–	–	–	29	36·28	
13	Ditto	787	26	–	–	30	–	–	–	51	32·16	

RETURN showing the ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL and DEATHS in each Week.

WEEK	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		TOTAL.	
STRENGTH	532		532		529		530		530		536		36		535		535		535		535		535		787			
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Diseases.																												
Miasmatic Diseases:																												
Tonsillitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Ophthalmia	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	–
Dysenteria Acuta	–	–	3	2	4	–	7	2	14	2	1	–	6	1	6	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	47	7
Diarrhœa	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	5	–	2	–	20	1
Febris Intermittens	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	10	–
„ Remittens	2	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	6	–	3	–	4	–	11	–	42	–
Rheumatismus Acutus	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
„ Chronica	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–
Enthetic Diseases:																												
Syphilis Primaria	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	6	–
„ Secundaria	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Iritis, Syphilitica	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Bubo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–
Gonorrhœa	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	3	–	14	–
Phymosis, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Orchitis (Gonorrhœal)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Strictura Urethræ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Parasitic Diseases:																												
Dracunculus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Constitutional Diseases.																												
Diathetic Diseases:																												
Lumbago	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Tubercular Diseases:																												
Scrofula	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Local Diseases.																												
Of the Nervous System:																												
Epilepsia	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Neuralgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Otitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Circulatory System:																												
Pericarditis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Respiratory System:																												
Bronchitis Acuta	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Of the Digestive System:																												
Colica	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	8	–
Of the Urinary System:																												
Hæmaturia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cystitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Of the Integumentary System:																												
Herpes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Eczema	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Phlegmon	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	–
Abcessus	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–
Ulcus	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Violent Deaths or Diseases.																												
Accidental:																												
Contusio	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–
Vulnus Sclopetarium	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
„ Incisum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	–
Subluxatio	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Vesiculæ Pedis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
GENERAL TOTAL	15	1	12	2	14	–	19	2	19	2	16	–	18	1	21	–	12	–	19	–	17	–	24	–	26	–	232	8

RETURN showing the Number of MEN remaining in HOSPITAL on Friday in each Week.

WEEK	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	Average.
STRENGTH	532	532	529	530	530	536	536	535	535	535	535	535	787	552·84
Zymotic Diseases.														
Miasmatic Diseases:														
Tonsillitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	0·15
Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	0·07
Ophthalmia	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	1	–	0·92
Dysenteria Acuta	–	–	4	6	16	9	8	7	5	6	2	3	5	5·46
Diarrhœa	1	–	–	–	–	4	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	1·38
Febris Intermittens	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	3	0·69
„ Remittens	1	1	4	2	2	5	1	1	3	6	3	4	11	3·38
Rheumatismus Acutus	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	0·15
„ Chronica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1·15
Enthetic Diseases:														
Syphilis Primaria	2	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	1	2	3	1	4	1·46
„ Secundaria	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0·15
Iritis Syphilitica	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0·84
Bubo	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	0·38
Gonorrhœa	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	5	7	1·69
Phymosis, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0·07
Stricturæ Urethræ	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	0·07
Parasitic Diseases:														
Dracunculus	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	0·30
Constitutional Diseases.														
Diathetic Diseases:														
Lumbago	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	0·53
Tubercular Diseases:														
Scrofula	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	02·3
Local Diseases.														
Of the Nervous System:														
Epilepsia	–	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1·46
Neuralgia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0·07
Circulatory System:														
Pericarditis	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	0·15
Of the Digestive System:														
Colica	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	0·23
Of the Urinary System:														
Hæmaturia	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	0·07
Cystitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	0·07
Of the Integumentary System:														
Herpes	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	0·30
Eczema	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	0·23
Phlegmon	1	1	–	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	0·69
Abscessus	2	1	1	1	1	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	0·92
Ulcus	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	1	4	3	4	2·07
Violent Deaths or Diseases.														
Accidental:														
Contusio	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	0·38
Vulnus Sclopetarium	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	0·76
„ Incisum	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0·61
Vesiculæ Pedis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	0·07
GENERAL TOTAL	10	12	18	22	31	29	28	31	31	33	30	29	51	27·15

SUMMARY of RETURNS of ADMISSIONS into HOSPITAL and DEATHS in each Week.

WEEK	1.		2.		3.		4.		5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		11.		12.		13.		TOTAL.	
STRENGTH	532		532		529		530		530		536		536		535		535		535		535		535		535		—	
DISEASES.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Zymotic Disease:																												
Miasmatic Diseases	7	1	7	2	10	–	12	2	15	2	11	–	6	1	14	–	8	–	13	–	10	–	11	–	17	–	141	8
Enthetic	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	5	–	6	–	28	–
Parasitic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
TOTAL Zymotic Diseases	7	1	9	2	11	–	15	2	16	2	15	–	7	1	15	–	9	–	14	–	13	–	16	–	23	–	170	8
Constitutional Diseases:																												
Diathetic Diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Tubercular	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
TOTAL Constitutional Diseases	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Local Diseases:																												
Diseases of the																												
Nervous System	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	7	–
Circulatory „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Respiratory „	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Digestive „	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	8	–
Urinary „	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Integumentary System	5	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	6	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	28	–
TOTAL Local Diseases	6	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	9	–	6	–	2	–	3	–	3	–	6	–	3	–	49	–
Violent Deaths, or Diseases:																												
Accidents	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	11	–
TOTAL Violent Deaths or Diseases	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	11	–
GENERAL TOTAL — Admitted	15	–	12	–	14	–	19	–	19	–	16	–	18	–	21	–	12	–	19	–	17	–	24	–	26	–	232	–
GENERAL TOTAL — Died	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8

NAMES of MEN who have DIED in and out of HOSPITAL.

Regiment.	Regimental Number.	Rank.	Names.	Age.	Service.	Date of Death.	Place of Death.	Causes of Death.	Duration of Disease.
				Years.	Years.				Days.
4th West India Regiment.	620	Private	John Gibbs	18	1	28 Sept. 1863	Garrison Hospital, Cape Coast Castle.	Diarrhœa	8
Ditto	255	Private	William Hinds	20	1	9 Oct. 1863	- ditto -	Dysent. Ac.	8
Ditto	545	Private	T. T. Bledman	18	1	8 Oct. 1863	- ditto -	- ditto -	4
Ditto	300	Private	Richard Harris	24	1	22 Oct. 1863	- ditto -	- ditto -	11
Ditto	638	Private	P. Bascomb	21	1	30 Oct. 1863	- ditto -	- ditto -	15
Ditto	85	Lance Corporal.	J. Crutchly	23	4	23 Oct. 1863	- ditto -	- ditto -	6
Ditto	25	Serjeant	John Reynolds	26	8	28 Oct. 1863	- ditto -	- ditto -	8
Ditto	142	Private	Samuel Jones	23	3	11 Nov. 1863	- ditto -	- ditto -	19

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

As no instruments are at this station, I am unable to fill in this portion of the return.

(signed) *Newry S. E. Shrœder*, M. D.,
Staff Assistant Surgeon, and P.M.O.

ARMY MEDICAL REPORTS
(GOLD COAST).

COPY of the QUARTERLY MEDICAL REPORTS that have been received in the Years 1863 and 1864, from the TROOPS serving on the *Gold Coast*.

(*Sir Frederic Smith.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *July* 1864.

544.

Under 3 *oz.*

REPORT

OF

A COMMITTEE

APPOINTED TO CONSIDER

THE CLAIMS OF CAPTAIN GRANT TO REMUNERATION FOR THE SERVICES WHICH HE HAS RENDERED TO THE PUBLIC BY THE INTRODUCTION OF HIS SYSTEM OF COOKERY;

WITH

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE,

AND

APPENDIX.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

[*Price 3d.*]

[32-79]

REPORT.

The Committee appointed by Lord De Grey to investigate the claims of Captain Grant for remuneration over and above the sum or sums already awarded him in consideration of the services he has rendered to the public in respect to the introduction of his system of cooking, having met from time to time, and taken such evidence as they considered necessary for the purpose of elucidating the subject, have agreed to the following Report.

They find that Captain Grant was employed by direction of the Secretary of State for War in superintending the erection of various cooking apparatus for barracks and camps on his system, from 1855 to 1859, and that the total sum which he has received from the Government for the expenses connected with his personal superintendence, amounts to 1365*l.* 13*s.*, of which 852*l.* 3*s.* was on account of his barrack apparatus, and 513*l.* 10*s.*, on account of his field apparatus. The expenses attending the construction and fitting up of both kinds of apparatus have been paid by the Public.

Captain Grant founds his claim to further remuneration, upon the large saving to the country, in the consumption of fuel in army cooking, since the introduction of his apparatus; but he makes no claim on account of the services rendered by him for improving the comfort and condition of the British soldier.

The Committee consider that credit is due to Captain Grant for having been the first to call the attention of the Government to the absence of system in the cooking for the army, especially in the case of large bodies of troops, and for his disinterested exertions in endeavouring to improve this service.

From the circumstance that at the time when Captain Grant's apparatus was first used, the issues of fuel for cooking were not made separately from the general barrack issues, it is impossible to form an accurate comparison between the consumption in the then ordinary methods of cooking and that which resulted from the employment of the apparatus. It is probable that there was formerly great waste, which the attention drawn to the subject by the use of the apparatus was the means of correcting; but since other means of economizing fuel have been introduced, results equal to or even exceeding the saving which has been attributed by Captain Grant to his apparatus, have been obtained. The Committee refer to the evidence and returns appended to this Report in illustration of this conclusion.

The Committee therefore consider that Captain Grant's claim, so far as it rests upon a saving of expense to the public from the use of his apparatus, cannot be admitted.

The only other principle of remuneration brought under their notice, is the grant of a royalty on the apparatus.

It is to be observed hereon, that the offer made by the Secretary of State in 1858 to grant a royalty of 35*l.* on each apparatus for 500 men that might be erected (which offer was declined by Captain Grant) was made at a time when this apparatus was supposed to be the best, and likely to be brought into general use.

Since then opinions have undergone a change, and with the evidence before the Committee of the superiority of steel boilers in point of economy and convenience, they cannot recommend a royalty in respect of Captain Grant's apparatus already erected, in the view of their being a success. But in the event of their use being hereafter extended, it would be reasonable to revive the proposal for the grant of a royalty, and to reconsider the question of the term for which it should be allowed.

Having been led to these conclusions by the evidence submitted to them, the Committee feel bound to add that they consider that Captain Grant is entitled to remuneration for his services, which were accepted by the Government, and continued with its sanction, and which by drawing the attention of the military authorities to the question of the defective arrangements for cooking in the army, have been a means of leading to good results.

The last payment of 500*l.* to Captain Grant was intended by Lord Herbert to be in full satisfaction of all his claims, but it was not so accepted by Captain Grant, and he has explained to the Committee that the total payments made to him, amounting in all to 1,365*l.* 13*s.*, have not been more than sufficient to cover the personal expenses incurred by him in connexion with the barrack and field apparatus.

Under these circumstances therefore the Committee have decided to recommend that the sanction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury should be obtained for the further grant of 1000*l.* to Captain Grant, in full recognition of his claims.

This recommendation applies only to the barrack, not to the field apparatus, the latter not having been adopted for the service.

HARTINGTON.
EDWARD LUGARD.
H. H. CLIFFORD.
DOUGLAS GALTON.
G. ARBUTHNOT.

War Office,
27th January 1864.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN AT THE WAR OFFICE

BEFORE

A Committee appointed to consider the Claims of Capt. Grant to Remuneration for the Services which he has rendered to the Public by the Introduction of his System of Cookery.

Wednesday, 5th August, 1863.

PRESENT :

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P.	Colonel the Hon. H. Clifford.
Captain Douglas Galton, R.E.	George Arbuthnot, Esq.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON in the Chair.

Captain John Grant examined.

Capt. J. Grant.
Aug. 5, 1863.

1. (*Chairman.*) You are aware of the object with which this Committee has been summoned. Lord de Grey, after your claims had been frequently brought before him, stated that he wished your claim for remuneration to be referred to this Committee. General Lindsay, who had taken up your case in the House of Commons, agreed to the composition of the Committee which has now met, and we shall be very glad to hear any statement which you wish to make ?—I think that it will simplify the investigation of this matter if I lay before you a statement which will show the grounds upon which I base my claim, and I think that the whole of this matter hinges on the fact whether those grounds are true. I have documents which will, I think, confirm the whole of what I here state.

2. Has this statement been published ?—No, it has been seen by no person except two or three personal friends, but I have had it printed for the convenience of the Committee. I think when I say three persons, that is the extent. Only three persons I believe have seen it, and they are personal friends.

3. Will you read that statement ?—

The witness read the same as follows :

"Statement showing the grounds upon which Captain Grant bases his claim to some consideration for improving the system of Cooking in the Army.

"During the Crimean war I sent four small cooking stoves of my own design, known as 'The Cottager's Stove,' to Lord Raglan, which his Lordship found so useful that he wrote to the late Commander-in-Chief, Lord Hardinge, upon the subject, who ordered two of the same kind to be despatched immediately to his son and son-in-law then serving with the army in the Crimea.

"A few months after, I had an interview with Lord Hardinge, by invitation, at the Horse Guards, and after discussing the subject of military cooking generally, his Lordship requested that I would turn my attention to some better system of cooking for the army, as several large encampments were then in course of formation, and great complaints were made respecting the inefficiency of the cooking arrangements for the troops at Aldershot.

"In the course of a few weeks I submitted a plan for consideration, which was approved, and I was requested to construct a cooking apparatus upon my principle for a 1,000 men at Aldershot. This was erected, and on trial it was found to be so efficient that I was requested to extend the system throughout the encampment. I therefore completed sufficient for 20,000 men, which was ordered to supply the place of the cooking stoves which had been condemned and removed.

"This was done in the year 1855, and my system of cooking has continued in constant operation to the present hour.

"It has also been extended to the Curragh and Shorncliffe encampments, and to many garrison towns, and the time and attention required for the construction and superintendence of work of so extended and varied a character was of no common order. Suffice it to say that I performed upwards of one hundred journeys from London to Aldershot alone, whilst carrying out the work at that encampment.

"In addition to this system of barrack cooking, I have introduced a new system of cooking for troops in the field and on the march, and a sufficiency for 17,000 men has already been constructed upon this principle, the value and efficiency of which is confirmed by many official reports.

"The introduction of anything new always entails opposition ; but as my system had supplied the place of that which had been constructed by those entrusted with providing proper cooking arrangements for the army, my success gave rise to an opposition of a very determined and damaging character. At the same time I have no desire to give publicity or dwell upon the nature and extent of the difficulties with which I have had to contend, though quite prepared to give the Committee an opportunity of testing the correctness of my statement.

"A report has lately been printed under the authority of the War Office, upon my system of cooking, which is at variance with many other reports which have been made upon the same subject, and as I have answered that report in a series of marginal notes, a reference to all the reports will show on which side the truth lies.

"I am quite aware that my system of barrack cooking, as at present carried out, is open to improvement, and if I had been permitted to make those improvements which time and experience in working the apparatus suggested, the principle would have enabled me to perfect a system of cooking for military purposes superior to any yet produced.

Capt. J. Grant.

Aug. 5, 1863.

"I doubt whether another instance could be found where the first construction of an apparatus has stood such a test as mine has done during the last eight years, cooking for many hundred thousand men, and effecting so large a saving to the country in the consumption of fuel.

"To estimate the value of those improvements, a comparison should be made between the mode of cooking in the army prior to my undertaking to improve it and what it is at present, both as regards the sanitary condition and comfort of the soldiers and the cost. The former was acknowledged by the late Lord Herbert, the latter will be found in a note at the end of this statement.

"It is this large saving to the country which alone induces me to put forth my claim to some consideration.

"My services for improving the condition and comfort of the British soldier I freely give.

"I therefore trust that, after eight years of incessant labour as I have devoted to this subject with so much benefit to the public service, my claim to participate in the saving I have effected will not be deemed unreasonable.

"NOTE.—The advantages of this system of cooking having been pointed out in so many official reports, I will only refer to the saving effected in the consumption of fuel at some of the principal stations.

"The report from Woolwich (the largest garrison in England) states the saving to be 297$\frac{17}{20}$ tons of coal per annum upon every 1,000 men.

"The report from the Curragh camp states—Grant's apparatus consumes 2,800 lbs. of coal weekly for 500 men, or 5·60 lbs. per man weekly.

"The Canada stoves consume 7,840 lbs. of coal weekly for 500 men, or 15·68 lbs. per man weekly.

"The report from the General commanding the troops in China states the quantity of fuel consumed in Grant's apparatus for field cooking to be *one-fourth* part of the usual Government allowance; and in Grant's ambulating boiler for troops on the march, the consumption of fuel is stated to be only *one-fifteenth* part of the usual Government allowance.

"The report from Shorncliffe states the consumption of fuel in Grant's apparatus to be 11$\frac{11}{500}$ ounces of coal per man a day.

"These quantities of fuel enable the soldiers to bake, boil, steam, fry, and to roast their coffee.

"JOHN GRANT,
"London, May 1863. "Capt. late R.A."

(*Capt. Grant.*) With reference to this statement here are the reports which have been printed by order of the House of Commons. Copies of all those reports to which I allude are contained in this statement (*producing the same*), and I rest the whole case upon them. This is, I think, without exception, I will not say one of the most interesting, but one of the most painstaking reports that I ever saw in my life; it is drawn up from Shorncliffe.

4. (*Capt. Galton.*) Will you explain this point with reference to the saving of 297 tons of coal per annum for 1,000 men. The allowance of coal by the common cast-iron boiler is 1 lb. per man per day?—Just so.

5. That amounts, taking 1,000 men per annum, to 163 tons; how can you save 297 tons out of 163 tons?—My answer is the report which has been sent from Woolwich, and I do not hesitate to say that your allowances and the quantities consumed bear no reference to each other whatever.

6. The army estimates do not pay for more than the allowances?—What can we say to this report? Here is a report drawn up by three probably of the most practical men that are known.

7. What Parliamentary paper is that?—It is dated the 20th of April 1858. There is the Report laid before the House, and the figures are 297$\frac{17}{20}$ths tons. If you look at No. 4 of that Report you will see the return.

8. That rate is taken wrong. The whole allowance of which the men get in the winter for their barrack rooms, as well as for their cooking, is not 3 lb. a day, and in the summer it is only a little over 1 lb. for cooking. At stations at which there is no issue at all for the barrack rooms, the allowance varies from 1 lb. to 1$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per day for fuel, and that is fuel for cooking only?—Just so.

9. That is the only amount which can be taken into consideration in reckoning any saving upon the fuel, because that is the allowance which we pay for?—If you impugn the correctness of this report, it is another thing.

10. All that I go upon is this fact, that 1 lb. or 1$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. at the most is the amount which must be reckoned as that upon which the saving is to be effected?—Would it not be right to call for the report upon which this statement is founded? This is from Woolwich; this is an official report, and I think that, if you read it, you will see that there was a Special Committee appointed to investigate the quantity of fuel consumed at Woolwich, and it is upon the result of that report that this report has been drawn.

11. The difficulty which I feel is that you will very properly say that this report was made in 1858 when the fuel allowances may have been different. I am speaking of what the allowances are now?—I am not giving you my testimony in confirmation of that statement. I am giving you the testimony of official reports. It is not for me to question the correctness of those reports; it is fair to presume that they have been drawn up by practical men who understood the subject, and we must receive them as evidence. If those reports are impugned, the whole thing may be impugned.

12. Of course, in assuming any saving of coal, we must take the saving from what is the real issue of fuel for cooking purposes, and not an imaginary one?—Of course; but do you allude to the present consumption of fuel or to what it was originally?

13. No doubt the allowances of fuel have been altered in England. Formerly there was a summer allowance and a winter allowance, and that included cooking and warming the barrack rooms. The winter allowance began on the 1st of October and terminated on the 31st of March, and the summer allowance began on the 1st of April and terminated on the last day of September. It seems to me that the amount taken there has been assumed from the former summer allowance; they have assumed that the summer allowance was an allowance which was to be devoted to cooking purposes only, but then the men always could light fires in their barrack rooms, and very often did so in April and May, even perhaps in June and July, and certainly in September. Since 1860 the arrangement which has been made has been that there is an allowance per barrack grate, in the rooms for warming, and an allowance for cooking. The allowance for cooking goes on all the year round, and the allowance per barrack grate is divided into separate portions there is a winter allowance and there is a medium; allowance, and there is no allowance at all for two months in the summer, so that it is only upon the cooking allowance, as at present fixed, that we can go on considering the question of the saving of fuel, at least that is the way in which I put it to you?—I rest the matter upon the testimony of those reports; whether they are correct or not I am not presumed to know, but it is fair to presume that they are correct, if they are official reports. This subject gave rise to a committee which was specially appointed to inquire into the consumption of fuel at Woolwich, previously to my undertaking the matter. This is the result of a previous report, which you have in your office here, when General Whinyates commanded at Woolwich, in fact I have a copy of that report, but not here, and it is upon that report that this was framed. I do not mean to say that there has not been very great waste, I know it, there has been enormous waste, and so there is in every barrack. I have not gone into this matter without knowing that.

14. It all turns upon the point what is the allowance for cooking?—I know that you have that report from Woolwich in your office; here it is,

"the quantity of coals required for cooking for 1,000 "men in the ordinary boilers, at the rate of 90 lbs. "for 36 men per diem, the proportion ascertained by "a committee assembled at Woolwich, in June 1856, "would amount to no less than 22$\frac{9}{28}$ths cwts. being "an excess of 16$\frac{23}{26}$ths cwts. a day or 297$\frac{17}{20}$ths tons a "year over the quantity required for Captain Grant's "apparatus." Now, it was upon the strength of that that I ventured to bring this matter forward. It is not my statement. I do not give you this as mine. This is the result of an official report. If the report is incorrect it is not my fault. I rest this case entirely upon those official documents, and this is a document which has been laid before the House. I am quite aware that the consumption is enormous, and very much beyond what the Government allows, but I have gone into this matter so closely, as I said before, that I know that there is an enormous consumption of coals which is not allowed by the Government.

15. There is a certain allowance paid for by the Government ?—It says "for cooking purposes."

16. You say that there is a large allowance beyond what is sanctioned by the Government ?—Yes.

17. That must be paid for by the men ?—I think it is stated here that independently of that large consumption there was a subscription on the part of the men ; it is stated in this report ; if you go through it carefully you will find it.

18. As I gather it, you base your claim upon the large consumption of coal which was taking place at that time in the old pattern boiler at Woolwich ?—Yes. Not at Woolwich particularly.

19. You base your claim upon that consumption as compared with what the saving should be upon your apparatus when worked in the most economical manner ?—Just so.

19. If, in taking this subject into consideration, your apparatus is to be assumed to be worked in the most economical manner, ought we not at the same time to assume that the old boiler was also being worked in the most economical manner ?—Certainly ; there is no question about it.

20. If the old boiler could, if worked economically, be worked with 1 lb. or 1$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of coal per day, you would agree to that being the amount which should be taken in discussing the saving by your apparatus ? —Quite so. I am willing to admit the consumption of fuel stated there was enormous, and I do not think that there is another garrison in England which consumes the quantity of fuel that they consumed at Woolwich upon this occasion. I know that it is in very great excess, but I base the claim upon this, that I think it can be shown that, taking the cooking generally, both in barracks and in the field, a saving of at least 50 per cent. will be effected by adopting this principle.

21. When you say "the field," are you speaking of your field cooking apparatus ?—I speak of the whole together. The field cooking apparatus is something extraordinary, although I state it. Here is a statement from China of parties who were opposed to the thing : The consumption of fuel was only one fifteenth part of what they had been in the habit of using. I have lately carried this out in the garrison of Woolwich, only within the last three weeks. I have carried it out in the last three years. If you take the reports from Woolwich you will see how great the economy is ; but there has been, as I stated to Lord Hartington, a great deal of misunderstanding, and at the same time misrepresentation, in this matter. It has not been very well understood as it would have been had I had the advantage of making those improvements in this apparatus which time and experience naturally suggest.

22. Your apparatus, as I understand it, is for cooking for a large number of men ?—It is so.

23. It requires that there shall be cooking for a large number of men in order to be worked in the most economical manner ?—Of course the larger the number of men who are cooked for, the greater the economy ; but it does not follow that because the apparatus is constructed for 1,000 men you are actualily obliged to work up to that number.

24. But if the apparatus is constructed for 500 men on each side, and you are cooking for 300 men, the economy will not be so apparent as it will be otherwise ?—Certainly not.

25. And in fact you will practically get very little economy when you do not work the apparatus up to the full amount ?—Very little, I admit it.

26. Does not it follow that the form of apparatus may not be on that ground the most convenient for use ?—No, and I will tell you why. At the commencement of this matter, when the apparatus was first constructed at Aldershot, it was constructed for 1,000 men, contrary to my wishes and opinion, for this reason, the difficulty of serving the rations of 1,000 men out of one cook house is very great. I made an effort to get it constructed for 500. The answer was, "No, many of our regiments are 1,000 strong, and we wish to have the means of cooking for 1,000." It was constructed for 1,000, but as time went on I did prevail on Government to construct them for 500, and the first that was erected for 500 was set up at Shorncliffe. We found the convenience of it, and from that time what has been set up has been for 500 only. But if anything is wanting to convince you of the advantages of this system that it is as eligible for 100 as for 500, I have the apparatus in my own house in London. I have it in my own house in the country, working for a family precisely upon the same principle, and I maintain that if it is well carried out, the principle is as applicable to 100 as it is to 1,000.

27. (*Chairman.*) But supposing that it is for an uncertain number of men, supposing you erect an apparatus which is capable of cooking for 500, can you use that apparatus economically to cook for 100 ? —Yes, and I maintain that I will do it for 100 as economically as I can do it for 500.

28. With the same apparatus ?—With the same apparatus. I am going now to the principle of the thing.

29. Suppose that you have an uncertain number of men to cook for in a camp ; suppose that on one day you had to cook for 500 men and on another day for 100 ?—I do not mean to say that soldiers would carry it out, but I mean to say that it can be done. We must look to the practical working of it. I do not think that the soldiers would cook as economically for 100 as they would for 1,000 ; but a cook who really understood the thing and the management of the fires would do it equally well ; the thing is to be done.

30. (*Col. Clifford.*) Did I rightly understand you to say that the consumption of fuel by the troops in garrison or in camps is much greater than by regulation the barrack master at each station is allowed to issue ?—Yes, a great deal more.

31. As far as Aldershot is concerned I certainly must say that I do not think it is so ?—I am not alluding to Aldershot, but in the garrisons. I will go to Woolwich, the largest garrison in England.

32. I will answer for it that at Aldershot the troops do not get more than their actual allowance of fuel ?—That I think I could answer for too, for there is not a better barrack master in England or in Europe than there is at Aldershot. I should not have put forward any claim if I had not been satisfied that a very great saving is effected. I freely give my time and services for the benefit of the troops. I put my case wholly upon the saving which is effected ; if that saving is not made out, I have not another word to say.

33. Have you any return from Aldershot of the fuel which is allowed there ?—No ; but I think that if you want to get valuable information, your own barrack master there is a very efficient man ; he has been there from the commencement. I allude to Major Smith. As regards the Woolwich report I really

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think that the consumption there is in excess of any other garrison in England. There was a gentleman sent down by the Commissariat Department to take what may be termed stock (this was mentioned to me at Aldershot), and when they went over the quantity of coal, they found that there was 1,200 tons in excess more than the barrack master ought to have. It can be very easily ascertained whether that is true or not; that was stated to me.

34. (*Capt. Galton.*) With coal you will always get a surplus if you move the coal much, if it is taken not by weight but by measurement; you cannot move coal without making it occupy a larger space?—1,200 tons is a large quantity. I profess that by my apparatus there is a saving of at least 50 per cent. upon the barrack and field cooking. I am quite willing to let the case rest upon that statement; that will simplify the thing; it can easily be ascertained.

35. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Do you mean generally throughout the stations?—Throughout the service.

36. (*Capt. Galton.*) That is assuming all the different apparatuses used to be worked in the most economical manner?—Yes. I am not taking the apparatuses which have been introduced into the service since mine, but what the cooking was in the British Army prior to my undertaking this matter.

37. You refer to the old cast-iron boiler?—Yes. I effected a saving of 50 per cent. in barracks and in the field, and on march, taking it altogether; I rest the case upon that.

38. (*Chairman.*) I understand you to say that you consider there is a saving of 50 per cent. if your apparatus is worked in the most economical manner, over the expenditure on the old apparatus worked in the most economical manner?—Yes. I do not mean to say that there would be that saving over the improvements which have been made of late years; but then I am quite aware that advantage has been taken of what I have done in bringing the apparatus to its present state, because other apparatuses have been introduced.

39. Something has probably been done by instructing the men in cooking?—Yes. Upon that point I was the first person who originated a school for cookery, as it is called, but not for a civilian to have the management of it; it ought to have been conducted by non-commissioned officers. A civilian has been introduced in the establishment of military cooking, teaching them a mode of cooking which is totally unsuited for soldiers. I mention that because it is mentioned in the report. In one of my apparatuses they said that there was no model kitchen at Aldershott. Why? Because the only model kitchen which was erected there was destroyed by the man who was sent down to teach them how to cook. That model kitchen (letter Q) was one of the most perfect in the camp, cooking for 800 men daily.

40. (*Captain Galton.*) It was not destroyed. Your apparatus is there now.—Yes, but it is not the principle; it is so far destroyed that they have put an additional fire under the oven, which I maintain is fatal to their baking. This man went down, and because he could not get heat enough in the oven, he put a fireplace under the oven, and he altered one end of my apparatus, he destroyed the principle, I will go as far as that. That apparatus of mine cost less than 100*l.*, cooking for 800 men daily. This man erected an apparatus in that same cooking house, at a cost of between 700*l.* and 800*l.*, the whole of which I am prepared to prove was totally useless and totally unfit for soldiers' use; there were vegetable cutters, there were sausage machines, there were patent roasting machines. All those things I saw in the cook house. I went over it myself minutely. The expense of it was between 700*l.* and 800*l.*, the returns of which I have here, and which were laid before the House.

41. Did not that include altering the building—enlarging it?—Everything. They could not enlarge it because it was an iron building.

42. Did they not add to it?—No, it was all inside. I was the first person who constructed those buildings, they were 48 feet long, 21 feet wide, and 15 feet high; those are the buildings and they are the same; they are all made with corrugated iron and cannot be enlarged. Here is the return; 719*l.* was expended in altering the building, which, I do not hesitate to say, spoilt mine and made the other of no value.

43. The object was to have in that kitchen the different apparatuses which were in use in various hospitals, as well as barracks, in order that the cooks who were trained might be fit for hospital as well as barrack cooking?—It might be thought so, but it was not so. The apparatuses that I saw were new; they were the designs of parties who thought that they were bettter. Colonel Clifford must know that very cook house.

44. (*Col. Clifford.*) I know it well.—There was a roasting machine for roasting joints (think of the idea of having the patent roasting machine for soldiers), and there were vegetable cutters.

45. (*Capt. Galton.*) In the hospitals they do not have roasting machines, they roast joints, but they roast them before an open fire?—The baking does just as well.

46. Medical men do not agree with that; I quite agree with you?—I have given a great deal of attention to this matter. When you alluded to my remuneration, there was an error. I have received no remuneration. I have not received my expenses; and why? One experiment I carried out to the amount of 300*l.* for the purpose of establishing a system of baking for the army. That apparatus is now in London. The Government did not avail themselves of that system of baking, and consequently I did not bring it into my expenses, and I gave it to a public institution, namely, the London North-west Reformatory. But in that apparatus I could turn out 8,000 lbs. of bread per day. I could turn out 400 lbs. of bread per hour, at a cost of 6*d.* I have done it, and there it is to be seen. I had so much difficulty in introducing those things that I abandoned it, and I said, "take it and do what you like with it." The economy in baking and cooking, if conducted upon a good principle is something marvellous. There the apparatus is; several members of the Board of Admiralty went up to see it for biscuit baking; they said, "You talk of the army, it is much better calculated for the navy in buiscuit baking, where we require a sharp strong heat in baking biscuits in a quarter of an hour." I paid 300*l.* for that apparatus, for which I made no charge whatever, because you did not avail yourselves of it, but it is to be seen and tested now.

47. With respect to the amounts which have been paid, you state that they do not even cover your expenses?—No; when you talk of remuneration you have paid me about 1,000*l.*, and I have expended about 1,300*l.*; but I make no claim upon you for the difference, because you did not avail yourselves of that apparatus; but what you have paid the 1,000*l.* for you have availed yourselves of, and have had the apparatus.

48. The cost of every apparatus which was put up was paid by this department?—Not until I paid it.

49. A large number of your apparatuses have been put up and paid for?—Yes, all at Aldershot and all at Shorncliffe.

50. And all at Woolwich?—And all at Woolwich, but I put up the first one at Woolwich at my own expense.

51. And you have been repaid that?—Yes; I make no claim.

52. What do you assume that the 500*l.* which was paid to you covered?—Expenses.

53. (*Chairman.*) Am I right in supposing that in March 1857, 250*l.* was paid to you in full reimbursement of your expenses in connection with the trial of your cooking apparatus by the Department?—Yes.

54. Then it is stated "Capt. Grant was paid the amount of the expenses incurred by him at Woolwich amounting to 102*l.*" ?—I take the whole sum ; I have received nearly 1,000*l.*

55. It is stated here that 1,365*l.* was paid to you on account of barrack apparatus and field apparatus ? —I am alluding to the barrack apparatus.

56. For the barrack apparatus it appears to be less than 1,000*l.*, namely 855*l.* Then it is stated, "Capt. Grant again applied for a reward for his invention, and proposed that he should receive 12 months saving o fuel effected by him, and was answered that the Secretary of State proposed, as the most equitable arrangement, that he should be paid a royalty of 35*l.* on each apparatus which might be erected upon his principle for 500 men" ?—That was Gen. Peel.

57. "And in the same proportion for a larger or smaller size, such royalty to continue for three years, but the Secretary of State not to be bound to adopt the apparatus to the exclusion of others. Capt. Grant declined this offer as being insufficient,"—that is so ?—Yes.

58. Will you tell us on what grounds you declined that offer ?—In the first place Gen. Peel proposed that 35*l.* should be paid. The principle of a royalty I admit to be very sound and good, but 35*l.* for an an apparatus for 1,000 men would have been no compensation, because it still rested with the Government whether they chose to put up those apparatuses or not, and I saw the possibility, and I do not hesitate to say the probability, of their not putting them up until the three years had expired. You might have continued working the old apparatus until those three years had expired, and there was an end of me and my royalty. I tell you that candidly, that is the view which I took of it, and I thought that it was very disadvantageous to me.

59. (*Capt. Galton.*) You think that you ought to have had a more extended period ?—Just so. The principle of a royalty I think is very sound and good, but not for three years.

60. (*Chairman.*) You say that it is possible there may be apparatuses which have been since invented which are more economical ?—I have heard that there are some still more economical, but I have not seen them.

61. You rest your claim upon the saving which has been made by employing your apparatus as compared with the expense which was incurred formerly ?—Just so.

62. Are you aware that the Barrack and Hospital Commission reported, on the whole, unfavourably of your invention ?—I have not seen that report. I have not had all the reports ; there are some which I have seen, which I have answered in some marginal notes, which I think should be considered, because as I said before, the thing has not been well understood. I have carried it out in some public institutions, and I say that if it can be carried out in a public institution, I do not see why it should not be carried out in barracks, for it is the most simple form of cooking which a soldier can have. The best proof which I can offer is, that it has been in use for eight years at Aldershot, cooking for I do not know how many hundred thousand men, and no alteration has been made in it from the time when it was set up to the present hour.

63. (*Capt. Galton.*) No alteration has been made in it, but of course it involves a certain quantity of repair ?—It does so ; but at the same time you must be aware that there is nothing which a man can invent which is not subject to improvement. I will tell you one very great one as regards not only the form but the material of which the kettles were made. When those kettles were made they were made of tin—we know the advantage of having them of iron—we now make them of iron, and consequently they are a great deal more durable and much cheaper. Some persons have recommended steel for fixed boilers, and the heating propensities of steel are much better ; but I am going to the principle, it is a question of principle.

64. I admit that a thin boiler is a better thing than a thick one ?—Yes ; there is a very great economy in steel, but although you have now a steel boiler it is entirely for boiling, and the fuel which you make use of is only for the boiling, whereas the fuel which I make use of gives the soldier the means of boiling, baking, stewing, and frying ; he does the whole of that. It enables him to have a variety in his cooking. And when we talk of the economy, when I said that having a fire immediately under an oven is faulty in principle, I have ascertained that from actual experience, and I know the value of keeping your fire as far as possible from your oven, because immediately you bring the metal of the oven in contact with the direct action of the fire you ar constantly burning it out. In the London and North-west Reformatory I put up an oven in 1857, one-eighth of an inch thick, it is working at the present day, doing the whole cooking for 120 lads, boiling, baking, stewing, cooking all their meat and baking all their bread, you get the whole volume of heat round it instead of being exposed to the direct action of it, and it is of great value, and particularly to soldiers.

65. (*Chairman.*) The last sum which you received on account of your barrack apparatus was 500*l.* ?—Yes.

66. Which you accepted for expenses incurred in perfecting yonr system of cooking ?—Yes ; and I think that it made up about 1,000*l.*, as well as I can recollect.

67. (*Capt. Galton.*) There was a further sum of about 200*l.* last year, so that no doubt it is about 1,000*l.* ?—I admit at once that I have no claim.

68. (*Chairman.*) It appears to have been on account of barrack apparatus 852*l.* 3*s.*, and field apparatus 513*l.* 10*s.*, making altogether 1,365*l.* You state, I think, that you do not make any actual claim ?—I have no claim whatever upon the Government for expenses—it is all paid. I only make a claim for some consideration for the saving which I have been the means of effecting, and I think that that saving will be made to appear to be about 50 per cent. on the barrack and field cooking apparatus, and I take that from the official returns.

69. I understand you not to name any sum ?—No, I name no sum. If your Lordship will allow me, I will state a case, although it was not acknowledged by the Government at the time. When I proposed that 12 months saving should be given the principle was approved ; they said that they thought it a very fair principle, whatever the saving might be, to give that saving for 12 months. I fixed it at two-thirds of the strength of the British army, and for this reason : The strength of our army at the time was 223,000 men. Now, presuming that one third of our army are employed in reliefs, and travelling about, they could not avail themselves of this system ; therefore in round numbers, I took it at 150,000 men. I said, "Take the saving for 1,000 men, and run it over 150,000, and whatever that may amount to in the course of a year, give me that saving. I was told that they did not acknowledge the principle, that they did not like it, and that there was no precedent for it. Now, I will give you a precedent, which you will find in the case of Brunel in his celebrated block machinery, which every one, I presume, knows well. When Brunel finished that machinery he applied to the Government for some remuneration, and it was referred to Sir Samuel Bentham, who was the Surveyor General at the time. He recommended to the Admiralty that Brunel should be paid 12 months saving, whatever his machinery might effect. The Admiralty consented to this, the Treasury approved it, a calculation was made, and it amounted to 17,763*l.* for the 12 months, and that sum was paid to Brunel ; but as the saving continued to increase in proportion to the increased demand upon his machinery the

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Government voluntarily gave him another 5,000*l.*; therefore he received for that improvement 22,000*l.* I therefore say that if a man could receive 22,000*l.* for manufacturing cheap blocks for the navy I think that a man is entitled to some consideration for doing something for the preservation and comfort of our army; and when we look at what has been expended for the destruction of the soldier, I must say that I think something is due to those who contribute to his preservation. It is a matter of opinion, but I rest the case wholly and solely, as I said before, upon the saving which may appear. If those reports should not be borne out by facts, on reference to them, then they may be corrected; but I still maintain that there is a saving of 50 per cent.

70. Are you at all aware of what sum that would amount to?—Not the least; and as I tell you it is not a question of amount with me (I am not a poor man—I am not a rich man), but it is to mark in some manner the services which I have rendered, and if I had been working for a stake of 100,000*l.* I could not have taken greater interest or made greater sacrifices. Lord Hardinge himself particularly requested that I would take this subject up, and I have really entered into it heart and soul, and have spared neither time nor trouble, and I believe that hundreds in the service would bear testimony to what I have gone through, and if I had not been a workman as well as an amateur in those things I could not have done it.

71. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) You have said that your apparatus has been tried in China; is there any report upon that?—There is a report, and I think you have it.

72. (*Capt. Galton.*) It was not tried, I think, with the army, except that there was an experimental trial made?—I beg your pardon; it was with an army. There is a report from Gen. Stavely.

73. I think that what took place was this: that "a march was made into the country with a regiment with the object of testing Capt. Grant's cooking apparatus agreeably to the usual orders," so and so. This is from Tien Sing; this is by Col. Thomas, commanding the 67th Regiment?—Yes, that was it.

74. That was a single experiment made for the purpose; marching a regiment out into the country, similar to the experiments made at Woolwich?—Yes, and at Aldershot.

75. (*Chairman.*) I understand your claim to be based principally upon the barrack apparatus?—I think that the whole should be considered, taking the two together.

76. To what extent has the field apparatus been adopted?—I have erected it for about 17,000 men.

77. Is it in use now?—Yes.

78. Where?—At Woolwich. I do not know whether they used it at Woolwich the other day with the flying column.

79. (*Col. Clifford.*) They used it last year, and I think that it is all embodied in the report which we made?—That report, I must say, was unfavourable to the thing.

80. It was unfavourable, I think, in marching with troops. In my experience of it I have found that occasionally, for example, cooking as we did at Ascot with the troops, it in many instances added to their comfort, but in reporting upon it to be adopted for service in the field it was condemned?—Would you like to hear a report from General Sir John Pennefather, who now commands the troops at Aldershot? Here is the report of Lieut.-General Sir John Pennefather to the Quartermaster General at the Horse Guards.

81. (*Capt. Galton.*) Of what date is that?—The 25th of October 1861. That is an authority.

82. (*Chairman.*) Is this on the field apparatus?—Yes; it goes most particularly and minutely into it. I think it is important that it should be read.

83. The field apparatus can scarcely be said to have been adopted?—It has been so far adopted that the troops from Woolwich never go out without it, and they have had it for years in use.

84. Of course you are aware that the usual principle in rewarding inventors is not to give any reward for an invention which is not adopted in the service?—Just so; but then I think it is fair that the reports should be taken into consideration. Surely they would not order sufficient for 17,000 men, and also order an apparatus for the whole of Aldershot, for 20,000 men, if they did not approve of it.

85. (*Capt. Galton.*) Is it for as many as 17,000 men?—Yes; I erected it myself.

86. (*Chairman.*) These are travelling apparatuses?—Yes, and also the cooking apparatus on the ground. Here is a report which I think you should hear because it is very important and very strong in its favour from the officers commanding the troops at Aldershot; Sir John Pennyfather is a very good authority.

87. But what occurs to me is, that unless it had been adopted to such an extent that if an expedition was to be sent out this year it would be used, I do not think it is worth while our discussing what reward ought to be given for it, or what are its advantages, because it cannot be said to have been adopted into the service?—What would you say of the Government ordering sufficient for 17,000 men?—It is available whenever it is wanted. I think it is fair to say that it would be adopted. The garrison at Woolwich, a garrison of 6,000 or 7,000 men, never go out without it.

88. (*Col. Clifford.*) I understand you to say that the saving is as respects those apparatuses actually in use, and not as regards others which may be put up?—It was ordered to be adopted in General Peel's time. He said that it was the best system of cooking which had been brought before him, and that he intended to have it adopted throughout the service.

89. Then the saving of fuel is both on the field apparatus and on the barrack apparatus?—On the whole. The saving is so large, that in the field apparatus the consumption of fuel is only one-fourth, and it is only one-fifteenth in the travelling; I throw it all into one.

90. Is it as regards the fuel which has been actually saved?—I would go even as far as that.

91. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) It does not appear to be clear that the travelling apparatus has been adopted?—It has been adopted as far as it has been wanted. For instance, it is not likely that the Government would order sufficient for 17,000 men unless they were satisfied of its utility.

92. I cannot admit the evidence of what is likely; I am afraid that there has been a great deal of wasteful expenditure upon hobbyhorsing?—I wish you would read that report from Sir John Pennefather, and also from General Dacres and Colonel Hudson. They are all practical men. General Pennefather's is as strong a report as ever was penned. I think that it should be read, because it is a very strong one.

93. I think that this committee has hardly met to consider whether your apparatus should be adopted or not?—I contend that it is adopted, and that it has been in use for eight years throughout the whole camp at Aldershot.

94. The travelling apparatus?—No, the barrack apparatus.

95. (*Chairman.*) The barrack apparatus has been no doubt adopted, but the field apparatus can scarcely be said to have been adopted, because the only way in which it can be adopted would be to send it out with an army in the field?—I can tell you this, and I think that Storekeeper-General Captain Caffin would bear testimony to this, because I was in communication with him, and he said, "How long will it take to get 12,000 ready?" I said "I can do it in a month," and I did so.

96. (*Capt. Galton.*) Was that when it went to China?—No, to Canada; we never expected them to go out to Canada, and within a month I had the 12,000 ready. I was out with the Dartford troops three weeks ago from the garrison at Woolwich by invitation of the general there.

97. (*Chairman.*) Still its utility can scarcely be proved until it has been out in a campaign ?—Probably not, to test it fairly ; but there was a flying column, and General Pennefather had it out for a week, that is some trial, and here is General Pennefather's report of it ; I think that it is a very important one. It was in use for several weeks.

98. (*Capt. Galton.*) In 1858 ?—No, in 1861 ; the date is the 26th of October 1861.

99. Was that report presented to Parliament ?—Yes. Here he states, " The saving of fuel was very great, the consumption per diem was at the rate of $1\frac{1}{8}$ths lb. instead of 3 lbs. of wood per man.

100. What are the cottagers stoves which you mention as having sent out originally ?—That was a stove designed for the benefit of the working classes generally. I did it principally for the agricultural classes.

101. They were sent out to the Crimea for the use of the officers I suppose ?—I sent out four of them to Lord Raglan merely as a present to him, knowing that they would be useful, and that was the origin of all this cooking. He wrote to Lord Hardinge expressing his approbation of them, saying of how much service they had been to him, and Lord Hardinge sent for me ; I went down to the Horse Guards, and we had a great deal of discussion on military cooking generally, and he asked if I would turn my attention to it ; that was the origin of it.

102. (*Chairman.*) In considering your claim for some remuneration have you ever considered any other basis upon which it would be placed than that of the saving ?—No, I have not.

103. One plan was suggested of a royalty ?—Just so.

104. Have you ever thought, supposing you put a value upon your time, what sum you would claim?—I leave it entirely to you. I have no wish to put any amount.

105. Even supposing, which of course we cannot do without consideration, that we admitted that that was a fair basis upon which you ought to be remunerated, namely the saving which had been effected, it appears that there might be a good deal of difficulty in accurately deciding, or even approximately deciding, what the saving really was ?—So there might be ; I admit that, because the consumption varies so much in different garrisons. There really is a wide difference between the consumption and the allowance, and you will find that that is so.

106. I think you also admit that it is possible that from the attention of officers having been directed to improvements in cooking, soldiers have been more completely taught and improved knowledge has enabled them to effect a considerable saving ?—No doubt that has been of very great value, but I originated that.

107. Then that forms a part of your claim ?—It does. Here is the result of a lecture which I gave at the United Service Institution, which they thought proper to publish, and they sent me 25 copies. Here is one of them ; it is a detail of the whole system, and as I said before, if it is well carried out there is no system of military cooking which I think superior to it.

108. In fact I understand you to maintain that what saving in coal has been caused to the country since the year 1855 is chiefly owing to your exertions either in erecting improved kitchens or in turning the attention of the Government to the bad system of cooking previously existing ?—Entirely. There has been a very voluminous correspondence, and I think that I could show that the most satisfactory saving which has been effected and the improvement in the cooking of the army generally is entirely owing to me. I was at work years before sanitary commissioners were ever thought of. I worked at this matter day and night. Here is a report which was published with the authority of the War Office, and I have answered it in a series of marginal notes.

109. (*Capt. Galton.*) That is the report on your travelling cooking apparatus ?—Yes. I should like you to have a copy of it, because I think that there are a great many things answered there. But, as I have said before, the thing has not been well understood.

110. (*Chairman.*) How many years do you say that you have been constantly employed upon this subject ?—Since the year 1855 I have been constantly working upon it up to the present time. I have given it my undivided attention.

111. As constantly for the last two or three years ?—Yes, up to the very last field-cooking apparatus, and even within the last three weeks they wrote to me and begged that I would go down to the Dartford garrison, stating that they were going out and that I might be of some service to them. I did go, and I believe that I was of some use to them, because, like in everything else, the men require instruction.

112. But none of your permanent stoves have been erected since what was done at Shorncliffe ?—No.

113. At what time was that ?—I think in 1860. The whole of the camp at Aldershot, and the whole of the camp at the Curragh, and the whole of the camp at Shornecliffe are cooking by those means.

114. I do not exactly understand you when you say that you have been as constantly employed on this matter in 1861 and 1862 as you were previously ?—I was constantly, up to the last erection of the travelling cooking apparatus.

115. You were constantly employed in putting up your barrack apparatus from 1855 to 1860 ?—Yes, certainly ; and I have a given great deal of attention to the subject since that ; but I should say that for at least seven years I have been engaged in this work.

116. (*Mr. Arburthnot.*) Which was the last apparatus that was put up ; was it at Shornecliffe ?—The last fixed apparatus was at the camp at Shorncliffe.

117. In what year was that ?—I do not recollect when it was.

118. (*Chairman.*) The Shorncliffe one appears to have been in 1858. I have a memorandum upon it, dated in September 1858 ?—Here is a letter from the War Office, which I see states : " The patterns of " your cooking articles have already been approved." I do not want to go too closely into these matters, it would give you gentlemen a great deal of trouble to wade through the whole correspondence which has taken place upon the subject, but after what I have done I will leave it in your hands to say whether I am not entitled to some consideration.

119. (*Col. Clifford.*) Do you wish that there should be taken into consideration the actual saving on fuel which has been consumed in different garrisons, or that consideration should be given in a general way to your system as regards what might be done ?—In order to simplify the thing, I am willing to put in this way : When you see this statement, will you take it into consideration the way in which this business has been taken up by me, and how it has been carried through. Compare the system of cooking in the British army at this moment with what it was prior to my taking up the subject, and satisfy yourselves about the saving and the time and attention that I have devoted to it, and state what you think would be a fair remuneration. I will leave it in your hands. and I think you will find that the saving is very large.

120. (*Chairman.*) Whose evidence would you yourself consider as fair evidence for us to take, upon the advantages of your cooking system ?—I can hardly say. I think that the best evidence would be the evidence of those who have had the most experience.

121. Who are the most competent judges, barrack-masters ?—I should say take the barrack-masters of the camps, because they have had the most experience, say Aldershot, the Curragh, and Shorncliffe. I do not know those men personally. I know Major Smith at Aldershot. I think that the barrack-masters of the

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three camps would be very good men to appeal to. General Knollys could afford a great deal of very useful information, because he knows what I did at the commencement when he commanded at Aldershot. There is Mr. Monsell, who was the clerk of the Ordnance at the time, he knows a great deal about it, and when I put this proposition to him he said, "I "think that is very fair; indeed I think it is very "liberal." I said "Well, Mr. Monsell, when this "comes forward before the Government, if you ex- "press that opinion all the others may think the same." I do not want to deal with it quite in a pounds, shillings, and pence way I assure you, but I do think that if it should be made to appear to your satisfaction that a large saving is effected, and that the army has been benefited by my exertions you will deem me entitled to some consideration.

122. I understand you to consider that nothing which you have yet received has been more than in payment of actual expenses?—Nothing whatever; and I pledge you my word that I have at this moment expended about 300*l.* more than what I have been paid for; but I account for it in this way, because the Government has not benefited by the apparatus which I constructed, and therefore I gave it away, and I made no claim for it; I only make claim for what the Government has adopted.

123. The barrack apparatus no doubt has been adopted?—And is it likely that the Government would have ordered sufficient for 17,000 men, unless they had satisfied themselves of the utility of what they were ordering.

124. Is there anything further which you wish to add?—No. I think that something should mark the value of what I have done, and my friends think the same. I have done a great deal, and I feel it, and I assure you that I have devoted a great deal of time to the subject, and I think with benefit to the public service. If I did not think so I would not prefer this claim. I think that if any one would look at the documents carefully, he would see that all that I have stated can be fully borne out. It has been seen and judged of by a great many very practical men. I have carried it out most successfully in four public institutions with great advantage.

125. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Can you turn over in your mind whether you could furnish us with any documentary evidence upon the actual point of the saving of fuel?—I think that you will be enabled to furnish yourselves with the best information from this office. Here are the returns. I have given you nothing of my own. It is nothing but official documents that I give you, and the whole thing hinges upon their being correct. I am quite willing to admit that that statement from Woolwich of the consumption is an excess. If you were to take the saving in the army upon that consumption at Woolwich, it would be something enormous. I know that it is in excess, but I have only given it with other statements.

126. (*Capt. Galton.*) The total coal allowance at a Mediterranean station where they burn English coal is $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. a man per day, and there they have no fires in their rooms at all?—As I said before, the allowance of the Government and the consumption of the troops do not agree.

127. Still the War Office only has to pay for the allowance which it makes?—But I believe you will find that it is a little hard upon the troops. With regard to baking, no man could get a baked dinner before he had this apparatus without paying for it; every mess of 12 men paid 3*d.* if they wanted a baked dinner for a change, and that amounted for 400 men to 150*l.* a year alone.

128. That was before any ovens were provided?—Yes, that threw an expense upon the men which they do not bear now. All I wish to rest upon is that there is an actual saving of 50 per cent. in fuel throughout the British army upon this principle, and I think that if you go into the question you will find that it is so.

129. (*Chairman.*) That is what you estimate it at?—Yes.

130. You estimate the saving at 50 per cent. owing to your improved apparatus, and the improved system which you have introduced?—I do, independently of the additional comfort which it affords to the men in giving them the means of baking, stewing, or frying, and, what is more, roasting and grinding their coffee. The men can go out now with one quarter the amount of fuel that the Government allow in the field. They will roast their coffee for 1,000 men, and they grind it all at the gun wheel during the time that they are cooking their dinners. I have done it over and over again, and I refer you to the General commanding at Woolwich for confirmation. It has all been done with that small amount of fuel.

The witness withdrew.

Adjourned to To-morrow at 1 o'clock.

Thursday, 6th August, 1863.

PRESENT:

The Marquis of HARTINGTON, M.P.	Captain DOUGLAS GALTON, R.E.
Colonel the Hon. H. CLIFFORD.	GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, Esq.

The Marquis of HARTINGTON in the Chair.

Mr. GEORGE WARRENER examined.

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131. (*Chairman.*) You have been engaged in an examination of the different systems of cooking in the Army for some time?—I have.

132. In what year did you begin that examination for the War Department?—I think at the end of 1858.

133. Will you tell us what system of cooking you found in operation at that time?—I was first employed specially to report upon Capt. Grant's apparatus along with a party of the name of Guerrier, who had been a messman and cook, and we examined the various apparatuses of Capt. Grant's now in use and reported.

134. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) In use at Aldershot?—Everywhere, with the exception of the Curragh.

135. That was your first employment under the War Office?—Yes.

136. (*Chairman.*) This is the report of yourself and Mr. Guerrier on Capt. Grant's apparatus?—Yes.

137. (*Capt. Galton.*) You visited, I think, the whole of the apparatuses?—Yes, in England.

138. You went to Shorncliffe?—Yes, and Dover.

139. And Aldershot?—Yes.

140. You visited every place where Capt. Grant's apparatuses were put up?—Yes.

141. And you were subsequently employed to

report upon the whole of the cooking apparatus in use in the service?—Yes; I have been to every barrack and hospital and fortress in the three kingdoms.

142. (*Chairman.*) Your report on Capt. Grant's apparatus was not altogether favourable?—The report was exactly how we found it.

143. You did not consider it by any means to be recommended?—There are some few observations at the end of the report (it is a long time since I saw it); we made a few remarks, but in a general way the report was exactly the working of it in the different places.

144. As to the consumption of fuel, I see that in answer to the query, "Can Capt. Grant's apparatus be made available for cooking for a reduced number of men with a proportionate reduction of fuel?" you reply, "No, decidedly not in proportion; if one end is used for one or two companies, it takes the same amount of coals as would do for four companies; nor can we see well how to remedy this, and we consider it impracticable to cook for a small number with it with the usual allowance of coal." That is still your opinion?—Yes, it is confirmed more and more every day.

145. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) When you talk of the usual allowance, what allowance do you mean?—The usual allowance at that time.

146. Do you know what it was at that time?—It depended upon the number in the barracks; the usual allowance of coal, I think, was 1 lb. per man at Aldershot, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb. at Dover; it differed in different places. I think you will find it so in the report; it states whatever we found at the time. I have not seen that report for a long while, but I think that we put down exactly the amount which was the allowance.

147. (*Chairman.*) You examined also, I suppose, the old system of cooking with cast-iron boilers?—Yes.

148. Where Capt. Grant's apparatus could be worked up to its full strength, was there a large saving of coal?—There was a saving of coal, as you will see in that report; there was a saving of coal if it was worked up to its full amount and if the men knew how to use it. We prove every day at Aldershot that there is a saving of coal upon the former allowance, when it is worked up to its full numbers; that is to say, we can now do with $13\frac{1}{8}$ oz., or about 14 oz. of coal instead of 16 oz.

149. (*Capt. Galton.*) What would the old cast-iron boiler consume when economically worked?—A committee, which met three or four years ago, agreed upon the point, and it was found upon trial that a pound of coal properly managed was sufficient for the old boiler, but it requires very good management indeed to use it with a pound.

150. (*Chairman.*) Under the most favourable circumstances, what would Capt. Grant's apparatus require?—Three quarters of a pound under the most favourable circumstances.

151. (*Col. Clifford.*) When Capt. Grant's apparatus is in use in a regiment, allowing for men on guard and men sick, there is a saving of fuel in that regiment, it does not require the whole strength in all the kitchens at Aldershot where Capt. Grant's barrack apparatus is put up; taking it upon the general strength of the regiment, allowing for the usual casualties of men on guard and sick, and perhaps men on furlough, there is a saving of fuel in that regiment by the use of Capt. Grant's apparatus, is there not?—Decidedly, I think, as compared with a pound.

152. As it is put up for a regiment, is it not exceptional for the strength of the regiment to be so small that it will not allow of a saving, must not it be very much reduced to cause that result; what do you think that the strength of a regiment would be reduced to in order to effect no saving?—It makes very little difference as regards the strength of the regiment, so long as there are the number of companies.

153. But they draw according to the number of men in the companies?—Yes.

154. Therefore, if the regiment is reduced to any considerable extent, there can be no saving; but it is very seldom that a regiment, for instance, at Aldershot where these apparatuses are very much in use, is so reduced that there is no saving by Capt. Grant's apparatuses?—I think you will find that in the Artillery this last month there has been no saving. I have not the returns.

155. In the Artillery it is by batteries; but I am speaking of a regiment of the line?—I think you will find no saving in the centre block.

156. Why not in the centre block, what is the difference?—It is half the tables put against the wall.

157. But I am speaking more of Capt. Grant's apparatus as they are in the cookhouses in the huts. For all the regiments in the South and in the North Camp there is always a saving of fuel by Capt. Grant's apparatus, is there not?—There was no saving with the 1st Royal Dragoons when they were in the North Camp; that was from ignorance on the part of the men.

158. You think that the apparatus was not properly conducted; the men did not understand the use of it?—No. There is a saving wherever there is an instructed cook.

159. Then where there is no saving it is not, in your opinion, the fault of the apparatus but the fault of the men?—It is as much the fault of the men as it is of the apparatus.

160. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Is it difficult to manage?—It is by a stranger, in the stoking.

161. (*Chairman.*) Have not all regiments instructed cooks?—No.

162. Where the men are properly instructed, and where a regiment is in barracks or in camp, do you consider that Captain Grant's apparatus is an improvement on the old system or not?—No, far from it.

163. For what reason?—It being excessively dirty, destroying the clothes of the men, the men's boots, and from the continual shifting of the boilers from one place to the other, and not effecting so great a saving as the new separate boilers.

164. But compare it with the old system?—It effects a saving on the old boilers.

165. As a system do you prefer the old system to Captain Grant's; taking the case of a regiment in barracks or in camp, if you had to put up one of the two apparatuses, either the old cast-iron boilers or Captain Grant's apparatus, which would you prefer?—I would rather put up the old boilers, with a good oven properly set.

166. The only advantage in Captain Grant's apparatus being that there would be a slight saving of fuel?—A slight saving of fuel.

167. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) What is your objection to Captain Grant's apparatus, is it only as to the clothing?—Its effect upon the clothing and the dirt which it generates in the kitchen; every time the boilers are taken out and put upon the floor, the soot comes upon the floor, and it is nothing else but cleaning up, and it is with very great difficulty that the men can keep the kitchen clean.

168. Do the men complain of it?—Greatly.

169. (*Chairman.*) I see that in your report you think that the oven does not work well in Captain Grant's apparatus?—None of the ovens work well in Captain Grant's apparatus. I think that Colonel Nicholson's report is as good as any that I have seen upon it, that is as to the one which was at St. George's, it gives almost my own ideas upon the subject. If you want the oven to work well you must consume a large amount of fuel.

170. (*Capt. Galton.*) You cannot otherwise get sufficient heat in the oven?—No.

171. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Cannot you do so without exceeding the quantity of fuel which you have men-

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tioned ?—You cannot bake for 200 men ; you cannot bake properly for less than 500 men.

172. (*Colonel Clifford.*) At the time when you were ordered to make an inspection of these apparatuses was there in use at the different stations which you visited any apparatus of any individual which you considered superior to Capt. Grant's ?—No, there was no other apparatus in use.

173. Do you consider that Capt. Grant's apparatus was a move in the right direction ?—Decidedly.

174. You think that it was an improvement on former systems ?—Decidedly, because it taught the introduction of the oven, which was a very great thing.

175. Before that there were no means whatever of cooking for the soldier except the plain boil ?—Exactly, and you could not stew well in those boilers.

176. But you think that subsequent systems which have been introduced have superseded Capt. Grant s, and are superior ?—Decidedly.

177. (*Chairman.*) What do you consider the best system now ?—The separate steel boiler.

178. Either for a large or for a small number of men ?—Just the same, because if you have a large number of men you can cook a dinner very well indeed with it ; you can cook a dinner with 7 lbs. of coal for 70 men.

179. Supposing you knew you were to cook for 1,000 men every day, would you rather use steel boilers or Capt. Grant's apparatus ?—I would rather use separate steel boilers.

180. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) But then you could not bake ?—No ; you must have a separate oven. But you cannot cook for 1,000 men with Capt. Grant's apparatus ; 500 men are the most that you can cook comfortably for. With 700 you have to cook the potatoes twice over. I have seen it done on the Western Heights of Dover with the rifles.

181. (*Chairman.*) As to the expenditure of fuel with steel boilers and a separate oven, compared with Capt. Grant's system, what is the result ?—The steel boilers and ovens take half a pound and the other system takes three quarters.

182. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) The steel boilers and ovens are separate ?—Yes ; nothing extra is allowed for the oven.

183. But will that fuel enable you to bake as much as Capt. Grant's apparatus does ?—It is a different kind of bake which you have in Capt. Grant's apparatus. There is a report of Serjeant Lambert at Woolwich, he explains the kind of bakes. Last Saturday, at Woolwich, they were obliged to use both sides of Capt. Grant's apparatus when only one half would have done.

184. (*Capt. Galton.*) When you are speaking of the saving which is now effected by Capt. Grant's apparatus, it is a saving over the allowance which is issued for Capt. Grant's apparatus ?—Exactly so.

185. But you think that there would be a saving of a certain number of ounces of coal by using Capt. Grant's apparatus in the most economical manner over the old cast-iron boiler ?—Decidedly.

186. What number of ounces is that ?—That entirely depends upon the number of men.

187. Assuming that you had Capt. Grant's apparatus for 500 men, what alteration would you now make in the allowance which has been allotted under the last circular to the apparatus so as to enable the men to cook ?—Four ounces saving.

188. You would reduce that allowance by a quarter of a pound per man ?—Yes.

189. You would not continue to allow with 500 men a pound per man for Captain Grant's apparatus ?—No.

190. But you would allow 12 ounces ?—Yes ; but if you reduce your number of men you must increase the allowance according to the table laid down.

191. But reducing it by $\frac{1}{4}$ of a lb. from the table laid down in the circular ?—No ; that table, I think, is right. , It is, I see, $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. in the circular. I think that there is no doubt that that can be economised.

192. From your experience of the way in which men cook, assuming that there was a trained cook at a barrack where Captain Grant's apparatus was in use, would you make a similar allowance on the average for that apparatus than you would make for the old cast-iron boiler ?—I would make less than that in the circular. This will depend upon whether Captain Grant has ovens or not.

193. Some of his apparatuses have not ovens ?—None at Aldershot have ovens, with the exception of one in the hospital and my kitchen.

194. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Then the oven is not an essential part of Captain Grant's apparatus ?—It is a very requisite thing to have.

195. (*Capt. Galton.*) It was not included in his original plan ?—No.

196. (*Col. Clifford.*) Do you know any cooking apparatus for troops of any individual which you consider superior to Capt. Grant's, or from your experience is it a combination of various apparatuses which you recommend for use ?—It depends entirely upon the service and the locality.

197. For general use what would you recommend ?—I do not think that you could come upon one for general use. Benham's is exceedingly good ; it takes $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per man per day.

198. (*Chairman.*) Is not Benham's complicated ?—It is rather complicated.

199. It requires men to be more accustomed to the use of it even than of Capt. Grant's, to use it properly, does it not ?—I think not.

200. (*Col. Clifford.*) Do you not think that Capt. Grant's is very simple ?—Yes, it is simple enough ; but still, simple as it is, it requires a great deal of attention on the part of the men.

201. The attention required is for the saving of fuel, but as to cooking, a regiment coming into barracks and using Capt. Grant's apparatus for the first time could cook their dinners perfectly well without an instructor ; it is perfectly simple in that way ?—No, they would burn their soup.

202. From what cause ?—Too great a heat in the first ones before they move it to the back.

203. From not moving the boilers from one place to another ?—Exactly so.

204. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Is not Benham's apparatus liable to the same objection of dirt which you have mentioned with respect to Grant's ?—No.

205. As to shifting the boilers, how is it ?—The cauldrons are not placed over a fire, but they are over a flue.

206. (*Capt. Galton.*) What is the weight of Capt. Grant's boiler when it is full ?—It is in Col. Nicholson's report ; it was weighed then, it is 158 lbs.

207. Has not Benham's apparatus the advantage of supplying hot water as well as preparing the soup and baking ?—Yes, as much hot water as you like, without any additional expense.

208. (*Col. Clifford.*) Could not hot water be provided by Capt. Grant's boilers as well, if you filled some of those boilers with water ; you could keep hot water in some of them ; the men cooking do not fill them all with soup, they have hot water ready for cleaning out in some of the boilers ?—If you have five companies and a band that is six different coppers, and six coppers are required in a general way for the potatoes, that is the whole of the twelve coppers. Then the water underneath the potatoes is generally used for washing up, and the same boilers are generally used for tea and coffee ; they boil their water for the tea and coffee as companies in each separate boiler.

209. (*Capt. Galton.*) They steam the potatoes over water ?—Yes.

210. Does not that water get dirty from that process ?—Yes, it gets very black, but it does very well for washing up the plates and dishes.

211. But still it is not clean hot water ?—It is quite

black during some portion of the year; it depends upon the potatoes.

212. But the hot water which Benham's apparatus supplies is clean hot water?—It is clean hot water of course.

213. (*Chairman.*) You are now engaged in instruction in cookery at Aldershot, are you not?—Yes.

214. Do you instruct the men in cooking by all the different systems?—Yes.

215. You teach them to use Capt. Grant's apparatus as well as the others?—Yes, that is the first thing when they come into the kitchen. As the class comes in, that is what they begin upon.

216. (*Capt. Galton.*) Is there not in the instructional kitchen at Aldershot one of Grant's apparatuses complete?—One half of Grant's complete.

217. One side of it?—Yes.

218. (*Chairman.*) Sufficient to teach the class the use of it?—It has been kept for that purpose. The other on the other side has been altered for another purpose. We put a fire under the oven. We found that otherwise the oven would not bake. We could not bake at all in it, nor can you in the Curragh. In all the reports which go in now about the cooking from all the cooks, they say that they cannot bake.

219. (*Captain Galton.*) What is the reason of that?—They have not coals enough to bake with.

220. Is that because the oven is too far from the fire?—It is wrongly constructed, and no heat can possibly get to the oven without an immense amount of coals. We have altered them at Aldershot, under Capt. Grant's wish, at least he expressed it to me that if he had to erect them again he would alter it. Instead of having them, as in this drawing, upright at the back, we have sloped them off so as to allow the flame to pass further along. We have sloped both sides and the back; we have sloped it right along.

221. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) So as to get the fire nearer the oven?—Yes; and that is now being done in every one which is under repair at Aldershot; the engineers are doing it.

222. Does it answer?—Much better.

223. (*Chairman.*) To the best of your ability you teach your class to turn Capt. Grant's apparatus to the best advantage?—Yes, and it proves itself by the returns which are made every month, showing the saving which it effects.

224. (*Capt. Galton.*) The saving over the allowance for Capt. Grant's apparatus?—Yes. The extent at Shorncliffe was 7,800 last month in one regiment, the 84th.

225. (*Chairman.*) You appear to consider the best system to be that of steel boilers and separate ovens; you can hardly call that a developement of Captain Grant's system?—No.

226. It is on a different system altogether?—I find that the numbers in barracks vary very much. With the exception of the Tower of London and those places where larger numbers will always be in garrison it requires small separate apparatuses. I do not say in the camp at Aldershot, but I am talking of barracks.

227. (*Col. Clifford.*) What is your reason for teaching the class Capt. Grant's mode of cooking; first, is it because it is more generally in use than any other system in the camp at Aldershot, or because you consider it more simple?—I have two motives; I do it in order to put the men to stoke well to feed the fires.

228. In order to teach them how to stoke with reference to any apparatus?—Yes.

229. If they know how to stoke Capt. Grant's, you are satisfied that they can stoke any of the apparatuses?—Yes; I can tell immediately by walking on the top of the camp whether a man is stoking well or not; by looking all over the huts I can tell which fire is being stoked rightly, and which is not.

230. (*Capt. Galton.*) From the smoke?—From the smoke.

231. (*Col. Clifford.*) What is your other reason?—That being the system which they are most accustomed to, it enables me to tell at once whether they know anything about what they have come to learn.

232. But it is only at Aldershot and one or two other garrisons that it is in general use?—It is at the Curragh, Shornecliffe, Canterbury, and Dover.

233. (*Capt. Galton.*) It is in all the camps?—Yes.

234. (*Chairman.*) Is it in any barracks?—Yes; Canterbury and Dover.

235. (*Col. Clifford.*) You think that Capt. Grant's system is not an imperfect one, but a faulty one altogether; it is not one which you consider as the foundation of a good system which requires improvement, but you think that other systems combined would supersede it altogether?—Quite so.

236. If you had now from your experience in cooking to originate or to fit up a kitchen, for the general use of a regiment, you would not start with Capt. Grant's system?—Decidedly not, for his system has been exploded out of all taverns and hotels for the last 20 years.

237. You would start entirely upon a new system?—Yes.

238. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Was it in use in taverns and hotels?—The first time that Capt. Grant's system was in use was as early as 1815; I have reason to recollect it, because I got scalded upon that occasion.

239. Do you mean actually Capt. Grant's apparatus?—A similar apparatus to Capt. Grant's.

240. (*Col. Clifford.*) Similar to the one now used in barracks?—Similar to the one now used in the camps.

241. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Then do you mean that this is not an invention of Capt. Grant's?—Not at all. There is a report of mine on the Paris hospitals, and they have a very similar one to Capt. Grant's, except that they carry the flue under the ground instead of above; instead of carrying it up in the middle, it is carried underneath and in the side wall.

242. In your opinion Captain Grant's chief merit has been in calling attention to the former defects and originating a better system?—Decidedly; if it had not been for Captain Grant I think it would very likely have gone on for years as it was. I think that he has done a great deal of good to the service by calling attention to it.

243. (*Capt. Galton.*) You say that at the camp at Shorncliffe there was a large saving in coals by a regiment using Captain Grant's apparatus last month, that was under a trained cook, and with the system of giving the men a certain premium for the fuel saved?—Exactly so.

244. Before that system of giving a premium to the men was established are you aware whether there was a saving by untrained cooks in any of the apparatuses over the allowance made?—Not by untrained cooks but by trained cooks a slight saving.

245. But not to the same extent as now?—No.

246. (*Col. Clifford.*) No attempt was made to save?—No.

247. No inducement was held out to the men to save; they used all the coal which was given to them?—Just so.

The witness withdrew

Adjourned.

Tuesday, 10th November 1863.

PRESENT:

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P.	Captain Douglas Galton, R.E.
Major-General Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B	George Arbuthnot, Esq.
Colonel The Honourable H. Clifford.	

The Marquis of HARTINGTON in the Chair.

Major Thomas Smith examined.

Major T. Smith. Nov. 10, 1863.

248. (*Chairman.*) You are barrack master at Aldershot?—Yes.

249. Were you at Aldershot at the time when Captain Grant's apparatus was first established there?—Yes; from the very commencement of its being introduced inthe camp.

250. Will you state what opinion you have formed of it, and will you be good enough to give us an account of it?—I consider that Captain Grant's are the best cooking apparatuses ever introduced into the service. I have had experience of them for seven years, and I cannot speak in too high terms of them.

251. Both as to cooking well for the troops and also in causing a saving of fuel?—As the best for cooking for troops and the most economical which have been introduced.

252. Have you formed an idea as to what is the saving compared with the old system?—Yes. When Captain Grant's cooking apparatus was introduced it was discussed, and we considered that twelve ounces of coal per day per man was sufficient. That was carried on from 1856 to 1858, when an order, circular No. 299, was issued, giving one-third for cooking. It is something more than the twelve ounces; and upon that the commanding officers of regiments made a representation to General Knollys that the twelve ounces was not sufficient. General Knollys at that time had nearly all the power in the camp. He ordered me to issue one-third of coal, and that one-third of coal was continued to Captain Grant's apparatus until the circular No. 767 was issued, when it was done away with; and the allowance under the circular No. 767 is, in my opinion, most excessive and uncalled for. They have given to Captain Grant's cooking apparatus $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per man per day. It is a perfect waste of fuel.

253. (*Colonel Clifford.*) That is the present issue?—Yes; and to prove that I am pretty nearly correct in the opinion which I have formed, I may mention the large sum of money which has been saved in the last six months by the fuel;—for the last six months, namely, from April to September, 110*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* has been saved. Half of that money has been paid to the troops.

254. Has that money been saved on the different apparatuses or on Captain Grant's alone?—On Captain Grant's alone. Upon Benham's apparatus there is very little saving. You can only save a very trifling amount upon it. A small quantity of coal has been saved in the brick oven, but that has been done away with.

255. Is it not a disadvantage in Captain Grant's apparatus that you are obliged to cook for a large number of men? Supposing that you want to cook for only a few men, you cannot use Grant's apparatus, can you?—Yes, you can; you need only use half of it. The small regiments, the Military Train, for instance, only use half of it, and many other regiments the same.

256. Suppose that you wish to cook for a subdivision?—They can cook equally as well. They would require more coal than the twelve ounces, but they could cook just as well whether for a large or for a small body.

257. But there would be no saving in fuel in cooking for small numbers of troops?—No.

258. (*Chairman.*) How many of Captain Grant's cooking apparatuses are there in use in the camp?—In the whole camp two in every line.

259. (*Captain Galton.*) What was the saving before the order came out for the men to be paid for the saving?—First of all, the expense of Captain Grant's cooking apparatus was 68*l.* 15*s.* for 500 men for twelve months. When the one-third was issued it amounted to 70*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.* for 500 men. When the circular No. 767 was issued it amounted to 109*l.*18*s.*1*d.* for cooking for 500 men. If I must go into the calculation for every different regiment, it will come to something considerable; but upon sending to Captain Martindale for the returns of fuel furnished by me, it will be shown what every regiment has saved; but taking Captain Grant's cooking apparatus for twelve months, one period amounts to 68*l.*; then, taking the one-third, it is 70*l.*, and for the $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb., it comes to 109*l.*, which is enormous. All the other regiments are allowed 1 lb. per man for cooking, which is quite sufficient for the present cooking. It amounts to 87*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*

260. (*Colonel Clifford.*) You can only boil meat by Captain Grant's apparatus?—I must also take into consideration that there is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb. per man for the cooking. It includes the steel ovens besides.

261. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Have you seen Benham's apparatus at work?—Yes, constantly used by the 76th Regiment. They cannot save coals. It is a very good cooking apparatus. It cannot be better. It is as good a cooking apparatus as was ever put into barracks, but you cannot save coals by it. It will take every ounce of coals.

262. (*Captain Galton.*) You mean that you cannot save coals because the allowance is fixed so low?—By the present allowance they cannot save coals.

263. And you think that for Captain Grant's apparatus the allowance is fixed too high?—Decidedly so.

264. After the issue of circular No. 767, what amount of coal was saved by the troops before the system came into operation of paying the soldiers?—I have not gone into that calculation.

265. Have you had coal returned into store before this order?—None whatever, not an ounce. But to show that there was a waste of coals, I have seen the coals taken by the contractor out of many of the fuel yards and ash pits. There was an immense quantity of coal in all those ashes. There has always been too much coal issued, there is no doubt about it, both in the one third in cooking by the common boiler and in Captain Grant's apparatus. With Benham's it is not one particle too much; but I believe that Benham's apparatus cooks almost the best of any apparatus that we have had; there is no doubt about it.

266. (*Colonel Clifford.*) If there was a saving of fuel in Benham's apparatus, do you think that it would be superior to Captain Grant's?—No; I prefer Captain Grant's to that. There is more complication about Benham's.

267. (*Captain Galton.*) When used to the fullest amount for the largest number of men, which apparatus requires the largest expenditure of fuel per man?—Benham's.

268. Does Benham's apparatus require more than 12 oz. per man when used for the largest number of men?—Yes. I did not bring the circular with me, but that would show you what it is.

269. According to the circular, the allowance is less than 12 oz. per man?—No, I think not. I wish that we could get the circular. I should like to see that circular. I cannot carry it in my head.

270. (*Colonel Clifford.*) In moving the boilers, when they want to move a boiler from the fire and to lift up the large caldron of Captain Grant's apparatus, is it not very difficult for the men to do so without burning their shoes and destroying their clothes?—No; I cannot see it. I have seen the whole thing removed. The men stand alongside in the cookhouse, and lift them off. I have seen it repeatedly. I have never seen the men stand on the stove in the whole course of my experience.

271. (*Captain Galton.*) Do they dirty their clothes with the soot?—No, not at all; there is no soot in the slightest degree.

272. The fire does not blacken the boilers?—No; I have seen no soot in the place whatever, not the slightest.

273. Then you do not consider it a disadvantage to have to move the boiler from one part to the other when it boils?—No, I do not, and the men do not think so. The men say, on the contrary, that it is an advantage to them; that when it is burning very fast, and they want the other to come to stew, they had better move one to the other. The men themselves like it, and speak of it. Out of several thousand men, I do not think that I have had fifty men complain of Captain Grant's cookhouses; and out of the whole 76th Regiment, with regard to Benham's apparatus, every man has spoken in favour of Benham's. Every man spoke in favour of Benham's, but they have said that they could not save coal. But Captain Grant's is in preference to the common brick boilers.

274. (*Chairman.*) Do you know the system of cooking by separate steel boilers?—I prefer the separate steel boilers to any other. The steel ovens are a very excellent article, and the men are very much pleased with them, and I think that they are preferable to having the oven in the centre of the different boilers.

275. That is not Captain Grant's system, is it?—No; but in Captain Grant's system there is an oven fixed between the twelve boilers, and there are the same flues, and it burns very well, but the steel oven detached from the boiler is preferable to that, and the same quantity of fuel that is allowed in cooking by Captain Grant's apparatus is allowed for those steel ovens, and even in that they can save fuel.

276. (*Colonel Clifford.*) Do you think that the boilers which are nearest the fire in Captain Grant's cooking apparatus along the range cook faster and better than the ones which are nearer the chimney?—No; I think not. The meat is cooked here (describing the same), and then the potatoes are removed and steamed.

277. Then it is necessary to keep shifting the boilers?—To a certain extent it is.

278. Is the water which is used for the potatoes dirty?—No, I have not seen it so; the potatoes are well washed; if they do not wash the potatoes, then no doubt the water will become dirty.

279. (*Captain Galton.*) This is the circular to which you have referred (*handing the same to the witness.*)—They cannot save fuel by Benham's apparatus upon the circular.

280. Does that amount cook for them?—No, it is with great difficulty. They have another cook-house besides, and they draw for that cook-house 1 lb. extra, and I am satisfied that they take coal from that cook-house to cook for Benham's, because ½ lb. per man is not sufficient for Benham's. At the same time I must speak in very high terms of Benham's cook-house, and the men like it; but ½ lb. is not sufficient for the men to cook in Benham's apparatus, and I have no doubt that they draw the fuel which is drawn for the opposite cook-house, where there are the common boilers, and where they get 1 lb. per man, in order to get fuel to cook in Benham's. It would be much better to take fuel from Captain Grant's and add it to Benham's. They have tried very hard to save fuel, and I am satisfied that they cannot do it; but there is not a man who does not speak in very high terms of Benham's apparatus.

281. Have they applied for an extra allowance?—No, they have never applied for it. *Major T. Smith.* Nov. 10, 1863.

282. (*Colonel Clifford.*) The separate steel boiler is totally by itself; each boiler is apart?—Yes, there is a boiler and there is a steamer on the top of it, and you can remove that steamer to any other part you like.

283. Do you use it on Captain Grant's stoves?—Yes.

284. But it is not part of Captain Grant's apparatus?—Yes, it is; but it does not fasten to the other part. It is part of Captain Grant's system; they all came together; as I have already said, I should take a part of the allowance from Captain Grant's cooking apparatus, and add it to Benham's cooking apparatus.

285. Do you think that the fuel which is issued to Benham's, if it was given to Grant's, would be sufficient for Grant's apparatus?—I would take at least ¼ lb. from Captain Grant's; I would even leave Captain Grant's with 1 lb., and I should add the 4 oz. to Benham's; it is only waste of fuel giving it to Captain Grant's.

286. (*Captain Galton.*) But if the troops have not complained of the quantity for Benham's apparatus being too small, there is no reason to add it to Benham's?—They do complain, but they have never brought the complaint forward officially; they have frequently complained to me that they have not fuel, and I am satisfied that they have not fuel enough; but they will not forward their application.

287. (*Colonel Clifford.*) Why not?—I do not know, they do not like it; they are very much afraid of the whole system just now. There is a very clever man, the quarter-master of the 76th regiment, who took the greatest pains in his cooking, and he has repeatedly told me that the quantity of fuel is not sufficient. I have said, "Why do not you apply for more fuel?" He has said, "Oh no, we do not like that."

288. Would you wish to see Grant's cooking apparatus substituted for Benham's?—No, I should be very sorry to see Benham's done away with, and particularly in large permanent barracks; but in hut barracks I should most decidedly keep up Captain Grant's apparatus; there is no comparison; it is cooler than any other cooking apparatus, and I should be very sorry to see it done away with in hut barracks; but in the large permanent barracks I should decidedly say, do not do away with Benham's cooking apparatus.

289. (*Captain Galton.*) Is there not an advantage in the amount of hot water which Benham's apparatus provides?—There may be, perhaps, an advantage in that.

290. (*Colonel Clifford.*) Then you would wish to see Benham's apparatus established in all permanent cook-houses?—In all permanent barracks; but in all hut barracks I should be very sorry to see Captain Grant's apparatus done away with it is much cooler than any other cook-houses which we have. There is an officer who was employed for some considerable time in the camp, ——— under the Quarter-master-General, of the name of Captain M'Kenzie; he was of the Donegal Militia. That officer could give you more information upon Captain Grant's cooking apparatus, and the cooking generally, than any man in the service, and he is to be found at No. 10, Regent Street. He was employed in the Quartermaster-General's department by General Knollys at both Camps.

291. You were in the camp at Aldershot when the camp was first formed?—Yes.

292. What system of cooking was established when the cook-houses were first built?—Stoves with steamers on the top of them, and the side of the stove was so constructed as to admit meat into it.

293. (*Captain Galton.*) A sort of American stove?—Something like that, but the heat which they gave was so great that they were very much afraid they would burn the huts down; there were only two huts erected in that way, because Captain Grant's apparatus was put in at the same time; only two huts were erected with the other description of apparatus,

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and they were in such danger that an order came down to erect Captain Grant's apparatus in the same cook-houses.

294. (*Colonel Clifford.*) How many cook-houses were fitted up with Captain Grant's apparatus when the camp was first established ?—All the cook-houses except two in both the north and the south camp, and then those two were so dangerous that they thought that the whole thing would be burnt down. Those huts are still existing ; they are wooden huts, and they are the only wooden huts in the camp, all the others are iron.

295. You mean that they are the only cook-houses of that kind ?—Yes. In my opinion they are perfectly as safe as any others, and the iron cook-houses are very expensive things ; they cost a great deal of money to keep them in repair, and Captain Grant's cooking apparatus is perfectly safe in those wooden huts.

296. (*Chairman.*) Was not there a system something like Captain Grant's in use at Chobham ?—I do not know ; I did not go near Chobham. All I know is this, that when the engineers were laying the foundation for the Wellington College, the engineers there made a sort of circle round and they put something similar into it, and nothing could cook better, and I do hope that the engineers have kept the plan of it, for in cooking on service in campaigning nothing could be better for a cook-house than that at the Wellington College ; it was sufficiently large, the men could sit round it like sitting on a bench while they were cooking.

297. (*Captain Galton.*) If you think that Benham's apparatus is better for permanent barracks, why do you think Grant's best for huts ?—Because they have all the ovens for baking and all those sort of things, if you put up Captain Grant's you must put up steel ovens. In Benham's you bake and cook at the same time.

298. Why would not Benham's apparatus answer as well in hut cook-houses ?—It is upon too large a scale, the huts would not be large enough for it.

299. But suppose that the hut was made the necessary size for it ?—I would then sooner have the other. I should prefer Captain Grant's in all the huts, and even generally speaking, I should prefer Captain Grant's, and the men like it.

300. (*Colonel Clifford.*) But cannot you vary the cooking a great deal more with Benham's apparatus than you can with Grant's ?—No, not now with the steel ovens.

301. Do you consider that if the steel oven is added to Captain Grant's apparatus, that is the best mode of cooking ?—I do.

302. You prefer that to Benham's ?—I prefer it to Benham's, and the apparatus is cheaper.

303. What do you consider is a proper issue of fuel for Captain Grant's apparatus ?—1 lb. per man I think is ample.

304. Would there be any saving in that ?—Yes, I should say that there ought to be a saving there decidedly.

305. What would you give to Benham's apparatus ? —What I took away from Captain Grant's I would add to Benham's.

306. (*Captain Galton.*) When Benham's apparatus gets $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb. per man for under 300 men, is that sufficient ?—No, I think not.

307. Have you any experience of it ; have you ever tried it ?—No, I have not tried it. I should like the committee to look at these returns (*producing some returns*), and see the savings of fuel from the different ovens in the different regiments ; you will there see what they can cook with according to that return, and which they have been paid for.

308. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Does that show no saving from Benham's apparatus ?—I cannot help thinking that the Government might save a very considerable sum of money if they would pay one of the old pensioners about a shilling a day, and let him go round to every dust-hole throughout the camp and save all the cinders. An enormous quantity of coals goes out of the camp to the contractors, and you will see people who go for cinders take very good coals out, and I think it would be a saving to the Government if they paid a pensioner to collect the cinders, and if they burned up the cinders ; they would all burn in the ovens.

309. (*Colonel Clifford.*) Would it not be better to get the men to save the cinders and put them by ?—They would not do it.

310. They would do the same as with the coal, when once it is thrown into the ashpit, you have no control over it ?—Yes, we have ; I think that it is entirely thrown away.

311. (*Captain Galton.*) Now that we give the men a portion of the saving in fuel, does not that induce them to save the cinders ?—I do not know ; they do say that they save them, but I do not know. I have seen the cinders go out of the camp a good deal. The married people sometimes go into the ashpit and pick up the coal out of the cinders, but there has been a very great deal of coal wasted, there is no doubt about it. In looking over the returns you will find that there is no fuel saved by Benham's apparatus, in fact it cannot be saved.

312. (*Colonel Clifford.*) The former allowance of fuel upon the old circular was very much larger than the present, was it not ?—No, the present allowance is very considerably the greatest. If you make a fair calculation, the difference between the two circulars is not under about 20,000*l.* a year to the Government.

313. (*Sir Edward Lugard.*) What year would you take ?—Take any year you like. There is a most singular circumstance with regard to the committee who settled those circulars. I do not think that they once called a barrack-master to give his opinion as to what he thought was a fair allowance of coal. I was perfectly astonished when that allowance came out. It was liberal to a degree, and it must come to a very considerable sum of money more than the old one ; there is no doubt about it.

314. (*Captain Galton.*) You are speaking upon the assumption that Captain Grant's apparatus is universal, are you not ?—No ; I am talking of the general issue throughout the whole army under the last circular.

315. The circular diminishes the allowance in the case of every issue, except that for Captain Grant's apparatus ?—I am taking the new circular altogether, and I say that the additional fuel granted to the army I should think must vary very nearly to the extent of 20,000*l.* a year from the old circular, that there is that additional expense to the Government ; it goes very near it.

316. Why ?—It is so much greater.

317. Under what heads ?—Under almost every head it is much greater. I am speaking against myself, but the increase is very considerable ; it is now 900 lbs., and we only got 500 lbs. before. I am satisfied that it would make a great hole in 20,000*l.* a year.

318. (*Colonel Clifford.*) You are now speaking of the issues to the officers ?—To everybody.

319. The present issue to the troops is not more, is it ?—The present issue to the troops is much about the same, except that the married people, the officers, and so on, have an increase.

320. You consider that for officers and married people, the allowance is too large ?—Yes ; and for cook-houses and all those things, it is considerably too much, with the exception of Benham's apparatus ; for Benham's it is not enough ; it ought to have more.

321. (*Chairman.*) Do you consider that Captain Grant's apparatus has saved fuel to the Government ? —Decidedly so ; and if it had gone all along, and been kept to the 3 ounces, it must have saved a very considerable sum of money.

322. (*Captain Galton.*) Before the circular was issued, how did you make your issues to the troops where Captain Grant's apparatus was in use ; did you issue according to the scale per room, of 8 men ?

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—12 ounces was the amount issued. From 1855 to 1858 Captain Grant's apparatus only drew 12 ounces per man, per day, and that was ample. Then, when the circular No. 299 came out, one third was issued. I did all I could not to have the amount issued, but General Knollys said, "No, there is the circular, and must abide by it."

323. At Aldershot, were the issues made by rooms, or to the apparatus, or by the number of men ?—By the number of men. At present, as far as I am concerned, the issue is made by the number of men, because I have no new grates at Aldershot under this circular, not even for the permanent barracks.

324. What was the issue formerly for the number of men ?—For 500 men they drew the fuel at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb. per man, for every man.

325. Was that the winter or the summer allowance ?—Winter and summer, all the year round.

326. What did they issue for the huts ?—We only issued 80 lbs. a hut, and then we increased that to the regular allowance.

327. Then, the issue at Aldershot was not similar to the issue at other stations ?—No, not all. These three calculations (*shewing the same to Captain Galton*) relate to Captain Grant's apparatus. There is not a great deal of difference between the $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb. and the one third.

328. What do you mean by the one third; one third of fuel ?—Yes.

329. Do you mean one third of a lb. of fuel ?—One third of 500 men. If you take 42 rooms for the winter allowance at 260 lbs., it brings out the winter allowance to a certain number. Then you must take the 42 rooms for the summer allowance, which comes to another number, and you must add the two together for the winter and summer allowance. It only makes, I see, about 80 lbs. difference between the allowance for Captain Grant's apparatus and the one third.

330. (*Colonel Clifford.*) Can you form any idea of what the saving of fuel has been, by Captain Grant's apparatus, per apparatus, or per boiler, or cook house, or per regiment ?—No.

331. You have no idea at all ?—No. I could tell by the documents in the office what he has saved, comparing one with the other, but it would take some time. I have every document there.

332. (*Captain Galton.*) What would you compare it with ?—With the fuel returns of other regiments, what it would cost. That could be done. Supposing that Captain Grant's fuel had gone on at $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb. per man, per day, up to the present period, I could tell you what it would have cost the Government, and I could tell you what it costs the Government now; it will take some time.

333. (*Colonel Clifford.*) Could you make any comparison between Captain Grant's apparatus and any other, so as to know what the saving in Captain Grant's was ?—Yes, I think I could.

334. (*Captain Galton.*) When Captain Grant's apparatus was first established at Aldershot, what allowance did you make where only a small number of men were cooking by one of these apparatuses ?—We did it in the same way, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a lb. per man per day; there was no change whatever; if there were 50 men, or 500, or 100, or 1,000, it was $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound per man, per day.

335. (*Colonel Clifford.*) Was that found sufficient for cooking ?—There were never any complaints, it was ample.

336. (*Captain Galton.*) Three-fourths of a lb. of coal with 50 men would only be 37 lbs. of coal.—I have no experience upon that, I never had less, I suppose, than from 200 to 300 men.

337. Had you ever a case of cooking for a small number ?—No, not one during the whole seven years.

The witness withdrew.

Captain Albert Ernest Ross examined.

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338. (*Chairman.*) What appointment do you hold at Aldershot ?—I am Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, and also Superintendent of the Army Cooking.

339. Then have you had full experience of Captain Grant's system of cooking ?—Yes, and I have had the entire charge of the army cooking since it was organized, with the exception of about three months.

340. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) At Aldershot ?—At Aldershot.

341. (*Captain Galton.*) And in fact over the country generally ?—Yes, of course.

342. (*Chairman.*) Was that before Captain Grant's system was established ?—No, it only dates from March 1862.

343. Will you give us your opinion upon Captain Grant's system as compared with others ?—I have no experience of any system which was in use before Captain Grant's; but comparing Captain Grant's with other systems, such as Benham's, the old pattern boilers, or single steel boilers, I like Captain Grant's the least of any. It is open to several objections; one is, that you cannot really cook for a small number of men without an enormous expenditure of fuel. Then I may state that the men's clothing undoubtedly gets worn out, and on one occasion an accident has occurred from shifting the boilers, which is necessary in Captain Grant's apparatus, because those boilers which are nearest the fire boil very rapidly and those which are nearest the chimney will hardly boil at all unless the fire is very much forced indeed, and whenever that is the case the expenditure of fuel per man becomes enormous; but if I am rightly informed the only system which Captain Grant recognizes is that in force at Shorncliffe; there he has ovens built in the chimney, and the fire from each end is supposed to heat those ovens, but it does not do so. When I speak of heating them, I mean of course sufficiently for baking purposes; this it will not do unless the fires at each end are very much forced; indeed I have lately seen those things in use at Shorncliffe, and I have seen enormous fires at each end, without which they could not cook with those ovens.

344. *Colonel Clifford.* In the instruction kitchen for cooking at Aldershot, Captain Grant's apparatus is fitted with an oven ?—Yes.

345. Is that what you speak of ? No, the one at Aldershot has a separate fireplace for that oven.

346. That is the oven which Captain Grant has now at Shorncliffe, is it not ?—No.

347. (*Captain Galton.*) It was originally Captain Grant's oven, and had a fire-place added afterwards ?—It was originally Captain Grant's, but I believe he does not father that exactly; he objects to the alteration.

348. The alteration was in order to make the oven bake, was it not ?—Yes, and with that addition it bakes very well.

349. (*Chairman.*) What system do you prefer ?—The single steel boilers, set in fire-clay slabs, and separate ovens, either steel or brick as the case may be.

350. Either for a large or for a small number of men ?—For any number of men. The steel boilers holding about 25 gallons are, I think, rather too large; but with a boiler holding about 20 gallons you may very readily cook for a company averaging about 55 or 60 men or a troop averaging about the same, or one third of a battery of artillery.

351. How is the expenditure of coal compared with Captain Grant's system ?—The steel boilers when carefully managed will use about 20lbs. each a day, and they will cook for 60 men, and even with ordinary management, of course with instructed people—they will take we will say 25lbs. to 30lbs. a day, that is about half a lb. per man per day.

352. And the allowance for Captain Grant's

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apparatus is what ?—It varies according to the number of men ;
under 200 men they get 2 lbs. per man per day ;
from 200 to 300 „ 1¾ lbs. „ „
from 300 to 400 „ 1½ lbs. „ „
from 400 to 500 „ 1¼ lbs. „ „
It is shewn in Circular No. 767 ; three quarters of a lb. per man even with a large number will not do with Captain Grant's apparatus. From what I have seen and from the returns which have been sent in from various regiments, I am quite sure that less than 1lb. per man per diem will not do with Captain Grant's apparatus. I have here a rough abstract, which I drew up last night, giving a return of regiments which have cooked with Captain Grant's apparatus both at Aldershot and at Shorncliffe for the last six months ; and taking the average throughout I find that they use 1 lb. per man per diem.

353. (*Sir Edward Lugard.*) Is that since they have had one half of the saving ?—Yes ; this is all since they have had one half of the saving, and these are two of the stations at which the saving is carried into effect ; these returns are for regiments ; in all of them there are large numbers, in one case there are 711, and I do not think that there are any under 539.

354. (*Captain Galton.*) Will you draw up that statement in a fair shape and send it to us ?—Yes.

355. (*Chairman.*) The cooking at Aldershot is almost entirely done by Grant's system, is it not ?—In the huts entirely so ; in the permanent barracks they have old pattern boilers holding 25 gallons each and brick ovens, with three exceptions ; in the East Block permanent barracks they have an apparatus of Benham's, and in the centre block three of Captain Grant's, and in the Artillery Barracks two (small size) of Captain Grant's.

356. The old pattern boilers were in use before Captain Grant's invention ?—I understand so.

357. Can you make a comparison between the expenditure of fuel in these old pattern boilers and in Captain Grant's apparatus ?—The old pattern boilers with the ovens, which I look upon as part of the system, will take 1 lb. per man per diem.

358. About the same as Captain Grant's ?—About the same as Captain Grant's, but Captain Grant's will not bake in the majority of instances.

359. Then there does not appear to be any saving of fuel by the adoption of Captain Grant's apparatus over the old system ; if there is any saving at all, the saving with Captain Grant's ovens must have arisen through increased economy ?—I do not think the adoption of Captain Grant's apparatus has led to any saving, but there is one thing which I must explain, namely, that the saving of fuel about which Major Smith spoke, and about which he gave some sums of money, does not arise from the apparatus ; it has entirely arisen out of the system of cooking.

360. (*Sir Edward Lugard.*) But the apparatus brought out the system of cooking ; if Captain Grant had not established his apparatus, that system of cooking would not have been established, that is to say the system of cooking for large numbers ?—I refer to the system of having a trained instructor to look after everything.

(*Sir Edward Lugard.*) Major Smith did not refer to that ; he referred to the issue before Captain Grant's apparatus was established, and the issue since by the circular.

362. (*Chairman*). At Aldershot there is no cooking by means of the separate steel boilers which you recommend ?—None ; there is only one at Aldershot, and that is in the instruction kitchen.

363. So that Major Smith has not had an opportunity of comparing those steel boilers with Captain Grant's system ?— No, he has not seen them.

364. (*Colonel Clifford.*) The one which is at Aldershot is daily used by one regiment ?—It is daily used by men of the 73rd, but it is used for the purpose of instructing the non-commissioned officers there.

365. You attribute the saving of fuel which is effected now, as much to the present system of instructing men in cooking as to the difference of apparatus ?—I have no doubt of it. The saving of fuel last month was 106,000 lbs. ; and I have no doubt that had there been no system by which non-commissioned officers are instructed in cooking and stoking, and moreover one person as a responsible agent to overlook these matters, the saving would not have been a pound.

366. (*Captain Galton.*) Do you believe that with the instructed cooks, and with this proportion of the saving of fuel given to the men, the waste in cinders at the stations generally over England is so great as Major Smith suggests ?—No, I do not think so. On the contrary, I know that during the last winter at Chatham they used to collect the cinders, and upwards of 9,000 lbs. of cinders were used in one month and I know that the cinders made in the cook-houses are used over and over again until they become clinkers, and are thrown away.

367. (*Colonel Clifford.*) In the cook-houses at Aldershot which you are in the habit of going round when you visit there, do you think that the cinders are generally used by the men throughout the camp ?—Do you mean those made in the cook-house ?

368. I do ?—Yes ; they are always used ; it is an understood part of the system ; these men are instructed to use the cinders ; and whenever I go round, which I do constantly, I find that they do so. I drop in at odd hours, when they do not expect me.

369. (*Captain Galton.*) And that is one of the points which you attend to at different stations ?—Yes ; whenever I go round. It is only lately that I have had an opportunity of going round ; it is owing to a letter from this department ; but from what I have seen lately, the experience which I have gained is very great, although it is rather crude just now.

370. (*Colonel Clifford.*) Do you think that the present issue of fuel for Benham's apparatus is sufficient ?—I have only experience of one of Benham's apparatuses ; there are two that I have seen, one at the Tower and the other at Aldershot; but the one at Aldershot there has been a mistake about. I have seen a letter from Mr. Benham to the War Office, in which he says that the apparatus at Aldershot will cook for 637 men. I have tried that apparatus, and have had it tried, and have gone into the matter carefully; and I am sure that it will not cook for more than 300 men ; moreover the oven in Benham's apparatus is practically of no use.

371. (*Captain Galton.*) It does not bake ?—No.

372. Is it an iron or a brick oven ?—It is an iron oven.

373. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Then you do not like Benham's apparatus ?—I do not like the one at Aldershot.

374. (*Captain Galton.*) You have seen the one at the Tower ?—Yes.

375. It is a different system ; it has a brick oven ?—Yes, but it has 19 kettles in one line bent at right angles like the letter L, and only one fire at the end to feed those 19 kettles ; the kettles nearest the fire boil furiously, and those at the far end scarcely get any heat at all. That without doubt is a fault in the apparatus ; but excepting that, I think it is a very good one.

376. Are they small kettles ?—Yes ; it is as much as they will do to hold soup, meat &c., for 20 men.

377. (*Colonel Clifford.*) Do the men seem satisfied with Benham's apparatus at Aldershot ?—No ; a large boiler is attached to it, and the men are supposed to use the water in it for making the tea and coffee; from some pecularity in the quality of the iron or water, it is always very rusty.

378. (*Captain Galton.*) Is that in that boiler particularly, or is not the water generally at Aldershot rather discolored ?—I have not found it the same with other iron, for instance in the brick ovens in the permanent barracks there is a little iron cistern which is usually very clear.

379. (*Chairman.*) Do you know when the last of

Captain Grant's apparatuses was put up?—No; it was before I had any experience in this matter.

380. And you would not now recommend a new one to be put up?—Decidedly not.

381. (*Mr. Arbuthnot.*) Have you formed any opinion of his field cooking apparatus?—That I know nothing of, except from seeing one at Aldershot.

382. (*Chairman.*) You have not seen it tried?—No.

383. (*Colonel Clifford.*) Do you consider that any saving whatever has been effected by the use of Captain Grant's apparatus, since its establishment; at Aldershot for instance?—I do not know what the apparatus was which was in use before Captain Grant's was established, unless it was the old pattern 25 gallon boiler.

384. (*Captain Galton.*) It was the old pattern 25 gallon cast iron boiler?—Then there has been no saving. There is another disadvantage connected with Captain Grant's apparatus, namely, that the constant shifting of the boilers wears out the bottoms very rapidly, and they have to be repaired at some expense, and every time they are repaired they are shortened; a piece is obliged to be cut off the bottom of the cylinder, as it were, when the bottom is taken out, because, of course, it becomes damaged. In time these boilers become so small that they will with difficulty cook for the number of men that they are intended for. I have seen that at Shorncliffe. I have seen the boilers literally full up to the very top, so that the men had to stir with great care, and even then it was difficult. I have seen the meal stick to the bottom and burn, because the men could not stir properly.

385. (*Colonel Clifford.*) How long would a boiler last without repair?—It depends upon the care and the wear and tear of regiments; it is almost impossible to form any idea. Regarding the old pattern boiler and the brick oven as one system, and as being in use prior to Captain Grant's, and then again viewing Captain Grant's system, you must always bear in mind one thing, namely: that Captain Grant's apparatus will not bake properly, and practically at Aldershot, prior to the steel ovens being put up, no baking could be done, and the men are very keen about the baking.

386. (*Mr. Arburthnot.*) They like it?—Very much; the artillery and cavalry, and the horse artillery, as a rule, will never have anything else but baked meat.

387. (*Chairman.*) Without a separate fire you cannot make Captain Grant's apparatus bake?—No, or without increasing the fire at each end to such an extent that the consumption of fuel becomes enormous.

388. (*Colonel Clifford.*) From your experience, what do the men think of Captain Grant's apparatus?—They do not like Captain Grant's apparatus, principally from the wear and tear of their boots and clothing; they like Benham's better, that is to say—I argue negatively—they do not dislike Benham's quite so much; they are not so strong in their expressions of dislike.

389. They do not like either?—The only one of Benham's that I am speaking of, is the one at Aldershot; that is the only one that I have any great experience of, and they dislike it principally because they are stinted in the allowance of fuel.

390. The allowance of fuel for it is not sufficient?—It is not enough.

391. For that apparatus at Aldershot, what do you consider would be a fair allowance?—1 lb. per man per day; but there is one thing with regard to Benham's apparatus which requires an explanation. Mr. Benham says that it will cook for 637 men; whereas it will only boil for 240 men well, and will bake for 60 men more, badly.

392. What system is most popular among the men?—They like the single steel boilers, with an oven and with a hot plate; and if the hot plate could be introduced into barracks, I know of nothing which is better or nicer for the men; that is to say steel boilers with a separate oven, and a hot plate, either combined with the oven or combined with the boilers in some way or another; it is a very valuable thing for frys and little stews, and such like.

The witness withdrew

Adjourned.

APPENDIX.

PROCEEDINGS of a BOARD of OFFICERS assembled by order of Col. Wm. EDEN, Commandant of the Garrison, for the purpose of reporting on certain points connected with the Cooking in the several barracks.

Chatham Barracks,
23 June 1856.

Major F. G. HAMLEY, 12th Regiment, President.

Members:

The BARRACK MASTER.
QUARTERMASTER, PROVISIONAL BATTALION.

The Board having assembled in pursuance to orders, a communication from the Commanding Royal Engineer, together with a letter from the Inspector General of Fortifications, dated War Department, Pall Mall, 13 June 1856, B.B. 3739, were laid before them calling for a report on the following points, viz.—

1. The quantity of fuel actually required for cooking in each boiler.
2. The number of men for which each boiler is capable of cooking, showing also its capacity.
3. The time occupied in cooking.

The Board having made the necessary arrangements for carrying out the object in view, adjourned from day to day in order to make the different experiments in the several barracks, and have now to report as follows:—

CHATHAM BARRACKS.

1. The number of men cooked for on the occasion of making the experiments was 68; quantity of fuel consumed, 80 lbs. of coal and 1 lb. of wood, which was found to have been sufficient to have cooked for 80 men.

2. Two boilers were used for dinner, one boiler for breakfast, and one for tea. Each boiler is calculated to cook for 100 men, and contains 25 gallons.

3. The time occupied in cooking—
   Breakfast (tea), 1¾ hours.
   Dinner (beef, soup, and potatoes), 4 hours.
   Tea, 1½ hours.

There are no ovens in these barracks, and the average number of dishes sent to the bakehouses in town is 138 twice a week, costing two pence each on week days and three pence on Sundays.

BROMPTON HUTS.

1. The quantity of fuel consumed on the day of making the experiment was 280 lbs. of coal, 3 lbs. of wood, and 20 lbs. of coke.

2. 131 men had for dinner meat, soup, and potatoes, boiled in 4 boilers; 67 men had a stew made in two boilers; 65 men had baked meat and potatoes, cooked in a camp oven built of clay and heated with coke.

One boiler was used for heating water.

The capacity of these boilers is 25 gallons, and calculated to cook for 100 men.

3. The time occupied in cooking—
   Breakfast, 1½ hours.
   Dinner, 3 hours.
   Tea, 1½ hours.

On another occasion the Board had under their inspection a second camp oven, in which bread was being baked, and which seemed to answer the purpose; both these temporary ovens were constructed under the direction of Quartermaster Michael Bradford, Royal Sappers and Miners.

At the huts about 14 dishes are sent daily to the public bakery on an average, and a greater number on Sundays.

BROMPTON BARRACKS.

1. The number of men cooked for was 80; quantity of fuel consumed 80 lbs. of coal and 3 lbs. of wood.

2. Four boilers were used for dinner, consisting of boiled meat, soup, and potatoes, and two boilers for breakfast (coffee), and two ditto for tea.

The capacity of the boilers 12 gallons, and calculated to cook for 50 men.

3. Time occupied in cooking—
   Breakfast, 1 hour.
   Dinner, 3½ hours.
   Tea, 1 hour.

The number of dishes sent to the bakehouse average about 20, and three times that number on Sundays.

There are two ovens in the South Range of Brompton Barracks, now occupied as a temporary hospital. These ovens are not in use, and the Board have ascertained that they have been tried by several regiments and not found to answer the purpose, from not being sufficiently capacious, and the great quantity of fuel consumed rendering it too expensive to the soldiers. Moreover, it requires an experienced baker to be constantly employed, otherwise the men's dinners are spoiled.

The Board has been led to extend their report to the subject of baking the men's dinners, as it would appear that about 200*l.* a year is paid annually by the troops for this purpose; and as the erection of ovens has been strongly urged, the Board beg to be permitted to suggest that ovens heated by gas be provided at the end of each of the cook-houses, which could be done without any additional building or interfering in any way with the portion of the cook houses fitted with boilers.

(Signed) F. G. HAMLEY,
Brevet Major 12th regiment.
JOHN BUCKLEY,
Barrack Master.
JAMES MENZIES,
Quartermaster, P.B.

PROCEEDINGS of a COMMITTEE of OFFICERS assembled by order of Major-General E. C. WHINYATES, C.B. and K.H., commanding the garrison of Woolwich, bearing date 19 June 1856.

Woolwich,
20th June 1856.

President, Lieut.-Colonel FRANCKLYN.

Members:

Captain FORBES.
Quartermaster HAINES.

The committee having met pursuant to order, directed that coals be issued to the 10th battalion for cooking purposes, and be retained for the experiments of the committee.

The committee on several days tried experiments with a boiler for three rooms or 36 men, when they find that each boiler requires as follows:—

Breakfast, 1 peck	-	(20 lbs.)	of coal.
Dinner, 2 pecks	-	(40 lbs.)	of coal.
Coffee for guard and barrack rooms at different hours	1½ pecks	(30 lbs.)	of coal.

Total 4½ pecks (90 lbs.) daily, or ½ peck (10 lbs.) per diem over the allowance for the three rooms.

Trials were made with both soup and stewing, the only ways of cooking adopted by the men with these boilers.

Should one room only have to use a boiler, the allowance will be insufficient, as the three rooms allowance and ½ peck (10 lbs.) more are a fair average requirement for each boiler.

Each boiler will cook for about 50 men, as it contains when quite full 26 gallons of water.

The boilers were lighted as follows:—
   Breakfast, cooking, 1¼ hours.
   Dinner, 3½ hours.
   Coffee for guards, 1 hour.
   Ditto for room, 1 hour.

Total, 7 hours daily. They are banked up during the intervals between the meals, viz. 3½ hours. Total burning therefore 10½ hours.

Hitherto each room has purchased weekly during the winter an average of 6 pecks (120 lbs.) of coal per room for cooking purposes; to prevent which some rooms prefer baking, for which they pay 4*d.* for each dish out of the mess fund.

(Signed) JOHN H. FRANCKLYN,
Lieut.-Col. Royal Artillery,
President.
G. H. A. FORBES,
Captain and Adjutant.
JNO. HAINES,
Quartermaster Royal Artillery.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MEN using GRANT'S APPARATUS, and the Fuel consumed in Cooking with the same, at the following Stations, for the Week ending 19 December 1863; compiled from Returns prepared at the Stations referred to.

Station.	No. of Men using Apparatus.	No. of lbs. of Coal actually used.	No. of lbs. of Coal saved beyond authorized Issue.	No. of Apparatus in use.
* Shorncliffe -	1,549	15,066	4,167	6
* Aldershot -	5,176	46,254	2,258	43
Woolwich -	138	1,932	—	1
Curragh - -	1,384	18,020	936	12
* Dover - -	857	9,406	1,808	5
Total -	9,103	100,678	9,169	67

The quantity of coal for Capt. Grant's apparatus - -

Authorized - - -	109,847 lbs. per week.
Saved in use by the Men, who at the stations marked * receive half the value of the fuel saved, under a system which is being gradually introduced - - -	9,169 „ „
	100,678 lbs. used per week.

If the old pattern boiler had been used, the allowance would have been 1 lb. per man per day - - - - - = 63,720 lbs. per week.

If Deanes' apparatus had been used, the allowance would have been ½ lb. per man per day - - - - - = 31,860 lbs. per week.

Amount of fuel used by Capt. Grant's apparatus, in excess of that which would have been allowed for old pattern boilers - - = 36,958 lbs. per week.

Do. do. Deanes' apparatus - = 68,818 lbs. per week.

LONDON.

Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

ARMY.

RETURN of OFFICERS who have been allowed to receive their HALF-PAY from the 1st April 1863 to the 31st March 1864, with CIVIL SITUATIONS, under the Provisions of the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 99.

War Office,
14 April 1864.

HARTINGTON.

RETURN of OFFICERS who have been allowed to receive their HALF-PAY from the 1st April 1863 to the 31st March 1864, with CIVIL SITUATIONS, under the Provisions of the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 99.

RANK.	NAME and CORPS.	Rate of Half-Pay per Diem.	Description of Civil Appointment.	Annual Income of Civil Appointment.
		s. *d.*		£. *s.* *d.*
Major - -	H. F. B. Maxse, Unattached.	9 6	Lieutenant Governor of Heligoland.	500 – –
Lieutenant - -	G. D. Drummond, 3d Royal Veteran Battalion.	4 6	Retired Allowance as Barrack Master.	300 – –

War Office,
14 April 1864.

ARMY.

RETURN of Officers who have been allowed to receive their Half-Pay from the 1st April 1863 to the 31st March 1864, with Civil Situations, under the Provisions of the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 99.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
18 *April* 1864.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 February 1864;—*for*,

A "RETURN showing the Manner in which the MEN who have completed their LIMITED SERVICE in the ARMY, in the Years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863, have been disposed of."

War Office, April 1864.

HARTINGTON.

RETURN of MEN who have completed their Limited Terms of Twelve Years CAVALRY and Ten Years INFANTRY SERVICE in the ARMY, in the Years 1860–1, 1861–2, and 1862–3, showing how they have been disposed of.

	Number whose Limited Term expired.	Number Discharged.	Number Re-engaged.
Year 1860–1:			
Cavalry, and Military Train	306	189	117
Royal Artillery	708	98	610
Royal Engineers	155	48	103
			Unknown 4
Foot Guards	101	69	32
Infantry and Staff Corps	2,158	1,190	967
			Dead 1
Total	3,428	1,594	1,834
Year 1861–2:			
Cavalry, &c.	307	190	117
Royal Artillery	585	92	493
Royal Engineers	88	34	54
Foot Guards	80	50	30
Infantry, &c.	2,715	1,313	1,399
			Dead 2
			Deserted 1
Total	3,775	1,679	2,096
Year 1862–3:			
Cavalry, &c.	299	163	136
Royal Artillery	492	113	379
Royal Engineers	52	15	37
Foot Guards	127	85	42
Infantry, &c.	3,669	1,646	2019
			Dead 1
			Unknown 3
Total	4,639	2,022	2,617
GENERAL TOTAL for Three Years	11,842	5,295	6,547

Note.—The portion of the Return relating to 1863-4 cannot be furnished until the receipt of the necessary information from officers commanding at certain foreign stations.

Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards, S.W., 19 April 1864.

J. Yorke Scarlett, Adjutant General.

ARMY.

RETURN showing the Manner in which the MEN who have Completed their LIMITED SERVICE in the ARMY, in the Years 1860–1, 1861–2, and 1862–3, have been disposed of.

(*General Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *April* 1864.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 March 1864;—*for*,

A "RETURN of all the MAPS, CHARTS, PLANS, TABLES, and DIAGRAMS published by the TOPOGRAPHICAL and STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT of the WAR OFFICE to the present time (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 80, of Session 1862)."

War Office,
7 April 1864.

HARTINGTON.

RETURN of all the MAPS, CHARTS, PLANS, TABLES, and DIAGRAMS published by the Topographical and Statistical Department of the WAR OFFICE, from the 1st June 1861 to the 31st March 1864.

NAME OF THE MAP or PUBLICATION.	Total Cost of the Map.	Number of Copies Issued.	Number of Copies given away.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount received for the Sale.	Loss upon the Publication.	Profit upon the Publication.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Sketch of country between Jervis Inlet and Fort Pemberton, British Columbia.	2 6 3	39	39	—	—			
Map showing geographical distribution of Volunteer Corps.	10 14 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	For Inspector General Volunteers.
Military Map of part of Central Europe, illustrating Military Lectures.	41 11 6	57	57	- -	- -	–	–	For the use of Military Colleges and Schools. This is in addition to the amount given in the previous Return.
Cadets' course of Fortifications at Woolwich, Series of Drawings lithographed.	98 9 4	Sets 102	Sets 102	- -	- -	–	–	Each set comprises 22 Plans, one set sent to the Austrian Government, the remainder for the use of Cadets.
Two Sketches of neighbourhood of Auckland, and the Waikato, New Zealand.	5 17 4	31	31	- -	- -	–	–	To illustrate Despatches.
Plan of Balaclava, for Quartermaster General.	3 14 7½	—	—	—	—			
Plan showing Experiments on Floating Battery, Trusty.	6 4 8	Sets 103	Sets 103	- -	- -	–	–	For Ordnance Select Committee.
Mechanical Drawings for Col. Boxer, R.A.	40 5 –½	6,067	6,067	- -	- -	–	–	To accompany boxes of Artillery Stores.
Map of part of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, to illustrate the movements of the American Armies.	29 14 11¾	396	396	- -	- -	–	–	For the use of Military Authorities.
Drawings of Experiments against Martello Towers, for Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich.	13 2 6	2,407	2,407	—	—			
Drawings to illustrate Facing and Sighting Breech Loading Guns.	124 19 –½	9,505	9,505	- -	- -		–	For the use of Artillery and Naval Officers.
Drawings of Guns, Whitworth, Enfield, and Lancaster Bores.	2 4 2	53	53	—	—			
Maps of New Plymouth and neighbourhood, New Zealand.	3 12 3	16	16	- -	- -	–	–	To illustrate Despatches.
Royal Arsenal, Woolwich:								
Drawings of proposed additions to Buildings, for enabling Contractors to make Tenders.	72 6 4¾	240	240	- -	- -	–	–	For Office of Director of Works.
Route from Pekin to Kiakhta, Map of -	46 18 7½	99	96	3	– 2 3	–	–	For the use of Officers and others returning from China by Siberia.
Sketches of Fortifications, showing names of parts of.	59 9 5½	266	266	- -	- -	–	–	These include 2 Plans and descriptive Notes for the use of Naval and Military Officers.
Drawings of Guns - - - - -	18 8 3	30	30	- -	- -	–	–	For Ordnance Select Committee.
Plan of Armstrong Gun and Carriages on Traversing Platform.	4 11 2½	194	194	—	—			
Drawing of Sighting Plate for 20-Pounder Armstrong Gun.	8 14 6	1,012	1,012	—	—			
Plan of proposed Road between Guatemala and Isabel.	21 9 –	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	For the Foreign Office.
Plan of Belgrade - - - - -	14 4 6½	9	9	- -	- -	–	–	- ditto - ditto.
Plan of Excavations at Pembroke, for enabling Contractors to make Tenders.	2 9 7	32	32	- -	- -	–	–	For the Office of Director of Works.

NAME OF THE MAP or PUBLICATION.	Total Cost of the Map.	Number of Copies Issued.	Number of Copies given away.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount received for the Sale.	Loss upon the Publication.	Profit upon the Publication.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Plans of Pimlico Army Clothing Establishment, for enabling Contractors to make Tenders.	10 7 11	Sets 19	Sets 19	- -	- -	-	-	For the Office of Director of Works.
Map of Country between Mexico and Vera Cruz.	16 6 4	123	117	11	- 8 3	-	-	To illustrate the French operations in Mexico.
Sketches by Mr. Prout, portions re-lithographed, for the use of Military Students.	40 18 6	385	385	- -	- -	-	-	For the Council of Military Education.
Map showing Mail Road from Fredericton to Quebec.	2 15 2	16	16	- -	- -	-	-	For the War Office.
Plan showing Coast Line from Waitara to Tataraimiaka, Province of Taranaki, New Zealand.	42 1 9	1,659	1,659	- -	- -	-	-	To illustrate Despatches and Blue Book on New Zealand, published by the Colonial Office.
Map of Natal, lithographed from a Survey by Captain Grantham, R.E.	173 18 -½	74	14	60	36 - -	-	-	Published in outline. A second edition, showing the hill features, is in progress.
Drawings of Platforms for Volunteers -	2 5 4	224	8	216	3 - 9	-	-	Reprinted.
Drawings of Soldiers' Latrines - -	2 15 10	154	154	—	—			
Sketch made by Colonel Gamble, D.Q.M.G., showing Plan of Attack on Maori position, Katikara River, Taranaki, New Zealand.	3 13 10	23	23	- -	- -	-	-	To illustrate Despatches.
Illustrations to accompany Sir H. James' Meteorological Report.	403 12 8½	2,630	2,463	167	46 19 4½	-	-	Each copy of the work contains 24 plans. 2,650 sets of the plans were printed and issued to Her Majesty's Stationery Office to bind with the work; 2,000 copies were issued to the Army Medical Department, for the use of the officers employed in recording meteorological observations. Part of the expenditure given here was included in the previous Return.
Drawings of proposed new Cement Store in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for enabling Contractors to make Tenders.	4 6 9	15	15	- -	- -	-	-	For the Office of Director of Works.
Plan to illustrate the Bombardment of Kagosima, Japan.	10 18 9½	30	30	- -	- -	-	-	For Military Authorities.
Sketch of Country between Tuakau and Cameron, New Zealand.	3 2 1	27	27	- -	- -	-	-	To illustrate Despatches.
Drawings to illustrate Report of Ordnance Select Committee on Experiments at Newhaven.	65 16 4	103	103	—	—			
Drawings of proposed Verandah for Fort George, Mauritius.	4 3 4	Sets 41	Sets 41	- -	- -	-	-	For the Director of Works.
Map of Puebla, showing the positions of the French and Mexican Troops during the Siege.	12 9 2	90	90	—	—			
Map of neighbourhood of Vicksburgh, to illustrate Siege operations of Federal Armies.	6 11 4	19	19	—	—			
Drawings of Rope and Iron Mantlets for Director of Ordnance.	3 6 -	61	61	—	—			
Map of Quebec, for Report of Defence Commission.	7 7 7	52	52	—	—			
Vallée des Dappes, Plan showing new Boundary between France and Italy.	4 10 8½	17	17	- -	- -	-	-	For the Foreign Office.
Sketch showing the operations near Fredericksburgh, United States of America, April and May 1863.	6 10 -	67	67	- -	- -	-	-	For the use of the Military Authorities.
Drawings of Tools for Venting Smooth-bore Ordnance.	34 10 6	2,520	2,520	- -	- -	-		For the use of Artillery and Naval Officers.
Plans of Yorktown Defences, &c., United States.	27 12 8½	481	481	—	—			
Drawings of Implements for repairing Armstrong Guns.	25 8 -½	5,522	5,522	- -	- -	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
Plan of Wimbledon Common, for Inspector General of Volunteers.	9 6 6	44	44	- -	- -	-	-	For Volunteer Review.
Drawings of proposed Erections at Plymouth, for enabling Contractors to make Tenders.	13 3 7	Sets 34	Sets 34	- -	- -	-	-	For Office of Director of Works.
Plans of Royal Arsenal, Woolwich -	2 13 8	24	24	- -	- -	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
Plan of part of Canada - - -	11 1 6	—	—	—	—			
Illustrations for Work on European Armies, viz.:								
Map of Denmark - - - -	12 17 5	—	—	—	—			
Map of Turkey - - - -	4 13 6	—	—	—	—			
Map of the Netherlands - -	20 3 -	—	—	—	—			
Map of France - - - -	8 - -	—	—	—	—			
Map of Spain - - - -	- 10 4	—	—	—	—			
Map of Russia - - - -	- 10 4	—	—	—	—			
Map of Belgium - - - -	15 19 3	—	—	—	—			
Map of Italy - - - -	2 10 8	—	—	—	—			
Sketch of the ground at Rangariri, New Zealand, the scene of action with the Maoris, on 20th November 1863.	10 12 5	71	71	- -	- -	-	-	To illustrate Despatches.

NAME OF THE MAP or PUBLICATION.	Total Cost of the Map.	Number of Copies Issued.	Number of Copies given away.	Number of Copies Sold.	Amount received for the Sale.	Loss upon the Publication.	Profit upon the Publication.	REMARKS.
	£. s. d.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Map of the neighbourhood of the Waikato River, New Zealand.	11 1 3	71	71	- -	- -	–	–	To illustrate Despatches.
Map of the Fortress of Fredericia, in Jutland.	18 3 9	113	89	24	1 16 –			
Plan of district around Shanghai, under the protection of the Allied Forces, 1862–3.	8 11 10	34	22	12	– 9 –			
Plans of Barracks, being part of a series to comprehend all the Barracks in Great Britain and Ireland and the Colonies, on a scale of $\frac{1}{360}$.	1,221 2 7½	5,249	5,249	- -	- -	–	–	For the use of the Military Authorities.
Sketches of ground at Dover - -	57 19 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	For military purposes.
Map of the Country in the vicinity of Montreal.	1 13 2	27	27	- -	- -	–	–	- - ditto.
Army Equipment, Illustrations for -	1,177 – 1½	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	Not yet issued.
Hill Sketches, for the use of Council of Military Education.	49 9 1	2,300	2,300	- -	- -	–	–	For educational purposes.
General Map of Canada - - - -	189 6 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	For military purposes.
Sketches of War Department Property at Newhaven, for enabling Contractors to make Tenders.	1 15 9	44	44	- -	- -	–	–	For Office of Director of Works.
Inserting Positions of Volunteer Corps on Maps.	7 19 7	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	For Inspector General of Volunteers.
Map traced for Foreign Office - -	2 – 10	—	—	—	—			
Tracing of Japanese Maps - - - -	9 2 8	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	For the use of an officer in Japan.
Sketch of Forts in the neighbourhood of Soochow, China, showing the operations of Major Gordon's Forces.	2 10 –	- -	- -	- -	- -	–	–	Traced.
Drawing of Volunteer Review, Edinburgh.	181 1 6½	243	159	84	15 15 –	–	–	To commemorate the first great Volunteer Reviews.
Drawing of Volunteer Review, Hyde Park.	128 15 1	257	177	80	15 – –			
Plans of Peninsular Battles, viz.:								
Affair at Pombal, Massena's Retreat, No. 1								
„ Casal Nova „ 5								
„ Foz d'Aruce „ 6	105 17 11	232	232	—	—			
„ Alva „ 8								
„ Condexia „ 4								
„ Sabugul „ 10								
Map of the Island of Alsen, in Sleswig, produced by the Anastatic process.	4 13 10½	233	128	105	2 19 –¾			
Map of Jutland, in 10 sheets, produced by the Anastatic process.	9 17 2¾	102	102	—	—			
Map of Sleswig Fastland, in 6 sheets, produced by the Anastatic process.	5 14 10¼	Sets 20	Sets 20	—	—			
Organisation, Composition, and Strength of the Army of Great Britain.	- -	334	334	- -	- -	–	–	The publication of this work was done through Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
Circulars for various Departments:								
Adjutant General's Office - -	- -	186,965	186,965	—	—			
„ „ Royal Artillery	- -	6,582	6,582	—	—			
„ „ Royal Engineers	- -	15,780	15,780	—	—			
Army Medical Department - -	- -	32,340	32,340	—	—			
Asylum, Royal Military - - -	- -	3,160	3,160	—	—			
Commander in Chief's Office - -	- -	53,456	53,456	—	—			
Cavalry, Inspector General's Office -	- -	1,386	1,386	—	—			
Council Office - - - - -	- -	14,530	14,530	—	—			
Home Office - - - - - -	1,767 – 7¾	330,763	330,763	—	—			
Infantry, Inspector General's Office -	- -	600	600	—	—			
Paymaster General's Office - -	- -	32,206	32,206	—	—			
Quartermaster General's Office - -	- -	108,304	108,304	—	—			
Recruiting Office - - - - -	- -	21,381	21,381	—	—			
Treasury - - - - - -	- -	250	250	—	—			
Topographical Department - -	- -	41,409	41,409	—	—			
War Office - - - - - -	- -	105,796	105,796	—	—			
„ Contract Branch - -	- -	62,796	62,796	—	—			
TOTAL - - -		1,017,704	1,017,704					

Note.—No Maps, Plans, &c. have been published by the Topographical Depôt with a view to profit. They have all, in the first instance, been prepared for the use of the War Office, or other Public Departments, and the Sale of them has been authorised in those cases only in which it was considered that it would be for the benefit of the public. There is, therefore, no loss upon the publication of any Map, but, on the contrary, a certain amount of profit to place against the cost of producing the Map.

Topographical and Statistical Depôt, London,
6 April 1864.

Henry James, Colonel,
Royal Engineers.

ARMY (MAPS, &c.)

RETURN of all the Maps, Charts, Plans, Tables, and Diagrams published by the Topographical and Statistical Department of the War Office, from 1 June 1861 to 31 March 1864 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 80, of Session 1862).

(*Mr. Wyld.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *April* 1864.

187.

Under 1 *oz.*

METFORD'S EXPLOSIVE BULLET.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 June 1864;—*for*,

"COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Authorities at the War Office and Mr. *Metford*, on the subject of his EXPLOSIVE PERCUSSION BULLET, from the time of its adoption to the present time."

War Office, 25 July 1864. } HARTINGTON.

(79—M—457.)

Sir, War Office, 25 March 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to inform you, that in consequence of the very satisfactory results of the successive trials of your explosive rifle bullets, he has decided upon their adoption into Her Majesty's Service.

Sir George Lewis is desirous of making you some return for the trouble and expense which you have incurred in bringing your invention to its present state of perfection, and also of acknowledging the service which you have rendered to the public by assisting in producing an efficient explosive bullet, an object which has for many years engaged the attention of this Department.

Sir George Lewis has therefore much pleasure in awarding to you the sum of 1,000 *l.*; and directions have been given for the payment of this amount on the understanding that you furnish the Ordnance Select Committee with any assistance they may require in drawing up the specification to govern the manufacture of the bullets.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Lugard.*

W. E. Metford, Esq.,
36, Cornwallis-cresent, Clifton,
Bristol.

Flook House, Taunton, Somersetshire,
29 March 1863.

Sir,

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the letter (No. 79—M—457), and dated 20th instant. Change of residence has prevented me from acknowledging the receipt of this letter before, and a want of time has also prevented me from answering it, but I trust to do so in a very short time.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Metford.*

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, Pall Mall.

Sir, Flook House, Taunton, 7 April 1863.

I REGRET that my answer to the letter (No. 79—M—457), and dated 25th March, has been unavoidably delayed. In reference to its contents, I have to express my great satisfaction at the very high terms in which my work is spoken of in that letter.

A bill of exchange, value 1,000 *l.*, having been handed to me by Her Majesty's Government apparently as a final discharge of all claims, I cannot but think that the sum named implies that there exists some great misapprehension, since it will be seen that, according to my latest papers, such a sum would barely recoup my outlay expended in producing and perfecting the invention. Knowing on the one hand that the national value of this invention would naturally be enhanced by avoiding its publication, and trusting, on the other hand, that if I dealt frankly with the Government of a great country, I could not but be frankly dealt with in return, I have not only shrunk from all mention of it, either through the press or through men of business, which would have tended greatly to my own profit and reputation, but I have even refrained from protecting myself with a patent, as that must have made my invention publicly known. In producing, without assistance, a projectile which not only possesses extreme simplicity, cheapness, and safety, but has such terrible powers, and is of such universal application, I consider that I may justly claim the high consideration of the Government; and bearing in mind that I have done my work entirely unaided; and that when, six years ago, I first presented the invention to the War Office it had then attained a perfection which no competitor, not even so able a one as Colonel Boxer has since been able to equal, I think that I am entitled to value at a considerable rate the skill which it embodies. It is right to point out that this work is produced at a time when the capabilities of field artillery have been much improved; and now, by adopting this very great addition to the efficiency of all small arms, the Government is enabled to increase the destructive powers of every man in Her Majesty's service to a degree difficult to estimate.

Were I to compute the worth of so universal an instrument by its value even in a single battle, I feel it would be useless, even were it possible, to state such value in money.

I therefore feel confident that a Government so powerful as that of Her Majesty, will not rest satisfied without acknowledging by the most liberal treatment the services of that man who not only offers a most valuable invention, but also proposes to sink, for the benefit of this great state, that credit and profit from othe. sources, which would be of considerable moment to himself.

I am, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for War. (signed) *W. E. Metford.*

(79—M—468.)

Sir, War Office, 16 April 1863.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that he regrets that you should be dissatisfied with the remuneration of 1,000 *l.* which has been offered to you in consideration of the explosive bullet of your invention, recently introduced into the service, and which was considered an adequate and even a liberal reward.

I am to observe that in the report of the comparative trial of this bullet with that proposed by other inventors, it was stated that, as regards destructive power and accuracy of flight, it possessed no superiority over the bullet submitted by Captain (now Lieut. Colonel) Boxer, R.A., its only superiority consisting in its being less expensive. This advantage has subsequently been rendered of less importance in consequence of the improvements which Lieut. Colonel Boxer has made in his original bullet, of which the Secretary of State would have been warranted in availing himself, to the exclusion of your invention; and he therefore considers that in awarding you the sum of 1,000 *l.*, he has granted to you full and sufficient compensation, and he does not feel justified in increasing the amount.

I have, &c.

W. E. Metford, Esq., (signed) *Alex. T. Tulloh,*
Flook House, Taunton. Director of Ordnance.

Sir, Flook House, Taunton, 2 May 1863.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your communication in No. 79—M—468, and in reply I beg to observe that I have already distinctly stated, both in my letter of 7th April, and in my paper on "Metford's Explosive Percussion Bullet," page 17, delivered early in the year to the Under Secretary of State for War, that the sum of 1,000 *l.* would barely cover the outlay of time and money expended in producing and perfecting my work, and I must therefore be permitted to say that the Government, in simply returning me that sum, has not thought fit to reward me in any way whatever.

I will not now stay to ponder over a liberality of which as yet I have had no opportunity of benefiting, but will only point out that I take the 1,000 *l.* merely to cancel my outlay, and under a formal protest against such sum being held to be in any way at all a reward for services which the Government, in the valuable letter No. 79—M—457, has thought fit to rate so highly. This letter is so entirely at variance with No. 79—M—468, in its estimate of the value of my invention, that I feel it necessary, for the sake of truth, to show that the contents of the former are in strict accordance with the facts; nor can I, without unfairness to myself, allow the depreciatory remarks, based on a comparison of Colonel Boxer's bullet and my own, contained in the latter letter (No. 468), to pass without comment.

I have to state though in respect to precision of flight, the disposition of weights inherent in almost any form of explosive bullet, appears rather advantageous than otherwise, yet on the occasion when last I witnessed the trial of Colonel Boxer's later bullet, the shooting was so bad, that the Ordnance Select Committee declined to remain to witness any long range experiments, on the ground that as the performance had been so bad at short distances, the afternoon might pass before Colonel Boxer's bullet should strike the timber box at long range. It has, however, always appeared to me probable that such a result was rather owing to some adventitious circumstances than to any defect of construction in Colonel Boxer's bullet.

In respect to the precision of my own, it is due to myself to point out that its shooting surpasses that of the common Enfield bullet, and that in a very recent letter of the Ordnance Select Committee to myself, they state that they have received reports from Aldershot and Shorncliffe, so "exceedingly favourable to the bullet," as last tried in respect to precision, "that they did not feel inclined to make any alteration in it." But though in reality I regard extreme accuracy of flight of minor importance when the question under discussion is rather the relative or absolute merits of an explosive bullet, the fact is that the conditions imposed upon me at the trials have obliged me to bestow immense labour and thought on this particular point, and by turning to the best account the favourable disposition of weight just now adverted to; I have succeeded in securing that excellent result which the Aldershot and Shorncliffe reports describe; in fact I have obtained a bullet, the flight of which is distinctly superior to that of the ordinary bullet.

With regard to destructive powers, I believe I am right in stating that in Colonel Boxer's first design the bullet was not intended to be explosive, in any strict sense of that term, but the percussion apparatus was intended simply to ignite a non-detonating composition, which would then burn as a port fire.

In the second bullet he has, I believe, adopted the explosive principle much more largely, substituting a detonating composition throughout, instead of a port-fire. If in doing this he has increased the power of his bullet, he has secured that success by adopting the principle with which I started.

In reference to cheapness I must not speak to you positively of the relative cost of Colonel Boxer's arrangements, and of my own, unless you will send me some samples of his later bullets for examination; and I think I am entitled to ask you to do this, since he has had for two years past the fullest opportunity of examining every detail connected with the arrangement and manufacture of mine. I am, however, strongly of opinion that his arrangement would prove several times as costly as my own. In my paper sent to the Ordnance Select Committee I gave details obtained from actual manufacture, showing that the cost of my arrangement, including labour and materials, was 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per thousand, and I stated in my papers sent in to the Under Secretary of State for War, page 13, that if interest on cost of buildings, and of plant, depreciation, contingencies,

and other expenses be also included, the total cost may be put down at 2 *s.*, instead of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per thousand, without taking credit for the small diminution of the weight of lead required. I may fairly claim that the merits of the question in this aspect will not be allowed to rest on any less detailed statement of Colonel Boxer's side of it.

It is absolutely inevitable, as inevitable as was the universal adoption of the improved rifle, that some such explosive bullet as mine is, will come into universal use, and the value of this invention must be calculated with reference to this circumstance, and not with reference to its application to some exceptional object. In conclusion, therefore, I must express my hope that my letter of 7th April will be reconsidered, for in it I have frankly stated on what grounds my claims are based; and also I must be permitted to point out, that if the superiority of my work over Colonel Boxer's, or any other person's, consisted in cheapness alone, I should still be utterly at a loss to understand on what principles of either justice or economy the War Office would have been warranted in adopting the admittedly more costly invention, or are now entitled to allege their right of adopting it to the prejudice of my just claims. If of two excellent inventions (let us suppose them almost equally good) that which is adopted is to receive no reward, because the other is but little inferior to it, there will have been established a principle equally applicable to all transactions of buying and selling, which, if so applied, will be truly agreeable to all purchasers.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Metford.*

The Under Secretary of State
for War.

(79—M—474.)

Sir, War Office, 12 May 1863.

I AM directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to inform you that his Lordship has had your letter of the 2d instant under his consideration, and that, while he entertains a due appreciation of the value of your invention, he is unable, consistently with the principles by which the sums granted by this department to inventors have previously been determined to increase the amount allotted to you by his predecessor.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. T. Tulloh,*
Director of Ordnance.

W. E. Metford, Esq.
Flook House, Taunton.

My Lord, Flook House, Taunton, 3 June 1863.

The letter (No. 79—M—474) has reached me some days since, and I regret that I have been unavoidably prevented from acknowledging its receipt before.

In reference to its contents, which I am glad to observe, that the War Office has not only withdrawn from making depreciatory remarks on my work, but also has thought fit to discontinue the use of the word "award," I am still at a loss to comprehend how such principles should have been laid down by any department of Her Majesty's Government, as should entitle it virtually to appropriate the work of a scientific man without compensating him in any manner whatever. I am not, of course, aware of the exact definition of those principles by which the War Office considers itself bound to abide in the treatment of inventors, but as their application appears to me to involve considerable injustice in my own particular case, I am compelled reluctantly to appeal to principles still more general. I need hardly refer to the fact, that it is a rule in dealing, on whatever scale the transaction may be, for the seller to have some right to affix his own value, or at least to be admitted to consult on the value affixed to his own property.

I admit that it had been my expectation that the Government, in consideration of secrecy, and the sole use of my invention, would have dealt with the subject in no narrow spirit; but as this view of the question does not seem to have been

been appreciated, I am obliged to fall back on the more ordinary methods which constitute the relations between buyer and seller; and following a precedent generally admitted and acted on in cases of disagreement, I feel myself entitled to propose and do request that my case may be referred to arbitration. In taking this step, instead of pressing my claim in a more public form, I prove to the Government that I at least am still anxious to preserve so valuable an invention for the exclusive use of my own country.

As for my claims to reward, they are based on those same principles of equity which have been recognised by Her Majesty's Government on many former occasions, to some of which I shall proceed to refer.

I will first mention Mr. Archer's invention of piercing the postage-stamp sheets, because, having made myself intimately acquainted with the details of the case, I find that this gentleman's position was closely allied to mine in the following particulars, that his work was profoundly simple, of very broad application, that it filled up a want in the public service, that it took the inventor years of time and much money, to be sure that he had arrived at the best arrangements; and, finally, that the inventor himself produced machinery to perfect the idea, and make it practicable.

The Government, grasping the real value of his work, purchased the invention for 4,000*l.*

The second case to which I shall refer is a precedent that especially belongs to the War Department. Colonel Boxer invented an improved arrangement of fuse for large shells, and was awarded the sum of 6,000*l.*, more or less, for his work, which, valuable as it no doubt was, still, be it remembered, it was only an adjunct to, and not in itself a new instrument for repelling and attacking. Again this officer invented the diaphragm shell, an improved cannon projectile for the more certain destruction of men and horses. For this invention he was awarded 4,000 *l.* or 5,000 *l.* by Her Majesty's, and a similar sum by the East Indian Government. This latter case is a perfect precedent, and the more so, because the present Indian Government actually sent over an officer to press what turned out to be my invention on the especial notice of the War Office at home.

In conclusion I will only refer to the case of Mr. Whitworth, as it will serve at once as contrast and comparison when set side by side with my own. In the hope that he might produce an improvement on the ordinary Enfield rifle, funds were placed at Mr. Whitworth's disposal to an extent which may be justly called liberal; so highly did the Government rate the possible increase in destructive power which might be gained by greater accuracy of flight. After this expenditure, his rifle, is found to be so far unable to meet all the requirements for warlike purposes, that the Ordnance Select Committee have in their report dated 26th November 1862, decided against its adoption as an arm fitted for general use in the service.

In my own case, Government having previously had 6,000 of my bullets, demanded of me 54,000 more, which had all to be made by machinery, and even while making this demand, at the same time distinctly refused me all pecuniary assistance; notwithstanding which I have produced a projectile, that in the first place not only enormously increases the destructive powers of the rifle, but also considerably improves the shooting qualities of the present arm, which valuable result alone would have entitled me to much consideration, and all this at a nominal cost, and without a particle of difference in manipulation during use. I have also invented instruments which will produce this projectile perfectly, and with great rapidity; which instruments must be the type of future machines for manufacture on a larger scale. Finally, I will ask the War Office this one question: at what rate do they value an invention, which without interfering with the present stock of arms and machinery for their construction, yet puts into their hands a rifle, so much more deadly than formerly, that it is to all intents and purposes virtually a new weapon of destruction, and about which I do not scruple to assert that no such decisive step in the improvement of the powers of the small arm has ever before been made. At what rate, I repeat, do they value such a work if they have thought it worth many thousands of pounds to risk a failure in devising a new weapon for the service?

In conclusion, I again formally claim an arbitration, and am willing to submit the matter to any men of standing, excluding of course those persons whose opinions

or interests are already pledged in this question, and assuming that the court be constituted in the usual form.

I beg to enclose a short recapitulation of the grounds on which I claim attention, the substance of which, I believe, has been in possession of the Secretary of State for War in a somewhat more diffuse form.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Metford.*

The Under Secretary of State
for War.

(Enclosure.)

For the Secretary of State for War.

Metford's Explosive Percussion Bullet.

THIS bullet has now been before the Government for nearly six years, and was originally submitted to examination at the request of the President of the Select Committee in the beginning of the year 1857. In March 1862, with apparatus supplied entirely at my own expense, I had made under my superintendence at the Woolwich Arsenal 54,000 percussion bullets, at the desire of the War Office. I was requested to supply these for further trial, as a sequel to some experiments made with 6,000 of my bullets, ordered early in 1861, which in their turn followed a similar trial of 200 in September 1860. The 200 supplied in September 1860 were also supplementary to the trial of 400 sent in early in that same year, some of which (the 400), from my having incautiously cast them of lead not sufficiently pure and soft, had shown themselves, as all bullets of such lead are apt to do, defective in accuracy of flight. As early as 1856 the President of the Select Committee then sitting, had seen some of my original samples, and in the following year I supplied him with 200 at his own request, after trying them carefully (on one occasion exhibiting their action with great success in the presence of Lord Panmure); he reported, as I understood from himself, that "they left nothing to be desired."

I must here be permitted to observe that I have been informed in conversation with officials, that the 54,000 performed perfectly in every way, shooting better in a marked degree than the ordinary Enfield; and I know also from sources of authority, that the former supplies of 6,000 and 200 proved decidedly superior to all competing percussion bullets, amongst which must be reckoned the invention of Colonel Boxer, both as it appeared in its original state in 1860, and again in its improved form, as supplied by him in 1862, after he had been for a full year officially cognisant of every detail of my invention and manufacture.

In all essential particulars the original 200 tried in February 1857, were identical in pattern with the 54,000 last supplied, and like them complete in their action, though by an extremely laborious and costly series of experiments, I had in the meantime myself secured them from the possibility of failure under any circumstances, and by improved processes had cheapened, while perfecting their manufacture.

The entire additional cost of the percussion over the ordinary Enfield bullet, could not have been more than 5 *s.* 6 *d.* per 1,000 in 1857, and now does not exceed 2 *s.* when manufactured by myself, and probably would not be more than 1 *s.* 9 *d.* to 1 *s.* 6 *d.*, if made in the Arsenal by the aid of my machinery proper for that purpose.

I must add that I have not only invented, but have provided at my own cost, machinery adequate to a demand much larger than has hitherto been required, and a mere expansion of which, with an easy adaptation of the existing bullet presses at the arsenal, would render the supply unlimited.

From the first I had placed this percussion bullet in the hands of Government, and, in order to secure secrecy, I refrained from patenting it.

For the fact that this secrecy has not been strictly observed, I am in no way accountable, and I deeply regret it, though a proof of the power and value of my invention has incidentally grown out of the disclosure, which happened as follows:—

Through an inadvertence of an officer who took part in the Enfield trials in 1857, two gentlemen in the Indian army were confidentially informed of the nature of the manufacture. One of them assured the officer above referred to that large game struck by one of these bullets never escaped, and some experiments made by the other becoming known to Sir Hugh Rose, he, on examination, was so greatly struck by the extreme value of the projectile that he sent this gentleman on a special mission from India to the War Office at home in the middle of 1861, on purpose to promote its adoption, believing it, as I understood, to be a discovery of this officer's own. The entire safety, cheapness, and simplicity of this invention, renders it capable of being substituted for the plain Enfield bullet as a projectile of universal use in war, and this without the slightest difference in manipulation.

Its value in actual conflict can be best understood from its terribly destructive effects on the

the animal frame, and no one who has witnessed these can fail to be convinced that it would prove as demoralising as it was destructive to the enemy, thus possessing a doubly conclusive claim for adoption on the largest scale. It has always been my wish to let the matter take its own course, and I should still have preferred to do so, had not the proceedings of the War Office obliged me again to repeat that in money and time, I have expended not less than 1,000*l.* on the invention itself with the necessary experiments and machinery, and I do not scruple to assert that I ought not only to be reimbursed, but liberally rewarded for an invention which goes so far towards restoring to small arms their relative efficiency when compared to the most improved artillery.

(signed) *W. E. Metford.*

3 June 1863.

My Lord, Flook House, Taunton, 25 June 1863.

In answer to your last communication, I had the honour to forward a letter to you on 3d June, in which I requested an arbitration. I should be glad to know the decision of the War Office with regard to this claim, as it is important to my interests that I should be acquainted with their intention without delay.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for War. (signed) *W. E. Metford.*

(79—M—480.)

Sir, War Office, 16 July 1863.

With reference to your letters, dated the 3d and 25th of June, I am directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to inform you that he has most carefully considered the claims put forward by you for some additional remuneration to the 1,000*l.* already awarded to you in recognition of your services as the inventor of the explosive bullet.

Under all the circumstances now represented by you, Earl de Grey will be prepared to consider your claim for compensation for the time you have devoted to this invention, and for re-imbursement for the expenses to which you have been put in preparing the machinery supplied by you to the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich, if you will submit a detailed account of the sums for which you consider yourself entitled to ask under these heads.

In conclusion, I am to inform you that Earl de Grey cannot assent to your proposal that an arbitrator should be appointed to decide between you and Her Majesty's Government in this matter.

I am, &c.

W. E. Metford, Esq., Flook House, Taunton. (signed) *Hartington.*

36, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton,

Sir, 22 July 1863.

In answer to the letter (No. 79—M—480), I beg to inform you that the amount already rendered of 1,000*l.*, to repay me my time and expenses, is I find a smaller sum than that to which I am entitled, but I fully waive my right in this matter, and will not re-open the question, unless at the desire of the War Office.

I regret that the Government does not think it right to accede to my proposal for an arbitration; but as this suggestion has not met with approbation, and no counter offer has been advanced, I will at once proceed to submit to the War Office that the sum of 7,000*l.*, over and above my expenditure in time and money, would sufficiently satisfy my expectation, and would be a moderate, though not a large remuneration, especially if the case of Mr. Whitworth be taken into consideration. I find that that gentleman has been supplied with nearly 16,000*l.* for expenses alone, in making an improvement in the destroying powers of the small arm, which, after all, is only considered available in exceptional cases, and is not adapted for universal application, and which certainly will not

not bear a comparison with the enormous increase in destructiveness which is produced by my invention.

In conclusion, I believe that I am asking a sum which will be found to be far below the real value of the work; but I do not desire to press for a reward, the amount of which might create difficulties in settling this matter.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary of State for War. (signed) *W. E. Metford.*

(79—M—485.)

Sir, War Office, 28 August 1863.

I AM directed by Earl de Grey and Ripon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, and to point out to you in reply, that it does not afford the information asked for in the communication addressed to you from this office, dated 16th ultimo, in which it was stated that his Lordship would consider your claim for compensation for the time you have devoted to your invention, as well as for re-imbursement of the expenses incurred by you in preparing the machinery supplied to the Royal Laboratory, provided you would submit a detailed account of the sums to which you consider yourself entitled under those heads, thereby leaving the sum of 1,000*l.* granted to you by Sir George Lewis, as a clear reward for your invention; and I am further to acquaint you that in the absence of such a statement, Lord de Grey has no accurate data upon which to base a calculation of the expenses to which you may have been put.

I am to add that you are mistaken in supposing, as appears to be the case, that it is intended to adopt your explosive bullet for the ordinary ammunition of the infantry.

I am, &c.

W. E. Metford, Esq., (signed) *Edward Lugard.*
36, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton, Bristol.

36, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton,

Sir, 7 October 1863.

As the result of experiments which I have been carrying on for the last two years, I beg to inform you that I am now able to produce a small-bore explosive percussion bullet from 30 to 50 per cent. more formidable than that for the Enfield lately invented and perfected by me.

For years it has been my endeavour to produce a good small-bore percussion bullet, and in fact some of my early experiments in 1854 had especial reference to that weapon, having understood that the Government had thought fit to have 8,000 Whitworth rifles constructed for an enlarged trial as to their merits, when subjected to the unfavourable conditions of climate, &c. I determined to proceed with my experiments, so as to arrive at a good sound proportion of shell for that arm. Having succeeded in this, I am now enabled to state, that a percussion bullet even more formidable than that of the Enfield, and for the same universal application in war, can be made nearly as cheaply, either of hardened fitting shot or soft lead, for the small bore, when required. I regret to say that I have mislaid the letter from the War Office in answer to my last of 22d July 1863, and I should feel much obliged if you would favour me with a copy.

I am, &c.

Major General, (signed) *W. E. Metford.*
Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B.

(79—M—495.)

Sir, War Office, 10 November 1863.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th October, and in reply I am to request that you will state upon what terms per thousand you are prepared to supply explosive bullets for the small-bore Whitworth rifles for experimental purposes; and within what time you could undertake to deliver a supply in the event of your receiving an order.

I beg to enclose a copy of the letter of the 28th August last, as requested by you.

I am, &c.

W. E. Metford, Esq. (signed) *R. K. Freeth*, Major, R.A.,
36, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton. for Director of Ordnance.

36, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton, Bristol,

My Lord Marquis, 18 December 1863.

In answer to the letter (79—M—495), on the subjectof small-bore percussion bullets, if it is desired that I should proceed to supply them for experimental purposes, I beg to inform you that I could not make arrangements for so doing without some personal inconvenience; and it will also be readily understood, that, as I have not been to the expense of preparing machines adequate to the manufacture on an enlarged scale, and as I should have to devote my own time to the work as well, I should be obliged to name a price per thousand considerably in excess of that at which I have formerly stated, that the Government could make them in the Woolwich Arsenal, where the course of manufacture once established could readily be carried on by an intelligent workman or foreman. If the number be limited to 5,000 or 6,000, I could complete them myself at 15 *l.* per thousand, and in five weeks; but should a larger quantity be required, I fear that the sacrifice of time and convenience would be greater than, in the present state of the case, I should be willing to encounter.

I should, however, much prefer to wait until my claim for remuneration, as a whole, had been dealt with and settled, when I should of course place in the hands of the War Office (as a portion of that for which the compensation was awarded) the results of my more recent experiments in relation to the small-bore arm.

In conclusion, I have to express my thanks for the copy of the letter (No. 79—M—495), and,

I have, &c.

The Most Honourable the Marquis of Hartington. (signed) *W. E. Metford.*

36, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton, Bristol,

My Lord Marquis, 18 December 1863.

In answer to your letter (79—M—485), I have only to repeat that I have already accepted, as cancelling my outlay, the 1,000 *l.* to which you refer; but as I am desired by the War Office to produce a detailed account of my expenses, I beg to submit such an account of the sums to which I consider myself entitled under the heads of time devoted to my invention, as well as the actual expenditure incurred in bringing my work to its present form as now adopted by Government. I regret to observe from the concluding paragraph of the letter 485, that the War Office disclaims the intention of using my explosive bullet for the ordinary ammunition of the infantry, because I am confident that, sooner or later, such use will become inevitable, either from a more mature consideration of the reasoning which justifies it, or eventually from the far more costly experience which will be afforded by the employment of some such bullet by the enemy in actual war.

 I am

I am fully conscious that it is in the power of the War Office to regulate the remuneration awarded me by any principle they may determine to adopt, yet even with the limited application of my invention which they propose to themselves, I cannot understand how the sum named by them (1,000*l.*) can be considered adequate if regard be had to the value of even one single well-timed explosion resulting from its use.

Finally, I must be permitted temperately, yet firmly, to resist the conclusion that the application ought to be thus limited, and I must further respectfully state to the War Office, that I cannot recede from the claim made in my letter, 22d July 1863, as representing the sum that I consider in equity due to myself, and with this view since there appear to be reasons why my claim cannot be tested by the undoubtedly equitable method of arbitration, I venture to request that the subject may be referred to the consideration of a Select Committee of the House of Commons.

I have, &c.
(signed) *W. E. Metford.*

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Hartington,
Under Secretary of State for War.

To *William Ellis Metford.*

18 December 1863.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Due for time spent in different courses of experiments in relation to the devising and perfecting the explosive percussion bullet adopted by the War Office, and the apparatus connected with it; 334 days, at three guineas - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,052	2	–
Expenses incurred in the course of carrying on the work, including cost of apparatus at different times required for forwarding and perfecting the invention - - - - - - - - -	118	8	–
Travelling and personal expenses incurred in carrying out the work above referred to - - - - - - - - - - - -	101	9	–
£.	1,271	19	–

Remarks.

With regard to time, and time charged, this account does not include the entire time occupied in the very numerous experiments required, because I have been unable to find authentic records of much of the time spent.

The charge that is made for time is much less than I am entitled to as an engineer, which is now five guineas a-day, and which was three guineas a-day ten years ago. In reference to expenses incurred in the course of the work, whether as personal expenses or for apparatus, the sums named are less than the money actually spent. Many items it is difficult to substantiate, and have been omitted in this account.

(signed) *W. E. Metford.*

(79—M—503.)

Sir, War Office, 22 December 1863.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, and to acquaint you in reply that he will not object to paying you the sum of 1,271 *l.* 19 *s.*, as reimbursement for the time devoted, and the expense incurred, in devising the explosive bullet recently adopted; but that he considers the sum of 1,000*l.* already paid to you, is an ample reward for the invention.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. St. George,*
Director of Ordnance.

W. E. Metford, Esq.,
36, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton, Bristol.

Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton,
My Lord, 22 January 1864.

In acknowledging the receipt of the letter (No. 79—M—503), I am sorry to observe that while expressing a willingness to reimburse my expenses to the amount of my account sent in by desire, the War Office altogether disregards my expressed wish that the question of compensation should be referred to a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and though I am gratified that it has been considered right to grant me my expenses, I must still regret that my case has not been permitted to be carried before any of the tribunals usually consulted in matters of compensation. By this refusal to follow any course which a seller, who is obliged to place himself in the hands of a buyer may fairly expect to be adopted, and which I respectfully submit may without presumption be demanded to satisfy a reasonable claim, I feel that I cannot in fairness be expected to renounce all ideas of seeking to derive benefit from my invention in other quarters, and if my friends should advise such a course, I consider that I should be at liberty to seek a consideration of my claims from Parliament itself.

Whatever measures, in fairness to myself, I may be recommended to take, and should my invention by any such means be made public, I trust that the Government will do me the justice to admit that I have in the most temperate manner, and by the most careful statements (statements which have never as yet been met) endeavoured to arrive at an amicable understanding; and if reference be made to my former letters, I do not doubt but that I shall be exonerated, even by the War Office, from the blame which may be attached to any steps involving a publicity, which I have always thought undesirable, and which I should regret to be obliged to occasion.

I have, &c.
The Secretary of State for War. (signed) *W. E. Metford.*

(79—M—511.)

Sir, War Office, 30 January 1864.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, and in referring you to the letter addressed to you from this office of the 22d December last, and previous correspondence relative to your claims in respect to the explosive bullets of your invention, I am to inform you that his Lordship cannot reverse the decision he has already caused to be communicated to you, and that no further sum can be granted to you.

I am, &c.
W. E. Metford, Esq., (signed) *J. St. George,*
Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton. Director of Ordnance.

36, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton, Bristol,
My Lord, 22 February 1864.

In answer to the letter (No. 79—M—511), I beg to offer you my thanks for the payment of my expenses, as well as for the award of a sum which I have no doubt was considered by you an equivalent to the value of my invention; but while tendering my acknowledgments, I must at the same time be permitted to reiterate my opinion that, not only has the full value of my work been set aside (by assuming that the explosive bullet, although perfect in its action for destroying ammunition waggons, is not to be applied to the general purposes of war); but that even under the one aspect in which the War Office seems to have decided to view it, the award appears pecuniarily inadequate.

I stated in a former letter that I had forborne to patent my invention, because I perceived that if I did so I should greatly decrease its value to this country, and I am advised that I cannot now so protect myself, especially, as from some

inadvertence on the part of Government officers formerly, and subsequently from the very free distribution of them at the camps, my bullets appear to have fallen into the hands of some for whom they were not intended, and were at all events subjected to so extended and such open trials as to amount to a publication.

This being the case, I feel I must accept the position which appears purposely and courteously to have been left open to me, namely, by pursuing, by such means as are in my power, the award of a more adequate remuneration.

I have, &c.

The Secretary of State for War. (signed) *W. E. Metford.*

36, Cornwallis-crescent, Clifton, Bristol,

Sir, 1 June 1864.

I HAVE received information that Mr. Whitworth is desirous that the Government should enter into an examination of the merits of a new bullet, of ·577 diameter (or thereabouts) lately used by him in a gunmaker's competition at Woolwich. I must beg to inform you, in case you might not be aware of the fact, that the Government has already adopted this identical bullet. If reference be made to the recent correspondence between the War Office and myself, it will be perceived that I have there alluded to the good shooting qualities of my percussion rifle shell; qualities which are produced by altering the balance of the bullet precisely in the manner Mr. Whitworth has since adopted. I do not assert that this gentleman, in adopting this form, was induced to do so from observing the excellent shooting of my Enfield rifle shell, but at the same time I am credibly informed that my invention has been seen in the hands of those for whom it was not intended, and also I know it to be a fact, that Mr. Whitworth has lately been using what I may fairly call my percussion bullet.

In my letter of 2d May 1863, in answer to No. 79—M—4 letter from the War Office, I have twice distinctly alluded to the scientific reasons on which the shooting of my bullet was based; and I have, in the same letter also directed attention to the correspondence with the Ordnance Select Committee on this point. If Minute 8552/6/3, 1863, together with my answer, be referred to, it will be seen, that whereas the Ordnance Select Committee thought that bullet performed so well merely from its being less heavy than the Enfield bullet, I, on the contrary, pointed out that its shooting qualities did not depend on this fact, for that I had had remarkable success with a match shot which I had constructed upon the same principles, but which was actually heavier than the Enfield bullet.

I must here be allowed to remark, that my percussion bullet (together with the bullet which it includes in it) possesses this advantage over Mr. Whitworth's, that whereas Mr. Whitworth only proposes to fire his bullet out of a very rapid spiral rifle with fitted surfaces, I, on the contrary, have so worked out the principle on which this bullet acts, as to have adapted it to the exigencies of the rifle in use, and to have improved the shooting of this rifle in a marked degree without the introduction of any fitting refinements whatever.

I have, in conclusion, to remark that my percussion bullet, made of 53 grains weight, ·550 diameter, at 1,000 yards, and fired out of a three-groove 4/0 feet turn spiral long Enfield rifle will, in my hands, shoot with accuracy as great and with a flatter trajectory than the ·577-bore rifle which Mr. Whitworth has produced.

Allow me to add, that as this bullet has already been adopted by Her Majesty's Government, I trust that Mr. Whitworth will not be permitted to obtain that consideration which I hold to belong justly to myself.

I have, &c.

Major General J. St. George, C.B., R.E., (signed) *W. E. Metford.*
Director of Ordnance.

METFORD'S EXPLOSIVE BULLET.

COPY of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Authorities at the War Office and Mr. *Metford*, on the subject of his EXPLOSIVE PERCUSSION BULLET, from the time of its adoption to the present time.

(*Mr. Berkeley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 26 *July* 1864.

543.

Under 2 *oz.*

ACCOUNT

OF

THE MILITARY RESERVE FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR

From the 1st day of April 1863 to the 31st day of March 1864.

War Office,
19 May 1864.

HARTINGTON.

(PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *May* 1864.

THE RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT, - -

HOW EXPENDED.

	£.	s.	d.
Paid in buying out officers in regiments liable to reduction, thereby saving half-pay, or absorbing officers who had been retained as supernumerary upon full pay - - - - - - - - -	9,950	–	–
Paid in purchasing the commissions of 12 officers upon half-pay who desired to sell, thereby saving 1,675 *l.* 19 *s.* 2 *d.* a year upon the Half-pay Vote - - - - - - - - - - - -	32,500	–	–
Paid to officers of cavalry on retirement from that branch of the service, in consequence of the reduction in the prices formerly paid for Cavalry commissions - - - - - - - - - - -	30,560	–	–
Paid to officers and privates of the corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, in which the system of purchase has been abolished, the appointments in succession having been given to old officers of the army as a reward for past service - - - - - - - - - - - -	5,900	–	–
Paid to the Yeomen of the Guard, in a similar manner - - -	3,500	–	–
Paid for providing a commission for a Sandhurst cadet - - -	450	–	–
Paid to officers on re-consideration of the amount to be allowed for the sale of their commissions - - - - - - - - - -	200	–	–
Paid on investment in Exchequer Bills - - - - - - -	160	18	–
Paid towards gradual conversion of the Military Train into a non-purchase corps - - - - - - - - - - -	925	–	–
Borrowed to carry out sales of commissions, and returned - -	3,025	–	–
Sums outstanding on 31 March 1864, to be collected as vacancies are filled up - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,700	–	–
Balance in hand to 31 March 1864 :—			
Cash - - - - - - - - - - £. 4,574 5 4			
Exchequer Bills - - - - - - - 34,800 – –			
	39,374	5	4
£.	134,245	3	4

FROM 1 APRIL 1863 TO 31 MARCH 1864.

HOW AUGMENTED.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand on 31 March 1863:—			
Cash - - - - - - - - £. 43,319 12 7			
Exchequer Bills - - - - - 20,000 - -			
	63,319	12	7
By officers selling out, and not being entitled, by length of service, &c., to the full value of their commissions - - - - -	21,576	-	-
By sale of commissions in succession to officers placed on the supernumerary, seconded, retired full-pay and half-pay lists - -	42,250	-	-
By sale of first commissions, on augmentation of the army - -	Nil.		
By return of money which had been borrowed to carry out sales -	3,025	-	-
By interest on Exchequer Bills - - - - - - - -	964	10	9
By sums outstanding on 31st March 1863, collected during the year	3,110	-	-
£.	134,245	3	4

THE FOOT GUARDS' RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT, - -

HOW EXPENDED.

		£. s. d.
Paid in buying out supernumeraries, caused by the appointment of pages of honour to commissions - - - - - - - - -		- Nil.
Balance in hand on 31st March 1864 :—		
Cash - - - - - - - - - -	£. 8,296 1 1	
Exchequer Bills - - - - - -	16,800 – –	
		25,096 1 1
	£.	25,096 1 1

FROM 1 APRIL 1863 TO 31 MARCH 1864.

HOW AUGMENTED.

		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand on 31st March 1863 :—				
Cash	£.3,268 6 3			
Exchequer Bills	16,800 – –			
		20,068	6	3
By sale of a first commission in succession to a lieutenant and captain deceased		1,200	–	–
By officers, on selling out, receiving sums which were short of the full value of their commissions		3,400	–	–
By interest on Exchequer Bills		427	14	10
	£.	25,096	1	1

Edward Lugard.

MILITARY RESERVE FUNDS.

ACCOUNT

OF

THE MILITARY RESERVE FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR

From 1 April 1863 to 31 March 1864.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's Command.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *May* 1864.

317.

Under 1 *oz.*

MILITIA REGIMENTS (ESTABLISHMENT, &c.).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 April 1864;—*for*,

"RETURN showing the ESTABLISHMENT of each REGIMENT of MILITIA in the UNITED KINGDOM; the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete for the Training of 1863 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 14, of Session 1863)."

War Office, 15 April 1864. } HARTINGTON.

(*Colonel Forde.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 26 *April* 1864.

RETURN showing the ESTABLISHMENT of each Regiment of MILITIA in the UNITED KINGDOM, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete for the Training of 1863.

REGIMENT.	Establishment.			Present at Training, 1863, Day of Inspection.			Absent from Training, 1863, Day of Inspection.						Wanting to Complete, 1863.			REMARKS.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	
ENGLAND AND WALES.																
Anglesey	12	14	267	9	9	217	1	–	–	1	3	7	2	4	40	
Bedford	25	25	579	15	26	551	–	–	–	–	4	19	10	–	5	1 supernumerary non-commissioned officer.
Berks	31	33	811	18	31	713	3	–	–	–	32	66	10	2	–	
Brecon	15	16	299	9	10	276	2	–	–	–	9	22	4	6	–	8 supernumerary privates.
Bucks	31	32	782	15	29	743	3	–	–	–	5	28	13	3	6	
Cambridge	31	35	872	14	35	843	4	–	–	–	6	24	13	–	–	1 supernumerary private.
Cardigan	13	12	314	8	9	168	3	–	–	–	4	5	2	3	137	
Carmarthen Artillery	22	23	508	8	14	214	–	–	–	–	16	7	14	9	271	
Carnarvon	20	21	407	8	14	353	2	–	3	–	40	6	10	4	8	
Cheshire, 1st	37	40	1,043	16	36	793	4	–	2	–	20	61	17	2	169	
Cheshire, 2d	37	42	1,094	13	36	713	5	1	1	–	3	307	18	5	71	
Cornwall Rangers	43	47	1,269	21	42	870	3	1	–	–	25	32	18	5	340	
Cornwall Miners Artillery	16	18	378	10	11	323	2	–	–	–	9	31	4	7	15	
Cumberland	31	36	913	20	29	682	4	–	–	–	9	16	7	7	206	
Denbigh	16	20	450	9	14	446	1	–	–	–	1	4	6	6	–	1 supernumerary private.
Derby, 1st	31	34	835	18	32	554	1	–	–	–	3	28	12	2	250	
Derby, 2d	24	26	592	15	23	552	5	–	1	–	12	21	4	2	7	
Devon, 1st	37	40	1,043	25	38	687	2	–	–	–	18	55	10	2	283	
Devon, 2d	37	40	1,043	16	33	698	9	–	1	–	9	44	12	6	292	
Devon Artillery	16	20	383	13	12	323	1	–	1	–	19	34	2	7	7	
Dorset	31	34	849	14	30	706	2	–	–	–	5	51	15	4	87	
Durham, 1st	31	30	731	17	30	567	3	–	–	–	3	42	11	–	119	
Durham, 2d	31	30	731	12	25	402	4	1	–	–	9	63	14	5	257	
Durham Artillery	16	18	378	13	20	343	1	–	1	–	10	28	2	–	–	3 supernumerary non-commissioned officers and privates.
Essex, East	31	35	879	16	32	708	2	3	–	–	25	41	10	3	105	
Essex, West	31	35	879	14	32	731	2	–	–	–	16	32	15	3	100	
Flint	16	16	330	10	13	319	1	–	–	–	–	9	5	3	2	
Glamorgan	31	33	834	13	31	692	1	1	–	–	13	120	16	2	9	
Glamorgan Artillery	12	15	298	7	13	148	–	–	–	–	2	17	5	2	131	
Gloucester, 1st	37	40	1,043	26	29	629	3	–	–	–	2	29	8	11	383	
Gloucester, 2d	37	40	1,036	26	29	818	4	–	–	–	2	83	7	11	133	

Hampshire	37	39	992	18	38	575	2	–	–	1	10	58	17	–	349	
Hampshire Artillery	21	23	521	13	22	294	4	–	–	–	9	40	4	1	178	
Hereford	25	25	562	18	23	533	1	–	–	–	3	6	6	2	20	
Hertford	31	32	799	17	28	642	2	–	–	–	17	46	12	4	94	
Huntingdon	15	16	310	12	13	275	–	–	–	–	1	17	3	3	17	
Isle of Wight Artillery	16	16	300	9	14	220	2	–	–	–	14	6	5	2	60	
Kent, East	37	40	1,043	23	40	768	4	–	–	–	–	120	10	–	155	
Kent, West	37	40	1,043	19	35	728	1	1	–	–	22	37	16	5	256	
Kent Artillery	24	27	626	13	24	379	3	–	–	–	16	60	8	3	171	
Lancashire, 1st	43	47	1,252	21	41	1,068	2	–	–	–	4	153	20	6	27	
Lancashire, 2d	43	47	1,252	21	41	1,051	1	1	–	–	25	125	20	6	51	
Lancashire, 3d	43	47	1,252	19	45	1,047	8	–	–	–	24	69	16	2	112	
Lancashire, 4th	43	47	1,252	22	45	995	3	–	–	–	38	32	18	2	187	
Lancashire, 5th	43	47	1,252	18	44	754	4	2	–	–	7	50	19	3	441	
Lancashire, 6th	43	47	1,252	16	35	658	6	–	–	–	6	150	21	12	438	
Lancashire, 7th	43	47	1,252	25	30	723	6	–	–	–	33	115	12	17	381	
Lancashire Artillery	25	28	673	15	19	400	2	–	1	–	10	105	8	8	158	
Leicester	37	42	1,090	20	35	1,003	2	–	–	–	20	52	15	7	15	
Lincoln, North	37	38	984	19	29	879	2	–	3	–	36	49	16	6	20	
Lincoln, South	37	38	984	20	31	668	2	–	1	–	4	53	15	6	259	
London	37	27	630	21	30	566	1	–	–	–	2	72	15	–	–	3 supernumerary non-commissioned officers, and 10 supernumerary privates.
Merioneth	9	12	184	4	10	171	4	–	–	–	5	4	1	2	4	
Middlesex, 1st	37	42	1,095	23	36	514	5	–	–	–	26	84	9	6	471	
Middlesex, 2d	37	42	1,095	19	32	471	2	–	1	–	2	50	16	9	572	
Middlesex, 3d	37	41	1,083	19	37	651	2	–	–	–	13	98	16	4	321	
Middlesex, 4th	37	40	1,043	21	38	646	4	–	–	–	9	106	12	2	282	
Middlesex, 5th	37	40	1,043	21	37	671	3	1	–	1	10	130	12	2	232	
Monmouth	31	32	783	20	26	686	3	–	–	–	10	53	8	6	34	
Montgomery	16	16	326	7	13	307	4	–	–	–	–	10	5	3	9	
Norfolk, 1st	24	30	713	12	29	670	3	–	–	–	8	27	9	1	8	
Norfolk, 2d	24	30	713	18	30	671	2	–	–	–	5	33	4	–	4	
Norfolk Artillery	25	27	626	18	28	541	–	1	–	–	15	37	6	–	33	1 supernumerary non-commissioned officer.
Northampton and Rutland.	43	43	1,131	24	42	1,028	3	1	–	–	18	58	15	1	27	
Northumberland	37	39	1,042	15	30	779	3	–	4	–	47	70	19	5	146	
Northumberland Artillery	16	19	357	10	19	300	1	–	–	–	33	21	5	–	3	
Nottingham	43	47	1,275	18	40	983	2	2	–	–	7	50	21	7	235	
Oxford	31	33	807	17	27	743	6	–	–	–	2	28	8	6	34	
Pembroke Artillery	16	19	401	9	15	369	3	–	–	–	6	24	4	4	2	
Radnor	9	9	125	5	9	132	1	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	10 supernumerary privates.

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete for the Training of 1863—*continued.*

REGIMENT.	Establishment.			Present at Training, 1863, Day of Inspection.			Absent from Training, 1863, Day of Inspection.						Wanting to Complete, 1863.			REMARKS.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	
ENGLAND and WALES—*cont.*																
Shropshire	37	42	1,103	19	34	992	5	–	–	–	54	40	13	8	17	
Somerset, 1st	37	39	1,015	23	32	948	3	–	–	–	10	36	11	7	21	
Somerset, 2d	37	39	1,015	18	34	770	1	–	–	1	19	25	18	4	201	
Stafford, 1st	37	39	1,009	18	39	903	7	–	–	–	12	76	12	–	18	
Stafford, 2d	37	39	992	21	39	944	7	–	–	–	10	32	9	–	6	
Stafford, 3d	37	39	992	19	36	805	8	–	–	–	3	30	10	3	154	
Suffolk Artillery	21	24	548	10	20	341	1	–	–	–	17	26	10	4	164	
Suffolk, West	37	40	1,043	17	33	1,000	5	–	–	–	10	30	15	7	3	
Surrey, 1st	37	40	1,040	18	35	729	6	1	3	–	102	79	12	2	130	
Surrey, 2d	37	40	1,033	20	35	602	2	–	–	–	39	58	15	5	334	
Surrey, 3d	37	40	1,033	25	39	786	1	1	–	1	62	60	10	–	125	
Sussex	37	41	1,062	23	31	515	3	–	–	–	27	35	11	10	485	
Sussex Artillery	21	23	521	13	20	300	1	–	–	–	5	17	7	3	199	
Tower Hamlets, 1st	37	45	1,207	18	38	866	5	–	1	–	14	113	14	6	214	
Tower Hamlets, 2d	37	45	1,207	17	27	573	2	–	1	–	11	73	18	17	550	
Warwick, 1st	37	43	1,120	18	38	750	1	–	–	–	7	–	18	5	363	
Warwick, 2d	37	43	1,120	16	37	690	1	–	–	–	29	82	20	6	319	
Westmoreland	12	15	281	7	12	255	–	–	–	–	3	16	5	3	7	
Wilts	37	46	1,215	22	40	785	1	–	–	–	14	57	14	6	359	
Worcester	43	48	1,320	21	48	942	5	–	–	–	3	25	17	–	350	
York, East	31	31	752	14	28	392	8	2	–	–	22	35	7	3	303	
York, North	31	31	752	15	24	437	1	1	–	–	9	44	15	7	262	
York (East and North) Artillery.	25	25	563	12	17	238	1	–	–	–	5	26	12	8	294	
York, West, 1st	37	41	1,084	18	33	887	2	–	–	–	16	96	17	8	85	
York, West, 2d	37	41	1,080	19	38	769	1	–	–	–	18	29	17	3	264	
York, West, 3d	37	41	1,080	17	40	772	10	1	1	1	15	65	9	–	228	1 supernumerary non-commissioned officer.
York, West, 4th	37	41	1,080	14	34	692	4	–	–	–	–	32	19	7	356	
York, West, 5th	37	41	1,080	20	34	640	3	–	–	–	10	35	14	7	395	
York, West, 6th	37	41	1,080	20	38	626	6	–	–	1	39	45	11	2	370	
TOTAL, ENGLAND and WALES	3,053	3,324	83,460	1,619	2,880	61,290	288	21	16	7	1,436	4,950	1,125	420	15,815	

SCOTLAND:															
Aberdeen	31	32	774	12	27	675	6	–	–	–	16	38	13	5	45	
Argyll Artillery	17	19	398	9	17	366	–	–	–	1	2	25	8	1	5	
Ayr	37	35	879	21	34	853	4	–	–	–	1	34	12	1	–	9 supernumerary privates.
Dumfries	31	29	694	16	29	637	2	–	–	–	4	39	13	–	14	
Edinburgh, County	25	27	683	20	24	665	1	–	–	1	5	13	4	2	–	
Edinburgh, City Artillery	13	16	234	5	15	208	–	1	–	–	4	27	7	1	–	5 supernumerary privates.
Fife Artillery	25	27	568	15	25	505	2	2	–	–	5	31	6	2	27	
Forfar Artillery	31	33	810	18	33	663	3	–	–	–	3	36	10	–	108	
Haddington, &c. Artillery	17	19	432	11	17	338	1	–	–	–	11	17	5	2	66	
Inverness	31	29	722	15	28	670	4	–	1	–	19	34	12	–	–	1 supernumerary private.
Lanark, 1st	37	39	998	16	36	645	3	1	–	–	5	49	17	3	299	
Lanark, 2d	37	39	999	12	38	637	5	–	–	–	17	58	20	1	287	
Perth	25	24	517	13	19	479	–	1	–	–	2	23	11	5	13	
Renfrew	25	25	584	12	26	507	2	–	–	–	2	76	11	–	–	1 supernumerary non-commissioned officer; 1 supernumerary private.
Ross	25	23	537	13	21	496	2	–	–	–	14	25	10	2	2	
Stirling	25	25	623	15	23	515	2	–	–	1	7	46	8	1	55	
TOTAL, SCOTLAND	432	441	10,452	223	412	8,859	37	5	1	3	117	571	167	26	921	
IRELAND:															
Antrim	37	40	1,043	19	40	918	3	2	–	–	29	93	13	–	3	
Antrim Artillery	24	26	604	12	26	564	5	–	–	–	1	25	7	–	14	
Armagh	31	33	834	12	32	787	4	–	–	–	9	37	15	1	1	
Armagh Artillery	3	4	104	1	2	88	–	1	–	–	1	4	1	2	11	
Carlow	18	16	325	9	15	321	2	1	–	–	1	3	6	1	–	
Cavan	31	34	849	17	32	725	1	1	–	–	3	76	12	2	45	
Clare	37	39	1,019	24	39	870	2	–	–	–	8	83	11	–	58	
Cork, North	37	40	1,043	19	29	695	4	–	–	–	4	92	14	11	252	
Cork, South	37	40	1,043	19	31	790	8	2	–	–	17	107	8	9	129	
Cork, West, Artillery	24	27	648	16	23	525	2	1	–	–	2	39	5	4	82	
Cork, City Artillery	17	18	383	13	17	340	2	–	–	–	–	32	2	1	11	
Donegal	31	33	834	19	33	678	7	3	–	–	2	40	2	–	114	
Donegal Artillery	17	18	388	14	17	351	1	–	–	–	6	25	2	1	6	

RETURN showing the Establishment of each Regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete for the Training of 1863—*continued.*

REGIMENT.	Establishment.			Present at Training, 1863, Day of Inspection.			Absent from Training, 1863, Day of Inspection.						Wanting to Complete, 1863.			REMARKS.
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	
IRELAND—*continued.*																
Down, North	31	33	834	13	32	700	4	–	–	–	2	5	14	1	127	
Down, South	31	30	702	15	26	675	2	1	–	–	8	12	13	4	7	
Dublin, County	31	28	670	18	23	619	6	–	–	–	10	40	7	5	1	
Dublin, City	31	33	834	15	33	705	4	2	–	–	32	97	10	–	–	
Dublin, City Artillery	17	16	334	11	16	302	2	–	–	–	7	30	4	–	–	5 supernumerary privates.
Fermanagh	25	24	557	14	22	448	1	–	1	–	9	36	10	1	64	
Galway	37	40	1,043	26	36	661	2	1	–	1	–	64	8	3	318	
Galway Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not formed.
Kerry	37	43	1,142	23	42	941	6	–	–	–	12	140	8	1	49	
Kildare	18	21	475	11	20	430	1	–	–	–	2	33	6	1	10	
Kilkenny	31	31	751	16	31	651	3	–	–	–	8	95	12	–	–	3 supernumerary privates.
King's County	25	24	542	15	24	494	2	1	–	–	18	24	7	–	6	
Leitrim	25	24	551	16	23	434	2	2	–	–	5	30	5	1	82	
Limerick, County	37	39	1,014	23	39	744	2	1	–	–	2	80	11	–	188	
Limerick, City Artillery	13	13	237	9	11	236	1	–	–	–	1	22	3	2	–	
Londonderry	31	33	834	19	33	653	3	–	–	–	17	45	9	–	119	22 supernumerary privates.
Londonderry Artillery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Not formed.
Longford	19	18	402	10	18	363	3	2	–	–	–	31	4	–	8	
Louth	24	23	514	12	24	463	2	1	–	–	9	36	9	–	6	1 supernumerary non-commissioned officer.
Mayo, North	25	27	653	15	25	575	1	–	–	2	9	55	9	–	14	
Mayo, South	25	27	653	12	25	543	2	1	–	–	4	33	10	2	73	
Meath	25	29	693	13	24	444	6	–	–	1	4	36	6	4	209	
Monaghan	25	28	674	17	25	570	1	1	–	–	9	40	6	3	55	
Queen's County	25	24	545	13	24	509	3	–	–	–	–	35	9	–	1	
Roscommon	31	34	847	19	33	625	5	–	–	–	4	55	7	1	163	
Sligo	25	26	616	15	24	530	3	1	–	–	1	46	6	2	39	

Tipperary Artillery -	31	33	834	17	31	750	2	–	1	1	4	55	12	–	16	
Tipperary, 2d - -	31	30	735	13	30	450	6	1	–	–	10	105	11	–	170	
Tyrone - - -	37	40	1,043	25	23	936	2	–	–	–	3	68	10	17	36	
Tyrone Artillery - -	10	12	195	4	11	195	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	1	–	2 supernumerary privates.
Waterford Artillery -	31	31	775	17	30	434	4	1	1	–	4	70	9	–	267	
Westmeath - - -	25	24	550	15	23	482	5	–	–	–	–	32	5	1	36	
Wexford - - -	31	34	852	14	34	654	5	–	–	–	11	38	12	–	149	
Wicklow - - -	17	22	492	10	22	455	3	–	–	–	2	19	4	–	16	
TOTAL, IRELAND - -	1,201	1,262	30,710	679	1,173	25,332	135	27	3	5	291	2,164	360	82	2,955	

RECAPITULATION.

YEAR 1863.	Establishment.			Present at Training, 1863, Day of Inspection.			Absent from Training, 1863, Day of Inspection.						Wanting to Complete, 1863.		
	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Officers with Leave.	Officers without Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers with Leave.	Non-Commissioned Officers without Leave.	Privates with Leave.	Privates without Leave.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.
ENGLAND and WALES - -	3,053	3,324	83,460	1,619	2,880	61,290	288	21	16	7	1,436	4,950	1,125	420	15,815
SCOTLAND - - - - -	432	441	10,452	223	412	8,859	37	5	1	3	117	571	167	26	921
IRELAND - - - - -	1,201	1,262	30,710	679	1,173	25,332	135	27	3	5	291	2,164	360	82	2,955
TOTAL - - -	4,686	5,027	124,622	2,521	4,465	95,481	460	53	20	15	1,844	7,685	1,652	528	19,691

NOTE.—In explanation of the large number of "Officers wanting to Complete":

The full Establishment of Officers has been given, whereas all appointments of Ensigns (Second Lieutenants in Artillery corps) have been suspended since July 1860; two Supernumerary Lieutenants, in lieu thereof, being allowed to each regiment.

MILITIA REGIMENTS
(ESTABLISHMENT, &c.)

RETURN showing the ESTABLISHMENT of each REGIMENT of MILITIA in the UNITED KINGDOM; the Numbers Present, Absent, and Wanting to Complete for the Training of 1863 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 14, of Session 1863).

(*Colonel Forde.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *April* 1864.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 8 April 1864;—*for*,

"RETURN of all REGIMENTS of MILITIA in the UNITED KINGDOM; showing the Number of Companies in each Regiment, the Establishment Number of Privates in each Company, the Number of Privates present with the Regiment at the last Training, the Number Enlisted between the 5th day of April 1862 and 5th day of April 1863, and between 1863 and 1864, and the Sums Paid in each Regiment for such Enlistments."

War Office, 31st May 1864. } HARTINGTON.

(*Colonel Dickson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 1 *June* 1864.

RETURN of all REGIMENTS of MILITIA in the UNITED KINGDOM; showing the Number of Companies in each Regiment, the Establishment Number of Privates in each Company, the Number of Privates present with the Regiment at the last Training, the Number Enlisted between the 5th day of April 1862 and 5th day of April 1863, and between 1863 and 1864, and the sums paid in each Regiment for such Enlistments.

		Number of Companies in the Regiment.	Establishment Number of Privates in each Company.	Number of Privates Present at the Training of 1863.	Number of Privates Enlisted between the 5th April 1862 and 5th April 1863.	Number of Privates Enlisted between 1863 and 1864.	Sums Paid for such Enlistments.
ENGLAND AND WALES:							£. s. d.
Anglesey	Rifles	3	85	214	58	41	113 – –
Bedford	Light Infantry	6	3, 93 each; 3, 92 each	527	167	127	326 2 7½
Berks		8	97	717	182	299	371 1 2
Brecon	Rifles	4	2, 71 each; 2, 72 each	270	89	70	187 – –
Bucks		8	5, 94 each; 3, 93 each	719	180	118	275 – –
Cambridge		8	4, 105 each; 4, 104 each	816	144	221	491 – –
Cardigan	Rifles	3	100	171	70	59	103 4 –
Carmarthen	Artillery	6	81	217	69	58	171 13 2
Carnarvon	Rifles	5	3, 78 each; 2, 77 each	375	83	190	256 – –
Cheshire, 1st		10	100	777	214	239	487 17 5
,, 2nd		10	9, 105 each; 1, 104 each	677	222	254	490 – –
Cornwall Rangers	Rifles	12	101	874	244	181	459 – –
,, Miners	Artillery	4	2, 90 each; 2, 91 each	318	82	81	229 3 8½
Cumberland		8	109	654	196	211	379 14 6
Denbigh	Rifles	4	108	441	122	127	236 – –
Derby, 1st		8	100	560	152	263	380 17 6
,, 2nd, Chatsworth	Rifles	6	3, 95 each; 3, 94 each	518	75	110	167 5 –
Devon, 1st or East		10	100	645	231	186	422 – –
,, 2nd or South		10	100	695	270	254	501 – –
,,	Artillery	4	3, 92 each; 1, 91 each	319	161	90	43 11 1½
Dorset		8	101 & 104 in flank companies	676	183	172	382 – –
Durham, 1st or South		8	4, 88 each; 4, 87 each	542	293	219	562 17 6
,, 2nd or North		8	ditto ditto	410	205	144	758 – –
,,	Artillery	4	90	320	103	124	286 – –
Essex, East	Rifles	8	5, 105 each; 3, 106 each	743	211	266	525 4 6
,, West		8	ditto ditto	713	215	204	393 3 11
Flint	Rifles	4	79	319	113	89	540 17 3½
Glamorgan	Light Infantry	8	100	732	311	130	417 16 1
,,	Artillery	3	95	157	49	50	124 2 6
Gloucester, 1st or South	Light Infantry	10	100	608	180	236	542 – –
,, 2nd or North		10	99	784	269	163	422 9 4
Hampshire		10	95	583	221	286	759 – –
,,	Artillery	5	100	299	120	112	370 8 11
Hereford		6	4, 90 each; 2, 89 each	509	82	157	221 1 6
Hertford		8	6, 96 each; 2, 94 each	620	119	158	426 2 10
Huntingdon	Rifles	4	74	279	67	100	154 9 6
Isle of Wight	Artillery	4	2, 72 each; 2, 71 each	217	64	84	179 19 6½
Kent, East		10	100	731	280	180	695 – –
,, West	Light Infantry	10	100	715	221	232	693 3 5
,,	Artillery	6	100	376	129	116	603 2 7
Lancashire, 1st		12	100	1,021	450	300	693 15 –
,, 2nd	Rifles	12	100	1,027	229	261	383 6 –
,, 3d		12	100	1,035	365	264	575 6 4
,, 4th	Light Infantry	12	100	955	197	217	345 – –
,, 5th		12	100	798	171	233	365 – –
,, 6th		12	100	620	196	338	485 9 –
,, 7th	Rifles	12	100	722	284	217	481 2 10
,,	Artillery	6	2, 107 each; 4, 108 each	390	233	283	502 13 –

	Number of Companies in the Regiment.	Establishment Number of Privates in each Company.	Number of Privates Present at the Training of 1863.	Number of Privates Enlisted between the 5th April 1862 and 5th April 1863.	Number of Privates Enlisted between 1863 and 1864.	Sums Paid for such Enlistments. £. s. d.
ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*						
Leicester	10	5, 104 each; 5, 105 each	972	242	235	441 4 6
Lincoln, North	10	7, 94 each; 3, 95 each	909	251	251	464 7 –
„ South	10	7, 94 each; 3, 95 each	629	202	150	356 14 9
London	10	60	538	235	157	289 10 –
Merioneth — Rifles	2	88	170	71	54	240 7 11
Middlesex, 1st (East)	10	105	524	194	226	388 6 –
„ 2nd (Royal Edmonton). — Rifles	10	105	448	115	220	310 – –
„ 3rd (Royal Westminster). — Light Infantry	10	9, 104 each; 1, 103	610	246	477	663 15 6
„ 4th (Royal South)	10	100	632	304	242	519 17 1½
„ 5th (Royal Elthorne). — Light Infantry	10	100	556	285	306	625 3 4
Monmouth — Light Infantry	8	6, 94 each; 2, 93 each	673	159	103	242 7 –
Montgomery — Rifles	4	78	320	53	68	116 – –
Norfolk, 1st (West)	6	114	661	168	187	431 8 4
„ 2nd (East)	6	114	651	126	178	536 12 8
„ — Artillery	6	100	539	162	117	496 14 6
Northampton and Rutland	12	90	1,029	301	325	673 – –
Northumberland — Light Infantry	10	100	784	243	229	790 15 9
„ — Artillery	4	85	320	125	113	1,081 5 10
Nottingham (Sherwood Foresters).	12	11, 102 each; 1, 101	952	200	227	397 3 5
Oxford	8	3, 96 each; 5, 97 each	715	174	157	301 10 11
Pembroke — Artillery	4	96	358	115	71	215 10 –
Radnor — Rifles	2	1, 60; the other, 59	130	20	38	47 8 –
Shropshire	10	9, 106 each; 1, 104	1,014	245	206	417 3 6
Somerset, 1st	10	97	909	269	229	398 8 –
„ 2nd	10	97	802	173	222	425 14 9
Stafford, 1st King's Own	10	96	855	345	331	737 10 –
„ 2nd — Light Infantry	10	95	896	383	149	514 9 2½
„ 3rd King's Own — Rifles	10	95	772	343	162	499 5 6
Suffolk — Artillery	5	4, 105 each; 1, 106	287	101	80	228 – –
„ West	10	100	967	183	288	435 13 6
Surrey, 1st	10	7, 100 each; 3, 99 each	773	208	232	487 13 –
„ 2nd	10	99	598	211	147	331 3 –
„ 3rd	10	99	815	229	253	648 – –
Sussex — Light Infantry	10	9, 102 each; 1, 100	479	149	236	230 7 2
„ — Artillery	5	100	296	116	93	189 8 –
Tower Hamlets, 1st King's Own. — Light Infantry	10	9, 116 each; 1, 115	852	363	251	567 19 –
Tower Hamlets, 2nd Queen's Own. — Light Infantry	10	ditto — ditto	542	280	196	440 16 –
Warwick, 1st	10	107	722	283	242	551 8 –
„ 2nd	10	107	687	278	222	825 – 6
Westmoreland — Light Infantry	3	2, 90 each; 1, 89	245	96	24	111 – –
Wilts	10	116	752	261	264	490 – –
Worcester	12	5, 105 each; 7, 106 each	953	248	263	524 9 –
York, East	8	90	380	129	197	323 19 11
„ North — Rifles	8	90	430	197	58	239 16 7
„ East and North — Artillery	6	5, 90 each; 1, 89	253	126	121	283 – –
„ West, 1st — Rifles	10	104	870	345	352	743 – –
„ „ 2nd — Light Infantry	10	6, 104 each; 4, 103 each	744	167	250	497 13 4
„ „ 3rd — Light Infantry	10	ditto — ditto	726	165	317	809 10 11
„ „ 4th	10	ditto — ditto	679	127	80	291 9 6
„ „ 5th	10	ditto — ditto	645	188	170	365 15 1½
„ „ 6th	10	ditto — ditto	662	222	190	628 5 5
TOTAL (England and Wales)			60,110	18,992	18,670	42,044 3 3

		Number of Companies in the Regiment.	Establishment Number of Privates in each Company.	Number of Privates Present at the Training of 1863.	Number of Privates Enlisted between the 5th April 1862, and 5th April 1863.	Number of Privates Enlisted between 1863 and 1864.	Sums Paid for such Enlistments.
							£. s. d.
SCOTLAND:							
Aberdeen	-	8	7, 93 each; 1, 90	650	184	213	367 19 11
Argyll	Artillery	4	3, 95 each; 1, 96	350	12	122	122 7 3
Ayr	Rifles	10	84	817	142	304	409 19 1
Dumfries	-	8	6, 81 each; 2, 84 each	611	131	172	280 5 6
Edinburgh, County	-	6	3, 109 each; 3, 110 each	627	100	184	315 14 –
„ City	Artillery	3	2, 74 each; 1, 73	206	91	98	172 9 –
Fife	Artillery	6	5, 90 each; 1, 92	484	161	136	309 13 5
Forfar	Artillery	8	97	622	153	236	349 19 –
Haddington, &c.	Artillery	4	3, 104 each; 1, 103	329	94	30	156 5 6
Inverness	Light Infantry	8	4, 87 each; 4, 86 each	670	192	192	417 – –
Lanark, 1st	-	10	95	619	221	240	426 8 6
„ 2nd	-	10	95	621	167	203	429 7 5
Perth	Rifles	6	3, 83 each; 3, 82 each	487	105	131	210 – –
Renfrew (Prince of Wales')	-	6	93	483	135	156	269 3 6
Ross	Rifles	6	5, 86 each; 1, 85	475	71	155	209 1 –
Stirling	-	6	5, 100 each; 1, 99	491	183	276	519 9 2
	TOTAL (Scotland)			8,542	2,242	2,848	5,001 2 3
IRELAND:							
Antrim	Rifles	10	100	907	339	331	915 7 9
„	Artillery	6	96	539	113	186	531 – –
Armagh	Light Infantry	8	100	762	115	231	457 17 8
„	Artillery	1	100	91	6	–	5 13 6
Carlow	Rifles	4	3, 77 each; 1, 80	308	46	109	142 9 –
Cavan	-	8	6, 102 each; 2, 101 each	690	274	196	459 15 8½
Clare	-	10	9, 98 each, 1, 95	836	495	298	730 – 6
Cork, 1st or North	Rifles	10	100	672	248	242	738 14 –½
„ 2d or South	Light Infantry	10	100	754	206	204	396 – –
„ 3d or West	Artillery	6	5, 104 each; 1, 102	502	144	124	276 3 7½
„ City	„	4	3, 92 each; 1, 91	380	74	111	217 14 5
Donegal (Prince of Wales')	-	8	100	643	276	223	618 5 3
„	Artillery	4	93	87	134	72	262 2 9½
Down, North	Rifles	8	100	693	261	172	400 10 6
„ South	-	8	84	660	132	163	431 11 2
Dublin, County	Light Infantry	8	80	592	205	227	448 10 5
„ City	-	8	100	707	368	286	610 2 6
„ „	Artillery	4	80	301	120	152	252 7 9
Fermanagh	Light Infantry	6	89	464	110	185	462 4 11
Galway	-	10	100	626	174	118	310 12 6
„	Artillery	Not yet formed.		—	—	—	—
Kerry	-	10	9, 110 each; 1, 106	905	359	305	695 8 9
Kildare	Rifles	4	114	416	91	135	221 1 8
Kilkenny	Fusileers	8	7, 90 each; 1, 89	622	170	209	350 11 6
King's County	Rifles	6	86	473	94	140	218 – –
Leitrim	„	6	88	400	170	120	412 6 6
Limerick	-	10	97	705	100	272	344 2 –
„ City	Artillery	3	75	227	46	31	67 18 6
Londonderry	Light Infantry	8	100	642	257	184	458 8 8
„	Artillery	Not yet formed.		—	—	—	—
Longford	Light Infantry	4	2, 97 each; 2, 96 each	357	78	62	144 16 8
Louth	Rifles	6	82	463	256	149	378 11 10
Mayo, North	-	6	104	564	143	153	263 – –

		Number of Companies in the Regiment.	Establishment Number of Privates in each Company.	Number of Privates Present at the Training of 1863.	Number of Privates Enlisted between the 5th April 1862, and 5th April 1863.	Number of Privates Enlisted between 1863 and 1864.	Sums Paid for such Enlistments.
IRELAND—*continued.*							£. s. d.
Mayo, South	Rifles	6	104	530	220	198	530 10 3
Meath		6	5, 111 each; 1, 110	431	92	160	246 11 7
Monaghan		6	5, 108 each; 1, 107	574	162	160	283 3 –
Queen's County	Rifles	6	87	487	123	147	249 15 –
Roscommon		8	6, 102 each; 2, 100 each	606	160	231	780 12 11
Sligo	Rifles	6	5,98 each; 1, 101	506	161	147	281 7 –
Tipperary 1st (South)	Artillery	8	100	727	306	320	313 13 8
„ 2d (North)	Light Infantry	8	88	419	128	173	268 4 6
Tyrone	Fusileers	10	100	916	384	173	651 – 4
„	Artillery	2	1, 94; the other 93	187	33	42	231 17 3
Waterford	Artillery	8	7, 93 each; 1 92	404	180	145	300 12 6
Westmeath	Rifles	6	5, 88 each; 1, 87	459	88	97	171 2 6
Wexford		8	102	629	235	224	500 2 11
Wicklow	Rifles	4	118	437	123	111	243 9 11
			TOTAL (Ireland)	24,300	7,999	7,718	17,273 13 5

RECAPITULATION.

	Number of Privates Present at the Training of 1863.	Number of Privates Enlisted between the 5th April 1862, and 5th April 1863.	Number of Privates Enlisted between 1863 and 1864.	Sums Paid for such Enlistments.
				£. s. d.
England and Wales	60,110	18,992	18,670	42,044 3 3
Scotland	8,542	2,242	2,848	5,001 2 3
Ireland	24,300	7,999	7,718	17,273 13 5
TOTAL	92,952	29,233	29,236	64,318 18 11

Note.—The information from which this Return is compiled, has been furnished by the Commanding Officers of the respective Regiments.

RETURN of all REGIMENTS of MILITIA in the UNITED KINGDOM; showing the Number of Companies in each Regiment, the Establishment Number of Privates in each Company, the Number of Privates present with the Regiment at the last Training, the Number Enlisted between 5 April 1862 and 5 April 1863, and between 1863 and 1864; &c.

(*Colonel Dickson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *June* 1864.

RETURNS of QUALIFICATIONS of OFFICERS of MILITIA delivered to CLERKS of the PEACE in *Ireland* (pursuant to Act of Parliament, 49 Geo. 3, c. 120, s. 18).

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

RETURN of QUALIFICATIONS lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Antrim*, by OFFICERS holding Commissions in the "ANTRIM MILITIA CORPS," between the 1st day of January 1863 and 1st day of January 1864.

Name of Officer.	Rank.	Nature of Qualification.
Horatio Sloan - -	Captain - - -	Entitled to the annual income of 200 *l.*, arising from interest payable on the sum of 7,000 *l.* in the New 3½ per Cents.
Lord John Ludford Chichester.	Honorary Colonel -	Entitled to the annual sum of 1,000 *l.* sterling, from his marriage settlement and money in the English funds.
Charles Marcus Lett -	Captain - - -	Son and heir-apparent to the Rev. Charles Lett, who is seised of a freehold estate of and in lands and premises situate in the townland of Tincurry, in the parish of Ballycurry and barony of Scarawalsh, and county of Wexford.—Value, 200 *l.* per annum and upwards.
Richard Henry Magennis	Lieutenant Colonel -	Entitled to the annual rentcharge, or sum of upwards of 400 *l.* sterling, arising out of and charged upon lands in the parishes of Ballymoney and Kilraughts, in the barony of Upper Dunluce, county of Antrim.

Peace Office, Belfast,
10 February 1864.

W. C. Cunningham,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

ACCOUNT of QUALIFICATIONS of OFFICERS for the CARLOW MILITIA, lodged with the Clerk of the Peace of said County, for the year ending 28th January 1864, viz., lodged by Sir *Thomas Pierce Butler*, Baronet, of Ballintemple, in the County of Carlow.

I HEREBY certify that I am possessed of estates in feesimple, situate in the county of Carlow, of the yearly value of Six hundred pounds (600 *l.*) per annum and upwards.

Dated this 21st January 1864.

Thomas P. Butler, Bart., and J. P.

To the Clerk of the Peace.

Received
22 January 1864.

A. J. Humfrey,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

ACCOUNT of the QUALIFICATIONS of MILITIA OFFICERS, received by the Clerk of the Peace during the year 1863.

Alfred David Ker his qualification, received the 15th January 1863, a captain in the Royal South Down Militia, is being heir-apparent to David Stewart Ker, who is possessed of a freehold estate of the clear yearly value of 400 *l.* and upwards, derived from the townlands of Cloughram, parish of Kilmegan, Clough otherwise Cloughmagheracatt, Craigduff, Drumcaw, and Knockstichin, in the parish of Loughinisland, and all which lands are in the barony of Kinclarty and county of Down.

John Perceval Maxwell his qualification, received 20th April 1863, to hold a company in the Royal North Down Rifle Regiment of Militia, is his being heir-apparent to Robert Perceval Maxwell, who is seised as tenant for life in remainder of and in the townlands of Inch, Ballynuan, Ballygawley, Magheracranmoney, and Finnehogue, in the parish of Inch, in the barony of Lecale and county of Down, of the clear yearly value of 400 *l.* and upwards.

James Traill Hall his qualification, received 30th July 1863, to hold a company in the Royal North Down Rifles, is being a son of the late James Traill Hall, who was possessed of freehold property situate in the townlands of Ballyhornan and Tullamgrange, in the parish of Dunsport, barony of Lecale, and county of Down, of the yearly value of 400 *l.*

James Brown his qualification, received 4th August 1863, to hold a company in the Royal North Down Rifle Regiment of Militia, is being possessed of a clear yearly income of 200 *l.*, arising from land, of which he is seised in feesimple, situate in the townland of Lisnamore, parish of Kilmore, barony of Kinclarty, and in the townland of Corbally, parish of Down, barony of Lecale, all in the county of Down, and also from personal estate situate within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of which he is possessed for his own use and benefit in possession, in pursuance of the 18 & 19 Vict., c. 100.

John Amelius Massey Edmond Stacpoole his qualification, received 25th August 1863, to hold a company in the Royal North Down Rifles, consists of a clear yearly income of 200 *l.*, arising from personal estate in his possession, to which he is entitled for his own use and benefit, and situate within the United Kingdom, in compliance with 18 & 19 Vict., c. 100.

Dated this 19th day of January 1864.

R. Craig Laurie,
Clerk of the Peace.

CITY OF DUBLIN.

QUALIFICATION of Lieutenant *William Wallace*, Queen's Own Regiment Dublin City Militia, for a Company:

Eldest son of the late John Wallace, Esq., Stair, Ayrshire, who at the time of his decease was possessed of an income of over 500 *l.* a-year, from lands in the county of Ayr, in Scotland, and other property.

I certify the above to be true.

(signed) *William Wallace*, Lieutenant,
Queen's Own Royal Regiment.

Linen Hall Barracks, Dublin,
3 June 1863.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

RETURN showing the Name of every OFFICER on the Roll of the MILITIA (RIFLES) for the County of *Kildare*, for the year ending 1st January 1864, together with the Dates of their Appointment, Promotion, or Retirement or Death respectively, with an Account of the Qualifications delivered by such Officers to the Clerk of the Peace.

RANK.	Name of each Officer.	Date of each Appointment.	Date of Promotion.	Date of Retirement or Death.	Nature and Amount of each Qualification.
Colonel	The Marquis of Kildare	6 June 1849	—	—	—
Lieutenant Colonel	The Marquis of Drogheda	18 April 1861	—	—	—
Major	Hugh L. Barton	21 May 1861	-	-	Heir-apparent to 800 *l.* per annum.
Captain	Charles Warburton	23 March 1855	-	-	Heir-apparent to 400 *l.* per annum.
„	Eustace Mansfield	10 April 1856	-	-	Having in possession 200 *l.* per annum.
„	Honourable Valentine Lawless	30 March 1860	-	-	Heir-apparent to 400 *l.* per annum.
„	Henry Edward Moore	12 June 1861	Adjutant and Acting Paymaster, 24 July 1862.	-	Having in possession 200 *l.* per annum.
„	Richard W. Mansfield	30 July 1862	-	-	Having in possession 200 *l.* per annum.
Lieutenant	Walter R. Bulwer	12 June 1861	—	—	—
„	William C. Browne	12 June 1861	-	-	Heir-apparent to 200 *l.* per annum.
„	Fortescue J. Tynte	12 June 1861	-	-	Heir-apparent to 4,000 *l.* per annum.
Adjutant and Acting Paymaster.	Henry Edward Moore	24 July 1862	-	-	Having in possession 200 *l.* per annum.
Surgeon	Robert T. Huston	6 March 1855	—	—	—
Quartermaster	James Todd	26 July 1855	-	Died, 20 April 1863	—

George Medlicott,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF LIMERICK.

MILITIA.

RETURN of the QUALIFICATIONS of OFFICERS, lodged with the Clerk of the Peace, for the year ending 31st December 1863.

Name of Officer.	Date of Qualification.	Nature and Amount.
John Croker	3 June 1863	£. 200 per annum, arising from an annuity out of the lands of Ballinagarde.

On search made in my office, I find the above one qualification lodged within said period, and no other.

29 March 1864.

Thomas Fagan,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

RETURN of QUALIFICATIONS lodged with me, as Clerk of the Peace of this County, by OFFICERS appointed to the MILITIA of said County for the year 1863.

Name of Officer.	Rank.	Date of Qualification.	Regiment.	Nature of Qualification.
Edward Joseph Bolingbroke.	Captain	21 Apr. 1863	North Mayo	Freehold estate of the clear yearly value of 200 *l.*
Llewellyn Blake	Captain	27 Apr. 1863	North Mayo	A younger son whose father was possessed of a freehold estate of the clear yearly value of 400 *l.*
Francis Ruttledge	Captain	7 Aug. 1863	South Mayo	A younger son whose father at the time of his death was in possession of a freehold estate of the clear yearly value of 200 *l.*

9 February 1864.

(Not signed.)

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

RETURN of the QUALIFICATIONS of the OFFICERS of the WATERFORD REGIMENT of ARTILLERY MILITIA, lodged with the Clerk of the Peace.

Rank of Officer.	Name of Officer.	QUALIFICATION.
Lieutenant Colonel	William Villiers Stuart	£. 400 per annum, arising out of the townland of Castletown, in the parish of Whitechurch, barony of Iverk, county of Kilkenny; late Captain 12th Lancers.—Commission dated 26th December 1862.
Major - -	George Noel Bolton	Of No. 3, Crescent Villas, Plymouth, late Captain Waterford Militia Artillery; said G. N. Bolton being seised and possessed of a clear yearly income arising out of personal property, for his own use, amounting to 440 *l.* per annum.—Commission dated 17th July 1858.
Captain - -	John Palliser - -	Eldest son of the late Wray Palliser, of Comragh House, county of Waterford, Lieutenant Colonel Waterford Militia; said Wray Palliser being seised and possessed of freehold estates of upwards of 1,000 *l.* yearly, arising from the lands of Briska, Ballyboy, Kealfoun, Grangarush, and Gartnalaught, parishes of Fews and Kilrossenty, county of Waterford.—Description of Qualification dated 2d October 1839.
Captain - -	John Esmonde, M.P.	Seised and possessed of freehold estates of the yearly value of 200 *l.* and upwards, arising from and out of the lands of Pembrokestown, Gaulstown, and Slieverne, county of Waterford, and Callinagree Grange and others, county Wexford.—1st November 1854.
Captain - -	Leopold G. F. Keane	Rentcharge of 200 *l.* per annum on the estate of Sir Richard Keane, Baronet, of Cappoquin House, county of Waterford.—17th November 1854.
Captain - -	Henry Meagher -	Personal property, amounting to 200 *l.* per annum.—14th December 1854.
Captain - -	Nicholas F. Giles -	Freehold estates, amounting to 200 *l.* yearly, the same arising from the lands of Clashadonagh, Muckridge, and Knockaverry, and also out of the holdings commonly called Knight's Holdings, Castle Court, and Partnagolis, situate in the barony of Imokilly, and county of Cork.—23d February 1855.
Captain - -	Edward Lymbery -	Freehold estates of the yearly value of 200 *l.*, on the lands of Ballycrony, Ballyeden, situate in the parish of Launbough, barony of Ida, county of Kilkenny.—2d December 1857.
Captain - -	Thomas Edmond Power.	Estate in land of the clear yearly value of 200 *l.*, situate in the parish of Ballylaneen, barony of Decies-without-Drum, and county of Waterford.
Captain - -	George E. Meara -	Personal property as follows: — 1,350 *l.* Bank of Ireland Stock, at 9 per cent. per annum, 120 *l.* 10 *s.*; 2,000 *l.* on mortgage of the lands of Camphire, property of E. Ussher, at 5 per cent. per annum, deducting income-tax, 97 *l.*, the whole amounting to 218 *l.* 10 *s.*—26th January 1859.

1 January 1864.

W. J. Dennehy,
Clerk of the Peace.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

ACCOUNT of the QUALIFICATIONS of the OFFICERS now borne on the Roll of the WEXFORD REGIMENT of MILITIA, as left with the Clerk of the Peace of the County of *Wexford*, on or before the 1st day of May 1864.

NAME.	RANK.	QUALIFICATION.	Date of Delivery to Clerk of the Peace.
Harry Alcock - - -	Major -	An estate in feesimple in the town and lands of Wilton (amongst others), in the parish of Clonmore, barony of Bantry, and county of Wexford, of the annual value of 600 *l.* and upwards - - - - - - - - -	11 Nov. 1863
Lord Henry Loftus - -	Captain -	As fifth son of the late Most Noble John Loftus, Marquis of Ely, who was at the time of his death, on the 26th September 1845, seised and possessed of a real and freehold estate of the yearly value of 400 *l.* and upwards, arising from and payable out of the town and lands of Glen East, Glen West, Knockaravan, and Leglahid, situate in the parish of Inishonac Saint, barony of Maheraboy, and county of Fermanagh - - - - - - - - -	1 Jan. 1855
Narcissus Edward Huson -	ditto -	Only son and heir-at-law of Charles Huson, of Springfield, in the county of Wexford, Esq., who is seised or possessed of the following estates in the county of Wexford, viz.: Springfield, situate in the parish of St. John's and barony of Forth, of the yearly value of 100 *l.*; the lands of Garrygibbon, in the parish of Ardcavan, barony of Shilmalier East, of the yearly value of 100 *l.*; the lands of Grange and Kilconnil, in the parish of Kilconnack and barony of Ballaghkeen North, of the yearly value of 300 *l.*—Total, 500 *l.* - - - - - - - - - -	3 Nov. 1857
Beauchamp Henry Colclough.	ditto -	Real estate in the following townlands and premises, viz.: The townlands of Monganstown, in the barony of Farrbell, in the county of Westmeath; houses in the town of Kinnegard, in the barony of Farrbell, in the county of Westmeath; houses in the parish of St. Patrick's, in the city of Dublin; and the townland of Garradreen, in the barony of Shilmalier, and county of Wexford.—Annual amount over 200 *l.* - - - - - - - - -	17 May 1860
John Thomas Beatty -	ditto -	Real estate in the townland of Rathangan, parish of Rathangan, barony of Borgy, and county of Wexford.—Annual value over 200 *l.* - - - - - - - - -	15 May 1860
James Gavin - - -	ditto -	A feesimple estate in the towns and lands of Great Ballytarsna and Little Ballytarsna, situate in the parish of Melenah, barony of Ballaghkeen North, and county of Wexford, of the clear annual value of 200 *l.* sterling and upwards -	15 Apr. 1864
Thomas Richard Burrowes	ditto -	As only son and heir-apparent of Mrs. Anne Burrowes otherwise Barrett, who is now seised in her demesne as of fee of and in the towns and lands of Ballysalla, in the barony of Rathvilly, and Ballyduff and Coolmalow, in the lordship of Clonmore, all in the county of Carlow, of the annual value of 1,000 *l.* and upwards - - -	16 Apr. 1864
Charles James Harvey -	ditto -	House property in the city of Dublin, house property in the city of Cork, land at Tallagh, in the county of Dublin; mortgage for 600 *l.*, chargeable on the lands of Little Birr, barony of Shilmalier West, county of Wexford; Bank of Ireland stock, 700 *l.* annuity, payable for the life of Mrs. H. Harvey - - - - - - - - -	31 Mar. 1864
George Gledstanes Richards	ditto -	As eldest son and heir-apparent of John Richards, of Macmine Castle, in the county of Wexford, Esq., J. P., who is now seised in his demesne, as of fee, in the towns and lands of Macmine, Killcrea, and King's Island, barony of Shilmalier West, and parish of Clonmore, Garranstackle and Knocknagrass, barony of Bantry, in the parishes of Killurin and Clonmore, and county of Wexford, of the annual value of 1,200 and upwards - - - - -	15 Apr. 1864

Wexford, 18 May 1864.

Joseph Meadows,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

MILITIA (IRELAND).

RETURNS of Qualifications of Officers of Militia, delivered to Clerks of the Peace in *Ireland*.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament*, 49 *Geo.* 3, *c.* 120, *s.* 18).

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 26 *July* 1864.

540.

Under 1 *oz.*

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 20 June 1864;—*for*,

"RETURN of the Number of NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN of HER MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES who have been DROWNED at each of the MILITARY STATIONS in the UNITED KINGDOM in the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863."

War Office, 21 June 1864. HARTINGTON.

RETURN of the Number of NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN of HER MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES who have been DROWNED at each of the MILITARY STATIONS in the UNITED KINGDOM, in the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

Plymouth	17	2 by suicide.	
Bristol	1		
Exeter	2		
Weymouth	1		
Portsmouth	4		
Isle of Wight	5		
Brighton	1		
Eastbourne	1		
Canterbury	1		
Maidstone	1	by suicide.	
Woolwich	4		
Shoeburyness	1		
Aldershot	9		
Sheerness	1		
Gravesend	2		
Dover	4		
Shorncliffe	2		
London	4		
Hampton Court	1		
Windsor	4	1 by suicide.	
Colchester	3		
Pembroke	8		
Sheffield	1		
Liverpool	3		
Scarborough	3		
Preston	3		
Newcastle	2		
Fleetwood	1		
Ayr	2		
Edinburgh	1		
Stirling	4		
Perth	1		
Aberdeen	1		
Jersey	6		
Guernsey	5		
Alderney	1		
Cork	5		
Kinsale	2		
Waterford	1		
Kilkenny	1		
Enniskillen	3		
Fermoy	5		
Buttevant	2		
Newry	2		
Limerick	4		
Athlone	2		
Curragh	1		
Dublin	4		
Belfast	1		
In Steamers wrecked on Coasts of the United Kingdom	10		
TOTAL	154		

ARMY (OFFICERS AND MEN DROWNED)

RETURN of the Number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Her Majesty's Land Forces who have been Drowned at each of the Military Stations in the United Kingdom in the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

(*Colonel Tottenham.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *July* 1864.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 March 1864;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Annual Cost of the Ordnance Survey Department, including Military Pay, and every Contingency."

War Office, 5 May 1864.

HARTINGTON.

RETURN of the Annual Cost of the Ordnance Survey Department, including Military Pay, and every Contingency, to 31st March 1864.

	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.	REMARKS.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	
From the year 1791 to 31 March 1856 -	989,927	940,929	284,952	2,215,808	Including 977 *l.*, cost of Photographic Building.
In the year 1856–57 -	43,745	25,667	62,887	132,299	Including 1,206 *l.* gratuities to Discharged Assistants.
Ditto - 1857–58 -	31,195	19,991	41,992	93,178	Including 2,202 *l.*, cost of Military Surveys.
Ditto - 1858–59 -	34,324	21,042	42,450	97,816	Including 39,768 *l.*, cost of Military Surveys.
Ditto - 1859–60 -	44,678	18,082	40,653	103,413	Including 1,609 *l.*, gratuities, &c., to Discharged Assistants.
Ditto - 1860–61 -	50,100	15,494	32,853	98,447	Including 2,217 *l.*, cost of Engraving Geological Survey.
Ditto - 1861–62 -	34,553	14,763	29,399	78,715	Including * 39,495 *l.*, cost of Publication of the Maps.
Ditto - 1862–63 -	35,833	14,649	32,846	83,328	Including 1,565 *l.*, cost of Connexion of Triangulation with France and Belgium.
Ditto - ‡ 1863–64 -	39,409	12,976	36,235	88,620	Including † 8,920 *l.*, cost of Landed Estates Court Surveys in Ireland.
Total to 31 March 1864 - - £.	1,303,764	1,083,593	604,267	2,991,624	

N. B.—The regimental pay of officers from 1791 to 31 March 1856 is not included, as the amount cannot be accurately ascertained at the present time. From 31 March 1856 the regimental pay of officers is included, and every known contingent expense has been added; but stationery, and, at times, a certain amount of stores have been supplied, of the value of which we have no account.

* This item of expense is more than covered by the sale and presentation of maps. The net receipts from their sale, paid into the Exchequer during the last six years has been 32,850 *l.*; and maps to the value of 17,319 *l.* have been issued to Public Departments, making a total value of 50,169 *l.* sold and presented.

† The whole of this amount will be repaid into the Exchequer.

‡ The accounts of this year have not been finally made up; and these amounts are, therefore, only approximate.

Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 5 May 1864.

Henry James.
Colonel, Royal Engineers.

ORDNANCE SURVEY.

RETURN of the Annual Cost of the ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, including Military Pay and every Contingency.

(*Mr. Wyld.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *May* 1864.

THE ACCOUNT of UNCLAIMED ARMY PRIZE MONEY, from 18th January 1809 to 31st December 1863; directed to be laid Annually before the Houses of Parliament by the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53.

Dr.

	£.	s.	d.
To 5 per Cent. deducted from Prize Money, pursuant to the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53, for necessary expenses, &c. - - -	1,278	8	2
To Cash arising from Forfeited and Unclaimed Shares of Prize Money, Grants, &c. - - - - - - - - - -	1,285,396	11	9
To Cash arising from the Dividends or Interest of Monies invested in the Public Funds or other Government Securities -	254,773	10	8
Balance (*vide* Memorandum below) - - - - - - -	19,063	13	5
£.	1,560,512	4	–

Cr.

				£.	s.	d.
By Cash refunded to Claimants - - - - - - -				823,638	5	1
By Expenses in executing Acts from 18 January 1809 to 31 December 1863 - - - - - - - - - - -				59,834	7	10
By Sums paid to the Royal Hospital to 1 March 1842, in diminution of the Annual Votes for In and Out Pension - - -	£. 556,752	s. 6	d. 6			
By Sums paid to the Royal Hospital since 1 March 1842 - - - - - - -	39,143	3	11			
By Sums since the above date transferred to the Exchequer by the Paymaster General, in conformity with the Treasury Minute -	41,144	–	8			
				637,039	11	1
By Paid to the Commissioners for Works and Buildings, by virtue of the Acts 11 & 12 Vict. c. 103, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 61, for appropriation in purchasing the Site of the Royal Military Asylum, and improving such Asylum - - -				40,000	–	–
£.				1,560,512	4	–

Memorandum.—Although the Balance of this Account appears to be as above, yet there is in the Three per Cent. Consols 19,759 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* Stock invested on account of Army Prize Money, and in the Bank of England 52,818 *l.* 15 *s.* 10 *d.* Cash. The existence of this amount of Stock and Cash, notwithstanding the Balance is on the Debit side, arises from the Investments in the Stock having been made when the Funds were very low, and from the sales thereout, as occasion required, having been from time to time effected when the prices were considerably higher.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea,
12 April 1864.

A. J. Moorhead,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.

ACCOUNT of UNCLAIMED ARMY PRIZE MONEY, from 18 January 1809 to 31 December 1863; directed to be laid Annually before the Houses of Parliament by the Act 2 Will. 4, c. 53.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *April* 1864.

LAND AND MARINE FORCES (RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 May 1864;—*for*,

"RETURN stating the NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of all the SOLDIERS in HER MAJESTY'S LAND and MARINE FORCES, whether stationed at Home or Abroad, for the last Three Years; specifying how many were Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, or other Nonconformists, respectively:"

"And, similar RETURN for each Quarter of the present Year."

War Office,
9 June 1864.

HARTINGTON.

(*Mr. Pollard-Urquhart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
13 *June* 1864.

No. 1.

RETURN of the NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of all the SOLDIERS in HER MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES, whether stationed at Home or Abroad, for the last Three Years; specifying how many were Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, or other Nonconformists, respectively.

YEARS.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.							
		Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Military Train.	Foot Guards.	Infantry of the Line.	Army Hospital and Commissariat Staff Corps.	TOTAL.
1861.	Episcopalians	14,628	17,433	2,667	1,596	5,280	81,795	853	124,252
	Presbyterians	1,221	5,030	891	270	505	14,896	134	22,947
	Other Protestants	- Cannot be given separately from "Episcopalians."							
	Roman Catholics	2,371	3,344	448	416	115	51,611	325	58,630
	TOTAL	18,220	25,807	4,006	2,282	5,900	148,302	1,312	205,829
1862.	Episcopalians	13,283	19,912	2,835	1,274	5,312	75,750	857	119,223
	Presbyterians	1,315	3,775	915	254	501	13,937	147	20,844
	Other Protestants	- Cannot be given separately from "Episcopalians."							
	Roman Catholics	2,267	4,456	531	373	100	48,069	308	56,104
	TOTAL	16,865	28,143	4,281	1,901	5,913	137,756	1,312	196,171
1863.	Episcopalians	13,657	21,334	2,190	1,266	5,342	71,817	889	116,495
	Presbyterians	1,354	6,183	901	181	500	13,791	199	23,109
	Other Protestants	447	*	651	42	50	2,359	- -	3,549
	Roman Catholics	2,752	6,722	506	335	115	47,905	288	58,623
	TOTAL	18,210	34,239	4,248	1,824	6,007	135,872	1,376	201,776

* Cannot be given separately.

Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards,
18 May 1864.

J. Yorke Scarlett, A. G.

No. 2.

RETURN of the NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of all the SOLDIERS in HER MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES, whether stationed at Home or Abroad, for each Quarter of the present Year; specifying how many were Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, or other Nonconformists, respectively.

PERIODS.	RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.							
		Cavalry.	Artillery.	Engineers.	Military Train.	Foot Guards.	Infantry of the Line.	Army Hospital and Commissariat Staff Corps.	TOTAL.
1 Jan. 1864.	Episcopalians	13,390	20,481	2,253	1,119	5,291	66,837	884	110,255
	Presbyterians	1,170	5,181	915	185	485	12,920	160	21,016
	Other Protestants	483	836	687	91	42	3,063	78	5,280
	Roman Catholics	2,860	7,802	527	342	118	46,085	287	58,021
	TOTAL	17,903	34,300	4,382	1,737	5,936	128,905	1,409	194,572
1 April 1864.	Episcopalians	13,390	20,189	2,184	1,125	5,270	66,719	883	109,760
	Presbyterians	1,129	5,008	901	181	500	12,932	147	20,798
	Other Protestants	496	1,031	678	87	59	2,867	72	5,290
	Roman Catholics	2,767	8,161	510	316	119	46,348	287	58,508
	TOTAL	17,782	34,389	4,273	1,709	5,948	128,866	1,389	194,356

Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards,
18 May 1864.

J. Yorke Scarlett, A. G.

ROYAL MARINES.

RETURN of the NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of all SOLDIERS in HER MAJESTY'S MARINE FORCES at Home or Abroad, for the Quarter ended 31 March 1864.

Episcopalians	12,398
Presbyterians	416
Other Protestants	2,379
Roman Catholics	1,448

Royal Marine Office,
26 May 1864.

Geo. C. Langley, D. A. G., R. M.

ROYAL MARINES.

RETURN of the NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of all SOLDIERS in HER MAJESTY'S MARINE FORCES at Home or Abroad, for the last Three Years.

YEARS.	Episcopalians.	Presbyterians.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
1861	12,685	549	2,500	1,562
1862	12,733	516	2,653	1,493
1863	12,294	451	2,342	1,547

Royal Marine Office,
26 May 1864.

Geo. C. Langley, D. A. G., R. M.

LAND AND MARINE FORCES (RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS).

RETURN stating the NUMBERS and RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS of all the SOLDIERS in HER MAJESTY'S LAND and MARINE FORCES, whether stationed at Home or Abroad, for the last Three Years; specifying how many are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, or other Non-conformists, respectively; and, similar RETURN for each Quarter of the present Year.

(*Mr. Pollard-Urquhart.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
13 *June* 1864.

382.

Under 1 *oz.*

ARMY (RESERVE FORCE).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 10 May 1864;—*for*,

A "COPY of the WARRANT authorising the raising the ARMY RESERVE FORCE."

War Office, 12 May 1864. } HARTINGTON.

(CIRCULAR No. 514 A.)

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the 22d and 23d years of our reign, entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of a Reserve Force of Men who have been in Her Majesty's Service," We are authorised to cause to be enrolled for this purpose any number not exceeding 20,000 men, who, after having served in our other forces, or in the forces of the East India Company, may voluntarily engage to enter such reserve force; and further, to make regulations concerning the term or terms of service of these men, and the declarations in relation thereto; as also regarding their pay and allowances, their arms, clothing, equipment, and pensions, and for the government of the said force, and for the infliction of fines and penalties, for absence or misconduct. Our Will and pleasure therefore is, that the following rules and regulations be established on these heads, and that all persons whom it may in any way concern do strictly observe and obey the same.

20 Reserve Corps 12

Given at Our Court at St. James', this Ninth day of December 1859, in the 23d year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(signed) *Sidney Herbert.*

REGULATIONS.

CLAUSE 1. ANY person who, as a non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall have completed the term of service for which he was originally enlisted, not being less than 10 years in infantry, or 12 in cavalry, artillery, or engineers, or who, after five years' service, has been discharged for any cause other than misconduct, without a permanent pension, may, provided he is approved, and engaged for such service by a declaration in the form hereto annexed, be enrolled to serve in the Reserve Force, under the authority of the Act noted in the margin, for such period as may be wanting to complete 21 years, if he originally enlisted in infantry, or 24 years if he enlisted in cavalry, artillery, or engineers, reckoning two years' service in such reserve force as one towards the attainment of these several periods of service, provided that such person shall be enrolled within five years after his discharge from the army.

22 & 23 Vict. c. 42.

2. Till other arrangements are authorised, the persons composing this Reserve Force shall be attached during periods of training and exercise, or when called out for the other purposes specified in the said Act, to any infantry regiment or depôt, or to the enrolled pensioner force, whichever may, by the Secretary of State for War, be considered most convenient,

venient, and shall obey all orders of the officers or non-commissioned officers of such regiment, depôt, or enrolled pensioner force, while so attached.

3. Every person thus enrolled shall be bound to register his place of abode in the books of the pension district in which he receives enrolment money, and to abide thereat, and not remove therefrom, without giving due notice; and the distance of his residence is not, in any case, except by special authority, to exceed 30 miles from the head-quarters of such pension district.

4. All persons enrolled in this reserve force shall be bound to attend regularly at the hour and place of assembly, when called out for training and exercise, either with the regiment depôt, or pensioner force to which they may have been attached as aforesaid, for a period not exceeding 12 days in each year, or at any time and place, when called on for the preservation of the public peace, or during such period as Her Majesty may require their services within the United Kingdom, in the event of invasion or imminent danger thereof, or in case of war; on all which occasions they will be under the command of the General Commanding-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces, and subject to the Articles of War.

5. All persons failing to attend on these occasions without reasonable cause, or when they have volunteered their services for permanent duty, or who may be convicted of any serious misconduct or breach of discipline while so employed, or of violence or disrespect at any time towards the officers entrusted with their payment and superintendence, or who shall be guilty of any fraudulent statement at their enrolment, shall, in addition to any other penalty, be liable to dismissal from the force, with the forfeiture wholly or in part of the several advantages authorised by this Warrant.

6. On the termination of the period of service for which these men have engaged in the reserve force, and on the fulfilment of the other conditions, they shall be entitled to the same rates of pension as they would have attained by the warrants under which they originally enlisted, had they continued to serve in the corps from which they were discharged till they completed the period of 21 and 24 years respectively, and they shall be permitted to add to such pension an amount equal to the good-conduct pay of which they had been in continuous receipt for two years immediately preceding the date of their discharge. Such pension, however, shall in no case exceed ten pence a day for a private, one shilling for a corporal, or one shilling and three pence for a serjeant or other superior non-commissioned officer, but except by special authority no service shall be reckoned for any year in which the person enrolled has not resided at his registered place of abode, or has unlawfully absented himself during any portion of the exercise for which he shall have been called out in terms of the Act before referred to.

7. All persons enrolled in the reserve force who may be wounded or disabled in the execution of their duty, shall be entitled to the same pension as, under similar circumstances and for the like service, would have been granted in the regular forces of Her Majesty, and when called out on permanent or continuous duty for any period exceeding three months, the whole of such period shall be reckoned according to the usual regulations of the service, and not at the rate of two years for one.

8. The Staff Officer of the pension district in which persons have been enrolled for this Reserve Force, or such other officers as may be appointed for that purpose, shall keep a record of the number of days' service performed by each person in the course of the year, as ascertained either from that officer's own knowledge or the report of the commanding officer of the regiment or depôt with which such person may have been trained, and also of the extent of his service prior to leaving his regiment, so that he may be enabled to report to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital when the right to pension has been attained in each case; and the officer or officers by whom such person has been trained, shall also note on a certificate to be given to him whether the extent of service which he was bound to perform up to the 31st of March in each year, has been regularly completed.

9. No person enrolled in the Reserve Force shall be compelled to serve in a grade lower than that which he last held in his corps; but any interval which may take place in his service while awaiting a vacancy shall not be allowed to reckon towards pension. In the event, however, of such persons agreeing to serve in a lower grade till vacancies offer, they shall be entitled to reckon such service towards the pension of the higher grade after it has been attained.

10. The sum of 4 *l.* shall be allowed annually as enrolment money, which shall be issued to the persons composing the Reserve Force, in equal quarterly payments in advance on the 1st April, 1st July, 1st October, and 1st January, or at the period of being called out for training, as may be considered most expedient by the Secretary of State for War; but, before these payments, the officer by whom they are made is to satisfy himself that each man is possessed of one pair of boots, two shirts, two pairs of socks, and a stock, as also that all fines for misconduct or absence during the previous trainings have been settled.

11. Every person in this Reserve Force shall receive a tunic, a pair of trousers, and a cap, on the first and each succeeding seventh year of his enrolment, and be entitled to the same

same rates of pay and allowances when called out for training, exercise, or service, as are fixed for corresponding ranks in the Infantry of the Line, with the addition of such amount of good-conduct pay as the enrolled man was in the receipt of at the time of his discharge.

12. While serving with a regiment or depôt, all persons belonging to this Reserve Force shall be liable to the same punishments and penalties for offences as are prescribed by the Mutiny Act and Articles of War for her Majesty's other forces; but when serving with the enrolled pensioners, minor offences may be punished by the fines and penalties authorised for that force.

By Her Majesty's command,

(signed) *Sidney Herbert.*

I_____, do declare that I was discharged * from the_____Regiment of_____, after a service of_____years; that I am of the age of_____; and that, provided my services shall so long be required, I will serve Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, in the Reserve Force enrolled, or to be enrolled for service within the United Kingdom, in virtue of the Act noted in the margin, for such a period as, reckoned at the rate of two years for one, may be required to complete† _____years' service.

22 & 23 Vict. c. 42.

_____ *Signature of Soldier.*

Declared before me,‡ _____

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* Any person engaging in the Reserve Force should, before enrolment, produce his parchment certificate of discharge to confirm these particulars, and show that he has not left his regiment with a bad character.

† Here insert 21 years, if the former service has been in Infantry, or 24, if in Cavalry, Artillery, or Engineers.

‡ A Justice of the Peace.

ARMY (RESERVE FORCE).

COPY of the WARRANT authorising the raising the ARMY RESERVE FORCE.

(*General Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *May* 1864.

Under 1 *oz.*

SALTPETRE (CALCUTTA).

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 June 1864;—*for*,

"AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of SALTPETRE Purchased at *Calcutta* for HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE in the Years 1863 and 1864 to the Date of the latest Advice."

SHIP.	Quantity in Tons.	Date of Invoice.	Cost Price per Cwt.	Freight and Charges.	Total Cost per Cwt.	Market Price of Saltpetre, 5 per cent. refraction in London, two weeks after Ship's Report.
	Tons. cwts.		*s. d.*	*£. s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d. s. d.*
City of Manchester - -	165 15	17 June 1863 -	31 $-\frac{1}{2}$	377 18 6	34 $8\frac{3}{4}$	38 – to 38 3 per cwt.
Bianca - - - -	103 14	20 „ „	31 6	222 – 5	35 $7\frac{3}{4}$	38 – „ 38 3 „
Aminta - - - -	152 15	3 July „	31 $4\frac{1}{2}$	318 4 3	35 $5\frac{1}{2}$	38 9 „ 39 – „
City of Tanjore - -	101 13	8 „ „	31 $7\frac{3}{4}$	220 3 10	35 $10\frac{1}{2}$	38 – „
Aminta - - - -	32 2	16 „ „	31 $11\frac{1}{4}$	69 4 7	34 11	38 9 to 39 – „
Lincelles* - - -	99 0	27 „ „	31 10	165 8 6	40 $8\frac{1}{4}$	37 6 „
City of Cashmere - -	150 0	29 „ „	31 $7\frac{3}{4}$	329 5 4	34 $8\frac{3}{4}$	38 6 „
Aladdin - - - -	93 11	1 Aug. „	31 $8\frac{1}{2}$	199 15 10	36 $2\frac{1}{2}$	37 3 „
Vespasian - - -	101 12	4 „ „	31 11	213 5 10	35 $11\frac{1}{4}$	38 – „
Evangeline - - -	101 14	12 Sept. „	31 $9\frac{3}{4}$	221 14 1	35 $7\frac{1}{2}$	37 – „
Medusa - - - -	151 6	3 Oct. „	31 10	326 13 5	35 $6\frac{1}{3}$	35 – „
City of Ningpo - -	91 17	14 „ „	31 $4\frac{1}{4}$	199 – 4	34 $10\frac{1}{4}$	36 6 „
Simla - - - -	94 4	16 „ „	31 $6\frac{1}{2}$	196 15 4	35 $5\frac{3}{4}$	34 – „
James Livesay - -	59 12	16 „ „	32 $-\frac{1}{4}$	128 1 6	35 $10\frac{1}{4}$	35 – „
Robert Lees - - -	148 6	5 Nov. „	31 $5\frac{3}{4}$	322 6 6	34 $11\frac{1}{2}$	34 9 to 35 – „
James Livesay - -	95 12	12 „ „	31 6	207 2 6	34 11	35 – „
Raleigh† - - - -	152 4	16 „ „	31 $8\frac{1}{4}$	231 8 5	52 $7\frac{3}{4}$	34 9 to 35 – „
Hotspur - - - -	98 2	28 „ „	31 $10\frac{3}{4}$	215 1 2	35 $1\frac{3}{4}$	35 – „
Winchester - - -	102 14	8 Dec. „	31 11	270 12 6	36 –	33 9 to 34 – „
Roslin Castle - - -	46 2	16 March 1864 -	31 $5\frac{1}{4}$			
Hydaspes - - -	161 19	29 „ „	31 $1\frac{3}{4}$	These three vessels have not arrived.		
Saladin - - - -	212 6	30 „ „	32 $-\frac{1}{2}$			
TOTAL - - - *Tons*	2,516 0					

* About 11 tons of this parcel were lost by sea damage.

† About 50 tons of this parcel were lost by sea damage.

Thomas Howell,
Director of Contracts.

War Office,
18 July 1864.

HARTINGTON.

SALTPETRE (CALCUTTA).

ACCOUNT of the Quantity of SALTPETRE Purchased at *Calcutta* for HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE in the Years 1863 and 1864 to the Date of the latest Advice.

(*Mr. Crawford.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
19 *July* 1864.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 12 May 1864;—*for*,

RETURN showing the Number and Description of SMALL ARMS ordered by the Secretary of State for War, on the 4th day of June 1859, from the LONDON and BIRMINGHAM GUN TRADE, and others, as well as the Periods by which the same were to be Delivered according to the Terms of the Contracts, and the Totals of the Actual Deliveries Yearly; also the PRICES paid to the Trade for each Description of Arm according to the Contract of the 4th day of June 1859, and on the Contract prior to that date, as well as the PRICES at which ARMS can be made in the ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY at *Enfield*; and the Number and Description of ARMS Manufactured and passed into Store from *Enfield* during the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

War Office, 8 June 1864.

HARTINGTON.

(*General Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 20 *June* 1864.

RETURN showing the Number and Description of SMALL ARMS ordered by the Secretary of State for War, on which the same were to be Delivered according to the Terms of the Contracts, and the Totals of the Actual day of June 1859, and on the Contract prior to that date, as well as the Prices at which ARMS can be made in into Store from *Enfield*, during the Years 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

NOTE.—In order to compare the Contract Prices (which usually do not include the cost of stocks or the charges for viewing

DESCRIPTION of ARMS.	CONTRACT. Prices, with the Cost of Stock, Inspection, &c. added to the Original Contract Price.				Number to be Supplied under Contract of 4 June 1859.					DELIVERIES. As per Contract.			
	Contract Prior to 4 June 1859.	Contract of 4 June 1859. London and Birmingham Trade.	Contract of 4 June 1859. Liège Trade.	Contract of 4 June 1859. Mr. Moxham.	By the London Trade.	By the Birmingham Trade.	By the Liège Trade.	By Mr. Moxham.	TOTAL.	In 1860.	In 1861.	In 1862, by 1st March.	TOTAL.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.									
Rifled muskets, pattern 1853	Arms in the complete state were not obtained from the trade prior to June 1859.	65 1	56 10	62 7	30,390	51,310	5,000	13,300	100,000	69,341	24,949	5,710	100,000
Short rifles		94 7(*d*)	–	–	28,264	47,736	–	–	76,000	50,776	25,224	–	76,000
Rifled muskets, naval service		89 7	71 10	80 7	16,554	27,946	30,000	3,500	78,000	56,444	21,416	140	78,000
Whitworth rifles		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carbines, cavalry pattern		(*b*)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carbines, artillery pattern		78 4	65 10	–	6,323	10,677	25,000	–	42,000	20,313	21,687	–	42,000
Carbines (Lancaster), engineer pattern		88 7	–	–	1,488	2,512	–	–	4,000	4,000	–	–	4,000
Carbines, smooth-bore, constabulary pattern		54 4	–	–	3,348	5,652	–	–	9,000	9,000	–	–	9,000
Pistols, rifled, 10-inch		51 5	–	–	1,934	3,266	–	–	5,200	3,266	1,934	–	5,200
			TOTALS		88,301	149,099	60,000	16,800	314,200	213,140	95,210	5,850	314,200

* The prices in these Columns

DESCRIPTION OF ARMS.	LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM. Contract Price.	Stock, Inspection, &c.	TOTAL.
	s. d	s. d.	s. d.
Rifled musket, pattern 1853	58 6	6 7	65 1
Short rifle	87 –	7 7	94 7
Rifle musket, naval service	83 –	6 7	89 7
Carbine, artillery	72 –	6 4	78 4
Carbine (Lancaster), engineers'	82 –	6 7	88 7
Carbine (smooth-bore), constabulary	48 –	6 4	54 4
Pistol (rifled) 10-inch	47 –	4 5	51 5

(*a*) The cost of the Arms made at Enfield in 1863–4 cannot be yet stated.
(*b*) In the contract of 3 August 1860, the price of this weapon was 2 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.*; if the cost of stock, inspection, &c. be added, the total cost was 3 *l.* 3 *s.* 7 *d.*

he 4th day of June 1859, from the LONDON and BIRMINGHAM GUN TRADE, and others, as well as the Periods by Deliveries yearly; also, the Prices paid to the Trade for each Description of Arm according to the Contract of the 4th he ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY at *Enfield;* and the Number and Description of ARMS Manufactured and passed

nd proving) with the Enfield Prices, which include all such charges, the requisite additions have been made to the former.

- - - - CONTRACT.							ROYAL SMALL ARMS FACTORY, ENFIELD.									
- - - DELIVERIES.							Prices, including Charges for Supervision, Inspection, Wages, &c.; but excluding all Charges for Depreciation of Buildings and Plant, and for Interest on Capital sunk.					Made, and Delivered into Store.				
Actual.																
In 1860.	In 1861.	In 1862.	In 1863.	In 1864, by 31st March.	TOTAL.	Number of Arms Cancelled as being su long Overdue.	1859–60.	1860–1.	1861–2.	1862–3.	1863–4.	1859–60	1860–1.	1861–2.	1862–3.	1863–4.	TOTAL.
							s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*						
41,945	20,428	21,775	8,765	374	93,287	6,713	39 8	39 6	37 8	37 –	(*a*)	85,605	99,083	85,431	71,590	24,070	365,779
27,160	33,002	12,723	2,454	56	75,395	605	–	–	50 4(*d*)	50 8(*d*)	(*a*)	–	–	4,220	13,780	1,500	19,500
30,045	26,944	15,164	5,732	20	77,905	95	–	–	–	–	(*a*)	–	–	–	–	2,280	2,280
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	53 –	(*a*)	–	–	–	1,000	3,180	4,180
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32 4	33 6	–	–	–	3,500	13,000	–	16,500
15,952	17,005	6,569	2,446	8	41,980	20	–	–	–	47 11	(*a*)	–	–	–	1,000	14,700	15,700
1,731	2,241	14	4	–	3,990	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(*c*)	–
4,895	4,023	70	4	–	8,992	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
333	2,007	909	1,774	40	5,063	137	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
122,061	105,650	57,224	21,179	498	306,612	7,588					TOTALS - - -	85,605	99,083	93,151	100,370	45,730	423,939

re thus made up:

LIEGE.			MR. MOXHAM.		
Contract Price.	Inspection, &c.	TOTAL.	Contract Price.	Stock, Inspection, &c.	TOTAL.
s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
53 –	3 10	56 10	56 –	6 7	62 7
—	—	—	—	—	—
68 –	3 10	71 10	74 –	6 7	80 7
62 –	3 10	65 10	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

(*c*) It is estimated that this Arm could be made at Enfield for 2 *l.* 14 *s.*

(*d*) Including sword, bayonet, and scabbard.

ARMY (SMALL ARMS).

RETURN showing the Number and Description of Small Arms ordered by the Secretary of State for War, on 4th June 1859, from the London and Birmingham Gun Trade, and others, as well as the Periods by which the same were to be Delivered according to the Terms of the Contracts, and the Totals of the Actual Deliveries Yearly; also the Prices paid to the Trade for each Description of Arm according to the Contract, as well as the Prices at which Arms can be made in the Royal Small Arms Factory at *Enfield*; and the Number and Description of Arms Manufactured and passed into Store from *Enfield*, during the Years 1859 to 1863; &c.

(*General Peel.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
20 *June* 1864.

Under 1 *oz.*

SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 April 1864;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of SOLDIERS Quartered in the UNITED KINGDOM; giving Comparative Numbers of Married and Single Men; Number of Days' Absence from Duty during a Period of One Year, distinguishing the Married and Single Men, and stating respectively the Per-centage of those Absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:

"And, similar RETURN in all respects of the POLICE FORCE of the UNITED KINGDOM."

SOLDIERS.

RETURN of the Number of SOLDIERS Quartered in the UNITED KINGDOM, giving Comparative Numbers of Married and Single Men; Number of Days' Absence from Duty during a Period of One Year; distinguishing the Married and Single Men, and stating respectively the Per-centage of those Absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness.

CORPS.	Average Number of Soldiers quartered in the United Kingdom during the Year ending the 31st December 1863.		Total Number of Days' Absence from Duty on account of illness during the Year ending the 31st December 1863.				Per-centage of Soldiers Absent from Duty on account of illness during the Year ending the 31st December 1863.			
			Ordinary Illness.		Particular Illness.		Ordinary Illness.		Particular Illness.	
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Cavalry - - -	1,547	10,049	7,891	101,682	636	81,564	1·40	2·77	·11	2·23
Artillery - -	3,155	12,931	10,220	138,475	229	98,225	·89	2·93	·02	2·08
Engineers - -	561	1,770	1,257	15,923	–	13,301	·61	2·47	–	2·06
Military Train -	193	1,268	615	11,134	–	12,283	·87	2·41	–	2·65
Foot Guards - -	483	3,827	2,336	47,263	476	38,061	1·32	3·38	·27	2·72
Infantry of the Line -	4,610	36,686	18,311	396,348	970	247,833	1·09	2 96	·06	1·85
Army Hospital Corps	267	352	881	2,858	115	610	·90	2·22	·12	·48
Commissariat Staff Corps.	59	295	187	1,712	112	2,923	·87	1·59	·52	2·71
TOTAL - -	10,875	67,169	41,698	715,395	2,538	494,800	1·05	2·92	·06	2·02

Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards, 8 June 1864.

J. Yorke Scarlett, A. G.

War Office, 14 June 1864.

HARTINGTON.

POLICE.

RETURN of the POLICE FORCE of the UNITED KINGDOM; giving Comparative Numbers of Married and Single Men, Number of Days' Absence from Duty during a period of One Year, distinguishing the Married and Single Men, and stating respectively the Per-centage of those Absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness.

ENGLAND.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

Number of men		7,113
Married men	4,951	
Single men	2,162	
Number of Days Men were Absent from Duty		104,596 days.*
Married men	77,443 days.	
Single men	27,153 „	
Per-centage of Men Absent from Duty on account of ordinary and particular Illness:		
Married men		54·69
Single men		64·06
Per-centage of Married and Single men absent from duty on account of ordinary or particular illness		57·54

* This number does not include the single days' leave granted by the Superintendents who have power, by the regulations of the service to grant 24 hours' leave of absence to a man. It includes the number of days' absence from duty from the following causes, viz.: "sickness," "hurt on duty," "sick leave," "detached sick leave," and leave of absence granted by the Commissioner on the recommendation of the Superintendents, application having been made by each man, for recreation or private reasons. Under this last head, 19,620 days' leave were granted.

Metropolitan Police Office,
9 May 1864.

Richd. Mayne.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

Number of police (average, 1863)	609
Comparative Number of Married and Single Men (per cent.):	
Married	77
Single	23
Average Number of Days' Absence from Duty of each Man for One Year:	
Married	25
Single	20
Per-centage of Men absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:	
Married	$1\frac{9}{10}$
Single	$\frac{8}{10}$
Total Per-centage	$2\frac{7}{10}$

City Police Office,
28 April 1864.

James Fraser, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

COUNTY CONSTABULARY.

BEDFORDSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., between 25 March 1863 and 25 March 1864.

Total number of the force	81
Number of Married men	59
Number of Single men	22
Number of Days' Absence from Duty:	
Married men	402 days.
Single men	57 „
Per-centage of Men Absent on account of ordinary Illness:	
Married men	27·1
Single men	27·2
Per-centage of Men Absent on account of particular Illness:	
Married men	5·0
Single men	4·5

E. M. Boultbee,
Chief Constable.

BERKS CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 29 September 1863.

Authorised Strength (1 chief constable, 8 superintendents, 2 inspectors, 12 sergeants, 91 constables	114
Number of Married men	88
Number of Single men	26
Number of Days' Absence from Duty:	
Sick or Hurt on Duty:	
52 Married men absent	284 days.
27 Single men absent	188 „
Absent on Leave:	
56 Married men	137 days.
46 Single men	97 „
Total Number of Days Absent	706 days.
Per-centage of men per day absent during the 12 months	1·93.

A. Bland,
Chief Constable.

BUCKS CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 18 April 1863 to 17 April 1864.

Strength of the Force	120
Married	94
Single	
Greatest Number of Days Absent from Duty by all Members of the Force:	
Married	352 days.
Single	121 „
Per-centage of Constables absent from Duty on account of Ordinary or Particular Illness on Total Strength of the Force:	
Married	44 days.
Single	53 „

Note.—In many instances the officers were only under medical treatment, and unfit for duty for 1 day; and out of 56 married and single constables unfit for duty through sickness, 24 of them were only on the sick-list from 1 to 4 days.

Chief Constable's Office, Aylesbury,
7 May 1864.

Willoughby B. Carter,
Chief Constable.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c. during the Year 1863.

Strength of the Force:

Married	51
Single	19
Total	70

Leave of absence was granted to them thus—

Married:

1	for 10 days	10 days.
1	„ 9 „	9 „
9	„ 8 „	72 „
7	„ 7 „	49 „
4	„ 6 „	24 „
1	„ 5 „	5 „
3	„ 4 „	12 „
3	„ 3 „	9 „
1	„ 2 „	2 „
30	men were on leave	192 days.

21 had no leave.

Single:

1	for 8 days	8 days.
3	„ 7 „	21 „
1	„ 3 „	3 „
2	„ 2 „	4 „
7	men were on leave	36 days.

12 had no leave.

The following were absent from duty on account of illness:

Married:

1	for 54 days'	particular illness.
1	„ 35 „	ditto.
1	„ 26 „	ditto.
1	„ 15 „	ditto.
1	„ 42 days'	ordinary illness.
1	„ 22 „	ditto.
1	„ 14 „	ditto.
1	„ 13 „	ditto.
1	„ 11 „	ditto.
1	„ 9 „	ditto.
2	„ 8 „	ditto.
1	„ 6 „	ditto.
2	„ 5 „	ditto.
1	„ 4 „	ditto.
16	were ill for 277 days.	
35	did not suffer from illness.	

Single:

1	for 9 days'	particular illness.
1	„ 14 „	ordinary illness.
1	„ 8 „	ditto.
1	„ 4 „	ditto.
4	were ill 35 days.	
15	did not suffer from illness.	

The per-centage of those absent from duty from illness is thus—

Married:
Particular illness just under 8 days.
Ordinary illness just under 24 days.

Single:
Particular illness just over 5 days.
Ordinary illness just over 15 days.

Geo. Davies, Captain R.N.,
County Chief Constable.

ISLE OF ELY CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 29 September 1863.

Strength of Force	52
Married	40
Single	11
Wanting	1
Ordinary Illness:	
Married	126 days.
Single	2 „
Particular Illness:—none.	
On leave of Absence:	
Married	89 days.
Single	62 „
Per-centage:	
Ordinary Illness:	
Married	242 days.
Single	3¾ „
On leave of Absence:	
Married	171 days.
Single	119 „

March, Isle of Ely,
6 May 1864.

J. W. Foster,
Chief Constable.

CHESHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., for the year ended 29 September 1863.

Strength of Force (1 chief constable, 10 superintendents, 5 inspectors, 31 serjeants, 171 constables, 6 superintendents)		224
Married	183	
Single	41	
Total	224	
Number of Days absent on Leave:		
Married men	236 days.	
Single men	117 „	
Number of Days absent, from ordinary Illness:		
40 Married men	147 days.	
8 Single men	90 „	
Per-centage absent, from ordinary Illness	20	
Number of Days absent, from particular Illness:		
7 Married men	518 days.	
1 Single man	4 „	
Per-centage absent, from particular Illness	3½	

T. Johnes Smith,
Chief Constable.

CORNWALL CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the year ended 29 September 1863.

Total Number		191
Married	129	
Single	62	
Days absent from Duty, from all causes, for one Year:		
Married	169 days.	
Single	290 „	
Per-centage absent, on account of illness, during one year	22	

W. H. Gilbert,
Chief Constable.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND CONSTABULARY (EXCLUSIVE OF THE CITY OF CARLISLE).

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the year ended 31 December 1863.

Strength of the Force		120
Single officers and men	42	
Married officers and men	78	
Number of Days during the year that members of the Force were absent from Duty,	542 days.	
Number of Days absent on Leave	213 „	
Number of Days absent on account of Illness	329 „	
Single officers and men absent	28 „	
Married officers and men absent	50 „	

Carlisle,
30 April 1864.

J. Dunne,
Chief Constable.

DERBYSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the year 1863.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - - - - - - 161

	Number of Men who had Leave.	Number of Days' Leave granted to each.											Total Number of Days' Leave.	Per-cent. Absences.
		2 Days.	3 Days.	5 Days.	6 Days.	7 Days.	8 Days.	14 Da ys	18 Days.	21 Days.	30 Days.	60 Days.		
On account of Private Affairs:														
Married -	16	3	2	2	2	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	97	16
Single -	10	2	–	3	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	65	
On account of Sickness:														
Married -	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	2	1	189	5½
Single -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	21	
TOTALS - -	35	5	2	5	5	6	2	3	1	3	2	1	372	

W. G. Vox,
Chief Constable.

DEVON CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., for the Year 1863.

Authorised Strength - - - - - - - - - - - - - 329

Married men - - - - - - - - - - - - 260
Single men - - - - - - - - - - - - 69

Number of Days absent from Duty, Sick:—
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - 786
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - 346

Per Cent. of Sick from Illness:—
Ordinary - - - - - - - - - - - - 22
Particular - - - - - - - - - - - - 4*

* This indicates the number of invalids from broken limbs, accidents, injuries received in execution of duty, &c.

Geralddy Hamilton,
Chief Constable.

DORSET CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

RANK.	Strength of Force.			Number Absent.									Days Absent.								
				On Leave.			Through Sickness.			TOTAL.			On Leave.			Through Sickness.			TOTAL.		
	Married.	Single.	TOTAL.	Married.	Single.	TOTAL.	Married.	Single.	TOTAL.	Married.	Single.	TOTAL.	Married.	Single.	TOTAL.	Married.	Single.	TOTAL.	Married.	Single.	TOTAL.
Chief Constable -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Superintendents -	10	–	10	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	20	–	20	20	–	20
Serjeants - -	10	1	11	4	1	5	5	–	5	9	1	10	14	4	18	59	–	59	73	4	77
Constables - -	81	30	111	35	24	59	23	7	30	58	31	89	114	84	198	180	61	241	294	145	439
TOTAL - -	102	31	133	39	25	64	30	7	37	69	32	101	128	88	216	259	61	320	387	149	536

Per Centage of Sickness:—

Married - - - - - - - - - - - - 29
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - 22

Dorchester,
9 April 1864.

Samuel S. Cox,
Chief Constable.

DURHAM COUNTY CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 31 December 1863.

Married and Single Men.	Strength of the Force on 31 December 1863.	Number of Days absent from Duty for One Year.				
		Absent with Leave.	Ordinary Illness, Colds, Rheumatism, &c.	Small-pox, Scarlet and Typhus Fever, &c.	Injuries received in Execution of Duty.	Total Number of Days Absent from Duty.
Married - - -	173	143	501	220	213	1,077
Single - - -	59	56	94	82	21	253
	*232	199	595	302	234	1,330

* This number includes 29 constables appointed under 19 sec. 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 88.

An increase of 28 men has been made to the Force since 31st December last, three of whom have been appointed under the 19th section of the above Act.

George M. White, Lieut.-Colonel,
Chief Constable.

ESSEX CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

THE Essex Constabulary consists of 190 married men, of which nine were ill during the last year, amounting together to 247 days, and to a per-centage of $\frac{2}{7}\frac{6}{3}$, and 56 single men, of which one was sick 122 days, amounting to a per-centage of $\frac{3}{5}\frac{0}{1}\frac{5}{1}$; the names and particulars are shown in the following Table.

Two men who have become infirm from natural causes, and subjects for superannuation, are not included in estimating the per-centage.

MARRIED MEN.

Grade.	Name.	Number of Days Sick.	Nature of Disease.
Inspector - - -	George Ward - -	14	Rheumatism.
Serjeant - - -	Joseph Newman - -	20	Pleurisy in the side.
Constable - - -	Charles Perry - -	60	Ague.
Ditto - - -	John Moffatt - -	21	Rheumatism.
Ditto - - -	James Ransley - -	46	Ague and pleurisy.
Ditto - - -	Mark Lucking - -	14	Quinsy.
Ditto - - -	Thomas Luckin - -	28	Bronchitis.
Ditto - - -	Joseph Bridge - -	35	Ague.
Ditto - - -	William Joyce - -	9	Intermitting Fever.
	TOTAL - - -	247	

SINGLE MEN.

Constable - - -	John Thurling - -	122	Fistula, operated on.

William Cousins - } Married men, subjects for superannuation.
John Hiatt - - }

Chelmsford, 21 May 1864.

J. B. B. McHardy,
Rear Admiral and Chief Constable.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 1 October 1862 to 30 September 1863 inclusive.

Total strength		274
Married men	189	
Single men	85	
Number of Days' Absence:		
Married:—On leave of absence	139 days.	
„ On account of illness	954 „	
Total Number of Days	1,093 „	
Single:—On leave of absence	53 days.	
„ On account of illness	474 „	
Total Number of Days	527 „	
Total Number of days' absence of Married and Single	1,620	
Number of Married Men absent:		
On leave	33	
On account of illness	55	
Number of Single Men absent:		
On leave	14	
On account of illness	32	
Total Number of Married and Single Men on Leave of Absence and Illness	134	

Per-centage on account of Illness:—Married men, 5; Single men, 8.

Anthy. Thos. Lefroy,
Chief Constable.

HEREFORDSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended September 1863.

Strength of Force		62
Married men	38	
Single men	24	
Number of Men absent from Duty:		
Married	549 days.	
Single	223 „	
Per-centage of Men absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:		
Married	55 days.	
Single	55 „	

Hereford,
5 May 1864.

Jas. Dunn,
Acting Constable.

HERTFORDSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

The Herts Constabulary consists of 78 Married men, of whom 16 were ill during the last year, amounting together to 373 days; and 14 Single men, of whom 2 were ill, amounting together to 25 days; the names and particulars are shown on the following Table:—

MARRIED MEN.

Grade.	Name.	Number of Days Sick.	Nature of Disease.
Superintendent	Henry J. Coulter	14	Internal bleeding.
Inspector	James Hawkes	16	Fractured ribs; on duty.
Ditto	William Pangbourn	21	Cut on head; on duty.
Ditto	Richard E. Oliver	23	Severe cold, and diarrhœa.
Police Constable	Charles Hill	8	Cold and diarrhœa.
Ditto	John Phillips	120	Cold, and inflammation.
Ditto	Charles Maddams	8	Inflammation.
Ditto	Daniel Abbott	8	Influenza.
Ditto	James Hunt	24	Injured from a fall; on duty.
Ditto	Jabez Manning	9	Bad foot.
Ditto	George Stratford	16	Cold and boils.
Ditto	Thomas Worsley	18	Violent cold and swelled side.
Ditto	William H. Edwards	9	Severe cold.
Ditto	Samuel Titmuss	14	Diarrhœa.
Ditto	Charles Newland	8	Cold and inflammation.
Ditto	John Rogers	57	Typhoid fever.
	TOTAL	373	

SINGLE MEN.

Police Constable	George Best	14	Leprosy.
Ditto	Henry Lasenby	11	Severe cold.
	TOTAL	25	

Hertford,
11 June 1864.

A. Robertson,
Chief Constable.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

Strength of the Force:

Married	36
Single	12
TOTAL	48

Leave of absence was granted to them thus—

Married:

2 For 9 days each	18 days.
2 „ 8 „	16 „
9 „ 7 „	63 „
2 „ 5 „	10 „
3 „ 4 „	12 „
1 „ 2 „	2 „
19 men were on leave	121 days.

17 did not require leave.

Single:

1 For 8 days	8 days.
4 „ 7 „ each	28 „
1 „ 6 „	6 „
6 men were on leave	32 „

6 did not apply for leave.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE CONSTABULARY—*continued.*

The following were absent from duty on account of illness:—

Married:	Single:
1 For 39 days; particular illness.	1 For 21 days; particular illness.
1 „ 20 „ ditto.	1 „ 2 „ ordinary illness.
3 „ 14 „ each, ditto.	
1 „ 18 „ ordinary illness.	2 men were ill for 23 days.
1 „ 7 „ ditto.	10 did not suffer from illness.
2 „ 3 „ each, ditto.	
2 „ 2 „ „ ditto.	
11 men were ill for 136 days.	
25 did not suffer from illness.	

The per-centage of those absent from duty is, from illness:—

Married:	Single:
Particular illness, 13¾ per cent.	Particular illness, 8½ per cent.
Ordinary illness, 16½ „	Ordinary illness, 8½ „

Geo. Davies, Capt. R.N.,
Chief Constable.

KENT CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a period One Year.

RANK.	Number of Married Men.	Number of Days Absent on Leave.	Number of Days Sick.	Number of Single Men.	Number of Days Absent on Leave.	Number of Days Sick.	Per Centage Sick, by Ranks.	
							Married.	Single.
Chief Constable -	1	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
Superintendents -	13	49	101	–	–	–	2·36	–
Inspectors - -	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sergeants - -	21	65	96	–	–	–	1·64	–
Constables - -	165	661	563	60	325	343	1·51	2·72

Per-centage Sick, of all Ranks:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1·56
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 2·72
Per-centage Sick, on full Strength of Force - - - - - - - - 1·82

J. H. Hay Ruxton,
Chief Constable.

Maidstone, 30 April 1864.

LANCASHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 30 April 1864.

Total authorised Strength - - - - - - - - - - - - 755

Married men* - - - - - - - - - - - - 565
Single men - - - - - - - - - - - - 182

Number of Days' Absence from Duty:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - 3,089 days.
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - 724 „

Per-centage of 267 Men Absent from Duty on account of Ordinary or Particular Illness:
Ordinary illness - - - - - - - - - - - - 93·25
Hurt on duty - - - - - - - - - - - - 6·75

W. J. Elgee,
Chief Constable.

Preston, 7 May 1864.

* 8 Vacancies.

LEICESTERSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 29 September 1862, to 29 September 1863.

Comparative Number of Married and Single Men:

Married	81
Single	16
Total	97

Number of Days' Absence from Duty during the Year:

Married:	Illness	186	
	Leave	124	
			310 days.
Single:	Illness	16	
	Leave	23	
			39 „
Total			349 „

Per-centage of those Absent from Duty on account of Ordinary or Particular Illness:

Married	11	13½ per cent.
Single	2	12½ „

Frederick Goodyer,
Chief Constable.

30 April 1864.

LINCOLNSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., for the Year from 1 January to 31 December 1863.

Total Strength of the Force		268
Number of Married Men		166
Number of Single Men		102
Married Men absent from Duty	52 Men	416 days.
Single Men absent from Duty	34 „	272 „

Per-centage of Men absent from Duty on account of Illness:

Married	48 Men,	or 30 per cent.
Single	32 „	or 30 „

Philip Bicknell,
Chief Constable.

23 April 1864.

MONMOUTHSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ending 30 April 1864.

Married Men:

Number of, in force on 30th April 1864	68

Number absent on account of particular illness, from 30 April 1863 to 30 April 1864:

Total number of days absent	415 days.
Number of men absent	25 „
Per-centage on number of married men in force	·37

Number absent on account of ordinary illness, from 30 April 1863 to 30 April 1864:

Total number of days absent	64 days.
Number of men absent	34 „
Per-centage on number of married men in force	·50

Single Men:

Number in force on 30th April 1864	34

Number absent on account of particular illness, from 30 April 1863 to 30 April 1864:

Total number of Days absent	92 days.
Number of men absent	9 „
Per-centage on number of single men in force	·26

Number absent on account of ordinary illness, from 30 April 1863 to 30 April 1864:

Total number of days absent	43 days.
Number of men absent	16 „
Per-centage on number of single men in force	·47

Remarks.—Men absent for more than three days, are returned as "Particular Illness;" those absent three days and under, as "Ordinary Illness."

Edmund Herbert,
Chief Constable.

NORFOLK CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

Strength of the force - - - - - - - - - - - - - 221

Comparative Numbers of Married and Single Men:
Married Men - - - - - - - - - - - - - 180
Single Men - - - - - - - - - - - - - 41

Number of Days absent from Duty during the Year 1863:
Absent through Illness:—Married men - - - - - - - 366 days.
„ „ Single men - - - - - - - 141 „
Total - - - 507 „

Absent on Leave:—Married men - - - - - - - - 145 days.
„ „ Single men - - - - - - - - 61 „
Total - - - 206 „

Per-centage of those absent from duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:

About 20 per cent. throughout for the whole year; but the average of sick at a time, has been below two per cent.

G. W. Cachell.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

Strength of force - - - - - - - - - - - - - 103

Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 69
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 34

Number of Days on Leave:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 204 days.
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 51 „

Number of Days Sick:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 283 days.
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 138 „

Per-centage in Days of those absent from Duty on account of Illness:
Ordinary - - - - - - - - - - - - - ·35
Particular - - - - - - - - - - - - - ·27

2 May 1864.

H. S. Bayly,
Chief Constable.

NORTHUMBERLAND CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 29 September 1862 to 29 September 1863.

RANK.	Number.	Married.	Single.	Number of Days Absent on Leave during the Year.		Number of Days Absent on account of Sickness during the Year.		Number of Days Absent on account of Particular Illness during the Year.		Per-centage of Married and Single Men Absent from Duty on account of Ordinary Illness during the Year.	
				Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Chief Constable -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
Superintendents -	7	7	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	1½ per cent.	1½ per cent.
Inspectors - -	4	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–		
Serjeants - -	11	8	3	2	6	–	–	–	–		
Constables - -	87	54	33	49	52	147	136	–	17		
TOTAL - -	110	74	36	71	58	147	136	–	17	1½	1½

Remarks.—One single man ill from cold and low fever, 90 days, but included in ordinary illness. One single man ill for 17 days, and died of typhus fever.

Alnwick, 2 May 1864.

A. Browne,
Chief Constable.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

Number of Police		114
Married	87	
Single	27	
Number of Days absent from Duty:		
On leave:—Married		131
Single		37
TOTAL		168
Ordinary illness:—Married		129
Single		37
TOTAL		166
Particular illness		none.

Henry Holden,
Chief Constable.

19 May 1864.

OXFORDSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a Period of One Year.

Strength of Force (1 chief constable, 7 superintendents, 4 inspectors, 10 serjeants, 74 constables)	96
Number of Married and Single Men:	
Married	77
Single	19
Number of Days absent from Duty during a Period of One Year:	
Married	330
Single	265
Per-centage absent on account of Illness:	
Married	2·75
Single	4·75

Remarks.—One single police constable sick 187 days; hurt on duty.

C. M. Owen,
Chief Constable.

30 April 1864.

RUTLANDSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 29 September 1863.

Total number of officers and men, all married	8
Total number of days absent for the eight officers and men for one year	38
Or an average for each man of	4¾ days.
Per-centage of absence through ordinary or particular illness	34·2

R. F. Mitchell,
Chief Constable.

29 April 1864.

SHROPSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a Period of One Year.

Authorised Strength of the Force (1 chief constable, 6 superintendents, 1 inspector, 15 serjeants, 86 constables)		109
Average Strength on a Year:		
Married men	65	
Single men	39	
Number of Men who have been absent from Duty during One Year:		
Married	13	
Single	12	
Number of Days' Absence from Duty during One Year:		
Married	42	days.
Single	33	days.
Number of Men absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:		
Married	7	
Single	6	
Number of Days' Absence from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:		
Married	37	days.
Single	25	days.

Philip H. Crampton,
County Chief Constable.

SOMERSETSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 30 April 1864.

Total Strength of the Force		285
Classification:		
Married	213	
Single	72	
Number absent from Illness, or on Leave, at various Periods during the Year:		
Married	46	
Single	18	
Average Number of Days absent from Duty		7
Per centage of Men absent on account of Illness:		
Married	3	
Single	2	

30 April 1864.

William G. Bloxham,
Deputy Chief Constable,
acting in absence of Chief Constable on leave.

SOUTHAMPTON CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 29 September 1863.

Total authorised establishment		265
Married men	173	
Single men	92	
Number of Days Men Absent from Duty:		
Married men	578	days.
Single men	375	„
Per-centage of those absent during ordinary illness		25
Per-centage of those absent during particular illness		—

West Hill, Winchester,
3 May 1864.

J. H. Forrest,
Chief Constable.

STAFFORDSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

Total Force			438
Married		206	
Single		232	
Number of Days Absent from Duty:			
Married:—Ordinary illness			346 days.
Per-centage	23·30		
Particular illness			937 „
Per-centage	12·62		
Single:—Ordinary illness			473 „
Per-centage	36·20		
Particular illness			427 „
Per-centage	9·91		

Stafford,
14 May 1864.

Gilbert Hogg,
Chief Constable.

SUFFOLK (EAST) CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a period of One Year.

THE strength of this Force is 115; viz., Married, 78; Single, 37. Total absent from duty for one year, 22: in consequence of illness, 13; on leave, 9. Average period of absence, through illness, 20 days per man; on leave, 7 days. The comparative numbers of married and single men absent are nearly equal.

Westleton, Yoxford,
4 June 1864.

J. Hatton,
Chief Constable.

SUFFOLK (WEST) CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from May 1863 to 30 April 1864.

THE West Suffolk Police Force is composed of 75 Married men and 13 Single men. The 75 men were absent from duty, from sickness, 138 days; and the 13 Single were absent from the same cause, 20 days. The 75 Married men averaged 26 hours' leave of absence during this year, and the Single men averaged 25 hours' leave of absence, granted by their superior officer.

Bury St. Edmund's,
4 May 1864.

F. C. Syer,
Chief Constable.

SURREY COUNTY CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the period of One Year.

Total Number			121
Married		94	
Single		27	
Number of Days Absent:			
Married			448 days.
Single			89 „
Per-centage of those Absent on account of Illness:			
Married			55
Single			40

H. C. Hastings,
Chief Constable.

SUSSEX (EAST) CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 28 April 1864.

Number in the Force		103
Married	86	
Single	17	
Number of Days Absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:		
Married	527 days.	
Single	187 „	
Per-centage:—Married	$1\frac{3}{4}$	
„ Single	3	

Lewes,
28 April 1864.

H. Mackay,
Chief Constable.

SUSSEX (WEST) CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 29 September 1863.

Total Force (chief constable not included)		76
Married men	50	
Single men	26	
Number of Days absent from Duty from Sickness and Leave of Absence:		
Married	126	
Single	120	
Per-centage absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:		
Married	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
Single	$4\frac{1}{2}$	

29 April 1864.

F. Montgomerie,
Chief Constable.

WARWICKSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

Strength of Force, 169.	Married.	Single.	Number of Days Absent on Leave.		Number of Days' Ordinary Illness.		Number of Days' Particular Illness.		Per-centage.	
			Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Chief Constable	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Superintendents	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inspectors	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Serjeants and Constables	127	26	90	25	23	1	5	–	–	–
TOTAL	143	26	90	25	23	1	5	–	19·6	3·8

James Isaac,
Chief Constable.

WILTS CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 31 March 1864.

Strength of the Force:

Married constables	167
Single - ditto	33
TOTAL	200

Of this number, 100 married men and 11 single men, making a total of 111, were absent from duty 1,315 days altogether, during the year ending as above.

There were 20 married constables, or 5 per cent., absent from duty, on account of ordinary or particular illness, 539 days during the said year; and 3 single constables, or 1½ per cent., were absent from duty on the like account 236 days.

Saml. Meredith,
Chief Constable.

28 April 1864.

WORCESTERSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 31 December 1863.

Total Strength of the Force		175
Married men	135	
Single men	40	
Number of days absent from duty in the year from illness or leave of absence	765	days.
Married men absent from duty	650	„
Single men absent from duty	115	„
Married men absent from ordinary or particular illness	425	„
Single men absent from ordinary illness	82	„

Per-centage of Men absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:

Married	$\frac{63}{73}$
Single	$\frac{41}{73}$

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 31 December 1863.

	Strength of Force.	Total of Days Absent on Leave during the Year.		Total of Days Absent through Illness during the Year.		Per-centage of those Absent from Duty on account of Illness.
		Men.	Days.	Men.	Days.	
Married - -	71	14	43	15	107	21·126
Single - -	13	3	11	2	11	15·3
TOTALS - -	84	17	54	17	118	

B. Granville Layard,
Lieut. Colonel and Chief Constable.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 29 September 1863.

Total Strength (8 superintendents, 7 inspectors, 11 serjeants, 104 constables)		130*
Married	104	
Single	26	
Number of Constables off Duty "on Leave":		
Married	43	
Single	20	
Total		63
Number of Days off Duty "on Leave":		
Married	172	
Single	84½	
Total		256½
Number of Constables off Duty "Sick":		
Married	47	
Single	10	
Total		57
Number of Days off Duty "Sick":		
Married	47	
Single	10	
Total		57
Total Number of Days off Duty "Sick":		
Married	483	
Single	136	
Total		619

* This return of the strength of this constabulary does not include the chief constable.

Thomas Mile,
Chief Constable.

Northallerton, 5 May 1864.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 30 September 1862 to 29 September 1863.

DISTRIBUTION.	Numbers.	Number of Days' Absence from Duty.	Per-centage of those Absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness.
Married	485	3,373	33⅓
Single	100	900	37
TOTAL	585	4,273	35⅙

C. A. Coblee,
Chief Constable.

Wakefield, 2 May 1864.

WALES.

ANGLESEY CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., between 22 April 1863 and 22 April 1864.

Total strength (inclusive of inspectors, serjeants, police constables, and two additional constables, under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19)	24
Married (inclusive of the two additional constables)	20
Single	4
TOTAL	24

Number of Days' Absence from Duty during a period of One Year:—

Married	69 days.
Single	11 „
TOTAL	80 „

Number absent on account of ordinary or particular Illness:

Married	42 days.
Single	3 „
TOTAL	45 „

Per-centage:—

Married men	25
Single men	50

N. B.—Married men, exclusive of the two additional constables, $27\frac{7}{9}$ (who were never absent from their appointed duty).

Menai Bridge, 3 May 1864.

D. W. Griffith,
Chief Constable.

BRECONSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 13 April 1863 to 13 April 1864.

Strength of the Force	33
Married	22
Single	11

Number of days absent from Duty:

Married	64 days.
Single	13 „

Per-centage of those absent from Duty on account of Illness:—

Married	4 days.
Single	— „

CARDIGANSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a period of One Year.

Police of all ranks (Married, 21; Single, 14)	35

Number of Days absent from Duty during a period of One Year:—

Married:—On leave	8
Ordinary illness	68
Particular illness	71
Single:—On leave	16
Ordinary illness	83
Particular illness	none.
TOTAL	246

N. B.—The particular illness was caused by injuries received on duty.

W. C. Truman,
Chief Constable.

CARMARTHENSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., for the year ended 29 March 1864.

Superintendents (Married)		3
Absent from Duty:		
During sickness	68	days.
On leave	14	„
TOTAL	82	„
Constables		46
Married	28	
Single	18	
TOTAL	46	
Days absent from Duty:		
Married	136	days.
Single	116	„
TOTAL	252	„
Ordinary Sickness:		
Married	95	days.
Single	74	„
Married, on leave	41	„
Single	42	„
TOTAL	252	„

Richard Scott, Lieut. Colonel,
Chief Constable.

Carmarthen, 28 March 1864.

CARNARVONSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., for One Year.

Force, 48 men.
Days absent from duty, 405.
Days included in above figures on sick list, 273.
There are 38 Married and 10 Single men in the Force.
Married men on sick leave, 174 days.
Single men on sick leave, 99 days.
Per-centage of Married men on sick list, for year, $33\frac{1}{3}$
Per-centage of Single men on sick list, for year, 20.

4 May 1864.

T. P. William Ellis,
Chief Constable.

DENBIGH CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 1 April 1863 to 31 March 1864.

Number of Police in the County of Denbigh, including all Ranks		57
Married	53	
Single	4	
Number of Days absent from Duty:		
Married men	228	days.
Single men	7	„
Per-centage absent from Duty on account of Ordinary or Particular Illness:		
Married	40	
Single	—	

John Denman,
Chief Constable.

3 May 1864.

FLINTSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a Period of One Year.

Total Strength of the Force - - - - - - - - - - - - 35

Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 29
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6

Days absent during a period of one year (all causes) - - - - - 110½ days.

Number of Days absent in one Year:
Married men - - - - - - - - - - - - 105 days.
Single men - - - - - - - - - - - - 5½ „

Number of Days absent through Sickness or Injuries received in execution of Duty in one Year:
Married men - - - - - - - - - - - - *76 days.
Single men - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Per-centage through Ordinary or Particular Illness:
Married men - - - - - - - - - - - - 3⅘
Single men - - - - - - - - - - - - -

* Number of married men absent through sickness, &c., is included in the 110½ days and 105 days, and the difference will be number of days on leave.

Peter Browne,
Chief Constable.

GLAMORGANSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., of one Year, ended April 1864.

DISTRICTS.	CLASS.					Number of Married and Single Men.		Number Absent from Ordinary Sickness.		Number Absent from Particular Sickness.		Number of Days Absent from Ordinary Sickness.		Number of Days Absent from Particular Illness.	
	Superintendents.	Serjeants.	1st Class Constables.	2d Class Constables.	TOTAL Strength.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Merthyr - -	1	7	12	17	37	11	26	7	17	–	–	74	111	–	14
Newbridge - -	1	3	7	20	31	22	9	5	1	–	1	24	7	–	–
Cyman - -	1	3	7	15	26	19	7	1	2	–	1	24	247	–	–
Swansea - -	1	4	5	15	25	16	9	4	4	–	–	28	29	–	–
TOTALS - -	4	17	31	67	119	68	51	17	24	–	2	150	394	–	14

Two out of 119 is 1 per cent. of single men absent from particular sickness.
Seventeen out of 119 is 14 per cent. of married men absent from ordinary sickness.
Twenty-four out of 119 is 20 per cent. of single men absent from ordinary sickness.
Ordinary sickness—Influenza, cold, &c.
Particular sickness—Rheumatism, bursting of a blood-vessel, &c.

Charles Frederick Masson,
Chief Constable.

MERIONETHSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 25 March 1863 to 25 March 1864.

Total of Force		24
Married	18	
Single	4	
Number of Days' of Leave:		
Married men	35	days.
Single men	—	„
Total	35	„
Number of Days' Sickness:		
Married men	81	days.
Single men	2	„
Total	83	„
Per-centage through Sickness:		
Married men	1·2	
Single men	·13	

H. H. Hoydllough,
Chief Constable.

9 June 1864.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year 1863.

Number and Rank.	Number of Days on Leave of Absence.	Number of Days off Duty from Illness.	Cause of Illness.	Married or Single.
Chief Constable	-	-	-	Single.
1 Superintendent	7	-	-	Married.
1 Inspector	3	-	-	ditto.
2 Sergeant	4	2	Rheumatism	ditto.
2 Ditto	1	-	-	ditto.
Constable, No. 1	2	3	Ulcerated throat	Single.
Ditto 2	1	-	-	Married.
Ditto 3	2	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 4	1	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 5	-	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 6	2	6	Indigestion	ditto.
Ditto 7	3	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 8	2	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 9	1	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 10	-	2	Hurt, on duty	ditto.
Ditto 11	5	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 12	2	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 13	-	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 14	3	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 15	-	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 16	-	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 17	1	5	Severe cold	ditto.
Ditto 18	1	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 19	2	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 20	-	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 21	-	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 22	-	-	-	ditto.
Ditto 23	4	-	-	Single.
Ditto 24	1	-	-	Married.
TOTAL	48	18		

Strength of the Force, 29 (including Chief Constable); 26 are married, and 3 single; 20 have had leave of absence 48 days, and 5 have been off duty, through ordinary illness, 18 days.

Jno. Hodgson,
Chief Constable.

PEMBROKESHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a period of One Year.

RANK.	Number in each Class.	Married.	Single.	Absence.		REMARKS.
				Number of Days with Leave.	Sickness.	
Chief Constable -	1	1	–	–	20 per cent.	Of which three died. Ten per cent. were off duty from illness for a short period.
Superintendent -	2	2	–	7		
Sergeants - -	6	5	1	2		
1st Class Constables	5	5	–	5		
2d Class ditto -	6	5	1	6		
3d Class ditto -	14	10	4	10		
4th Class ditto -	15	7	8	6		
TOTAL - - -	49	35	14	36		

I beg to add that there was an unusual number of the men laid up through sickness last year, which I attribute to the very damp climate and through getting continually wet in the performance of their duty.

Haverfordwest, 29 April 1864.

A. B. O. Stokes,
Chief Constable.

RADNORSHIRE CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended September 1863.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 16

Married men - - - - - - - - - - - - 13
Single men - - - - - - - - - - - - 3

Absent from Duty:
Married men - - - - - - - - - - - - 22 days.
Single men - - - - - - - - - - - - 3 „

Per centage of Men absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - —

Hereford, 5 May 1864.

James Drummond Tufer,
Chief Constable.

POLICE OF CHIEF CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

BIRMINGHAM POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a period of one Year ending 31 December 1863.

Strength of the Force - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 377

Number of Days' Absence from Duty:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 5,718 days.
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,521 „

Total - - - 7,239 „

Number of Days of the above Number of those absent from Duty on account of Ordinary or Particular Illness:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 4,031 days.
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,110 „

Total - - - 5,141 „

BRADFORD (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days's Absence from Duty, &c. from 1 May 1863, to 30 April 1864.

Number of Men comprising the Force		119
Married	107	
Single	12	
Number of Days' Absence during the year:		
Married	1,396 days.	
Single	41 „	
Total	1,437 „	
Per-centage of those Absent from Duty through Illness:		
Married	$90\frac{660}{1196}$	
Single	$63\frac{17}{41}$	

N.B.—Every member of the Police Force has a week's leave of absence granted every year, not included in the above Return.

BRISTOL (CITY) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 13 April 1864.

Total Strength		303
Married	201	
Single	102	
Number of Days Absent from Duty:		
On Leave:—Married	749	
Single	571	
Total	1,320	
On account of Illness:		
Married	4,010	
Single	2,175	
Total	6,185	

Central Police Station,
6 May 1864.

John Sims Handcock,
Chief Superintendent.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 1 January to 31 December 1863 inclusive.

Total Number of the Force		141
Total Number of Days' Illness		1,959
Married	113	
Single	28	
Number of Days' Ordinary Illness:		
Married	1,036	
Single	590	
Number of Days particular Illness:		
Married	258	
Single	75	
Per-centage:		
Married	31½	
Single	15	

Hull, 3 May 1864.

Thomas Abbey,
Chairman of the Watch Committee.

LEEDS (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a period of one Year ending 13 April 1864.

	Strength of the Force.			Married Men.			Single Men.		
				Number of Days' Absence from			Number of Days' Absence from		
	Single.	Married.	TOTAL.	Ordinary or Particular Illness.	Other Causes.	TOTAL.	Ordinary or Particular Illness.	Other Causes.	TOTAL.
	62	194	256	2,117	558	2,675	1,002	189	1,191
Per-centage -	24·29	75·78	100	79·14	20·85	100	84·13	15·86	100

Leeds, 30 April 1864.

William M. Bell,
Chief Constable.

LIVERPOOL POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a period of One Year.

RANK.	Strength of Force.			Absent from Ordinary Illness.				Absent from Particular Illness, *i. e.* Hurt on Duty.				Total Absent from Ordinary or Particular Illness.
				Married.		Single.		Married.		Single.		
	Married.	Single.	Total.	Men.	Days.	Men.	Days.	Men.	Days.	Men.	Days.	
Head Constable - -	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Superintendents - -	12	–	12	3	18	–	–	1	5	–	–	4
Inspectors, Bridewell-keepers, Clerks, &c. -	97	16	113	22	157	6	43	5	38	1	5	34
Constables - - -	575	329	904	399	4,604	294	3,473	82	2,009	53	764	828
TOTAL - -	685	345	1,030	424	4,779	300	3,516	88	2,102	54	769	866

RANK.	Per-centage of Absent from Ordinary or Particular Illness.						Per-centage of each Rank Absent, with the Average Number of Days for each.									
	Ordinary Illness.			Particular Illness.			From Ordinary Illness.					From Particular Illness.				
	Married.	Single.	Total Per-centage.	Married.	Single.	Total Per-centage.	Married.	Single.	Total Per-centage.	Average Number of Days for each.		Married.	Single.	Total Per-centage.	Average Number of Days for each.	
										Married.	Single.				Married.	Single.
Head Constable - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Superintendents - -	75·	–	75·	25·	–	25·	25·	–	25·	6	–	8·3	–	8·3	5	–
Inspectors, Bridewell-keepers, Clerks, &c. -	64·7	17·6	82·3	14·7	2·9	17·6	19·	5·3	24 3	7	7	4·4	·9	5·3	$17\frac{4}{5}$	5
Constables - - -	48·2	35·5	83·7	9.9	6·4	16·3	44·1	32·5	76·6	11	12	9·1	5·8	14·9	$24\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{3}$
TOTAL - -	48·9	34·6	83·5	10·2	6·2	16·4	41·	29·1	70·	11	$11\frac{2}{3}$	8·5	5·2	13·8	24	14

Liverpool, 3 June 1864.

Clarke Aspinall,
Deputy Chairman of the Watch Committee.

MANCHESTER POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a Period of One Year.

	Married.	Single.	TOTAL.
Strength of Force	438	233	671
Number of Days absent from Duty, with Leave, and through Sickness during a period of One Year	16,958	8,379	25,337
Per-centage of those absent from Duty on account of Illness, viz.:			
Ordinary	88·6	82·4	86·6
Particular	11·3	17·5	13·3

Note.—Included in the Established Strength, are Constables who are maintained for the purpose of allowing to every Member of the Force one day "off duty" every fortnight. The "absence from duty" includes absence on this account, as well as ordinary leave, of which each Constable has four days in the year, and absence through sickness

W. Henry Palin.
Chief Constable.

10 May 1864.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 31 December 1863.

Married men	77
Single men	69
TOTAL	146
Number of Days ordinary Absence of 30 Married men	66
Ditto for 46 Single men	150
TOTAL Ordinary Absent	216
Number of Days' ordinary Illness of 25 Married Men	276
Ditto for 44 Single men	367
TOTAL Ordinary Illness	643

One married man 126 days absent, in addition to the above from particular illness, viz., consumption.

John Sabbage,
Chief Constable.

20 May 1864.

NORWICH (CITY) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 1 March 1863 to 1 March 1864.

Total Strength	85	
Married	74	
Single	11	
Number of Men absent:		
Married	33	
Single	1	
Number of Days' absent from Illness:		
Married	524	days.
Single	35	„
Ordinary Illness: Married	394	days.
Single	35	„
Particular Illness: Married	130	days.
Single	—	„
Per-centage of Absentees from Illness:		
Ordinary: Married	21·25	
Single	·85	
Particular: Married	6·80	
Single	—	

W. L. Mendham,
Town Clerk.

10 May 1864.

NOTTINGHAM (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 6 May 1863 to 6 May 1864.

Total Force		99
Married men	87	
Single men	12	
Number of Men Sick during the Year:		
Married men		63
Single men		8
Average Number of Days Sick per each Man:		
Married men		11
Single men		12

Joseph Hedington,
Chief Constable.

7 May 1864.

OLDHAM (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 1 January to 31 December 1863.

Number of Police		59
Married men	41	
Single men	18	
Number of Days' Absence from Duty:		
Married men		666 days.
Single men		268 „
Average Number of Days' Absence per Man:		
Married men		$16\frac{10}{41}$ „
Single men		$14\frac{16}{18}$ „
Per-centage of those Absent from Duty on account of—		
Ordinary illness - Married men		37·9
„ „ Single men		51·8
Particular illness - Married men		15·2
„ „ Single men		4·6
Recreation, &c. - Married men		46·9
„ „ Single men		43·6

Jas. Wetherell,
Chief Constable.

3 May 1864.

PORTSMOUTH (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a period of One Year.

Total Number of the Force		95
Married men	66	
Single men	29	
Number of Days' Absence from Sickness:		
Married men		650 days.
Single men		338 „
Total		988 „
Per-centage of those Absent from Dnty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:		
Married men		71
Single men		69

Wm. G. Chambers,
Mayor, and Chairman of Watch Committee.

PLYMOUTH (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., for the Year 1863–4.

Number of Police		73
Married men	43	
Single men	30	
Absent on Leave:		
Married men	44	days.
Single men	76	„
Total	120	
Absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness:		
Married men	89	days.
Single men	41	„
Total	130	„

Guildhall, Plymouth,
16 May 1864.

Charles Norrington,
Mayor.

PRESTON (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., from 1 May 1863 to 30 April 1864.

Total Strength of the Force		82
Married men	60	
Single men	22	
Number of Days' Absent from Duty:		
Married men	648	days.
Single men	164	„
Total	812	
Per-centage of Days' Absent on account of Sickness:		
Married men	7/8ths.	
Single men	15/16ths.	

30 April 1864.

James Dunne,
Head Constable.

SALFORD (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the Year ended 31 May 1864.

Number of Police		105
Married	84	
Single	21	
Number of Days' Absent from Duty on Leave:		
Married	205	days.
Single	104	„
Number of Days' Absent from Duty:		
Ordinary Sickness:—Married	788	days.
Single	171	„
Particular Sickness: none.		

31 May 1864.

James Taylor,
Head Constable.

SHEFFIELD (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., for the Year ended 29 September 1863.

Daily Average Strength of Force - - - - - - - - - - - 209

Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 154
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 55

Daily Average Number absent on account of ordinary and particular Illness:

Ordinary Illness:—Married - - - - - - - - - - 3½ days.
Single - - - - - - - - - - 1 „

Particular Illness:—Married - - - - - - - - - - 2½ days.
Single - - - - - - - - - - 1 „

Thos E. Mycoche,
Chairman of the Watch Committee.

May 1864.

SUNDERLAND (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during a Period of One Year.

Strength of Force.	TOTAL.	Number of Days Absence from Duty on Leave, from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. 1863.	Number of Days Absence from Duty by Illness.	Total Number of Days Absence from all Causes.	Per-centage of those Absent from Illness.
Married men - -	59	210	636	846	2·18
Single men - -	21	103	180	283	·61
TOTAL - - -	80	313	816	1,129	2·79

Wm. Snowball,
Town Clerk.

7 May 1864.

WOLVERHAMPTON (BOROUGH) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., Year ended 31 March 1864.

Number of Police - - - - - - - - - - - - - 68

Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 39
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 29

Number of Days absent from Duty:
Married and single - - - - - - - - - - - 689 days.

Number of Days' absent from Duty from Illness, &c.:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 522 days.
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 167 „

Respective per-centage of those absent from Duty on account of Illness:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3·57
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 0·98

Remarks: One officer, 84 days illness, of consumption; since dead.

Henry Segrave,
Chief Constable.

WORCESTER (CITY) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., in the Year ended 13 April 1864.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 31

Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - 28
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3

Total Number of Days ill:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 555 days.
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 52 „

Number of Days' ordinary Illness:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 451 „
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 52 „

Number of Days ill from Injury on Duty:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 104 „
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - - —

Per-centage of Men Absent from ordinary Illness:
Married:—The whole of the 28 have been absent from occasional indisposition.
Single:—Two out of the three have been absent.

Per-centage of Men Absent from Injury on Duty:
Married - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 14·8
Single - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - —

Worcester,
13 May 1864.

M. Power,
Head Constable.

YORK (CITY) POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c., during the period of One Year.

	Married or Single.		Number of Days Absent from Duty on account of Illness.				Number of Days Absent from Duty on Leave.		Total Number of Days Absent from Duty.	
			Ordinary.		Arising from Accident when on Duty.					
	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Strength of Force - 40	28	12	135	24	5	10	42	6	182	40
Per-centage - - -	–	–	$42\frac{24}{28}$	$8\frac{1}{3}$	$3\frac{16}{28}$	$8\frac{1}{3}$	75	$41\frac{2}{3}$	–	–

Samuel Haling,
Chief Constable.

No Return yet Received from SCOTLAND.

IRISH CONSTABULARY.

RETURN of the Number of POLICE in *Ireland*; giving Comparative Numbers of Married and Single Men, the Number of Days' Absence from Duty during a period of one Year, distinguishing the Married and Single Men; and stating respectively the Per-centage of those absent from Duty on account of Ordinary or Particular Illness.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c. during a period of one Year.

Number of Men comprising the Constabulary of Ireland on the 31st March 1864 - 11,196*

Married men	3,212
Single men	7,984

Number of Days' Absence from Duty (from all causes) during a period of one year to 31 March 1864;

Number of Men absent:

Married men	2,490 days.
Single men	5,234 „

Number of Days absence:

Married men	45,284 „
Single men	97,876 „

Per-centage of Men absent on account of Illness (that is, the Number of Sick absent to every Hundred of the Total absent):

Number absent from Sickness:

Married men	1,238
Single men	2,515

Per-centage of Total Number absent:

Married Men	49·7
Single men	48·1

* This number is exclusive of the men of the Reserve and Depôt, who, being liable to incessant changes, could not be properly included in a Return of this nature.

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
7 June 1864.

H. J. Brownrigg,
Inspector General of Constabulary.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE.

RETURN showing the Strength of the Force, and the Number of Days' Absence from Duty, &c. during a period of one Year.

Number of Men comprising the Police Establishment on 31 March 1864 - - 1,079

Married men	345
Single men	734

Number of Days' Absence from Duty, from all causes, during a period of one year to 31 March:

Number of Men absent:

Married men	303 days.
Single men	527 „

Number of Days' Absence:

Married men	5,473 „
Single men	11,603 „

Per-centage of Men absent on account of Illness; that is, the Number of Sick absent in every Hundred of the Total absent:

Number absent from Sickness:

Married men	166
Single men	391

Per-centage of Total Number absent:

Married men	55 per cent. nearly.
Single men	74 per cent.

Metropolitan Police Office, Dublin Castle,
28 May 1864.

J. L. O'Ferrall,
Commissioner of Dublin Metropolitan Police.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

RETURN of the Number of Soldiers Quartered in the United Kingdom; giving Comparative Numbers of Married and Single Men; Number of Days' Absence from Duty during a Period of One Year, distinguishing the Married and Single Men, and stating respectively the Per-centage of those Absent from Duty on account of ordinary or particular Illness;—And, similar Return in all respects of the Police Force of *England* and *Wales*, and *Ireland*.

(*Mr. Alcock.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
20 *June* 1864.

409.

Under 4 *oz.*

SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

FURTHER RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13 April 1864;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of SOLDIERS Quartered in the UNITED KINGDOM; giving Comparative Numbers of Married and Single Men, Number of Days' Absence from Duty during a Period of One Year, distinguishing the Married and Single Men, and stating respectively the Percentage of those Absent from Duty on account of Ordinary or Particular Illness:"

"And, similar RETURN in all respects of the POLICE FORCE of the UNITED KINGDOM."

(So far as relates to the POLICE FORCE of SCOTLAND.)

(*Mr. Alcock.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
20 *June* 1864.

SCOTLAND.

RETURN of the Number of POLICE in *Scotland*, giving Comparative Numbers of Married and Single Men, the Number of Days Absent from Duty during a Period of One Year, distinguishing the Married and Single Men, and stating respectively the Percentage of those Absent from Duty on account of Ordinary or Particular Illness.

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	Number of Police.	Number Married.	Number Single.	Number of Days' Absence from Duty of Married Men during a Period of One Year.	Number of Days' Absence from Duty of Single Men during a like Period.	Percentage of Police absent from Duty on account of			
						Ordinary Illness.		Particular Illness.	
						Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Aberdeen	69	54	15	324	73	11·6	2·9	2·9	1·4
Argyll	54*	35	19	49	21	20·	15·79	—	—
Ayr	84	45	39	207	202	26·66	15·38	4·44	5·12
Banff	16	15	1	19	17	—	—	—	—
Berwick	22	15	7	131	3	33·	14·	—	—
Bute	6	6	-	10	-	16·66	—	—	—
Caithness	14	12	2	50	42	16·66	100·	8·75	—
Clackmannan	7	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cromarty	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dumbarton	21	14	7	37	49	-	14·285	—	—
Dumfries	38	29	9	54	7	10·	11·	7·	—
Edinburgh	46	34	12	17	42	8·82	41·66	5·88	—
Elgin	13	8	5	29	19	37·5	20·	-	29·
Fife	57	51	6	108	18	5·26	-	5·26	16·66
Forfar	29	24	5	43	29	20·83	20·	4·	—
Haddington	25	23	2	40	6	19·	50·	—	—
Inverness	36	25	11	49	7	8·	9·	—	—
Kincardine	15	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinross	5	5	-	25	-	60·	-	20·	—
Kirkcudbright	16	13	3	73	25	53·84	33·33	7·7	—
Lanark	142	118	24	326	131	11·017	20·83	·84	4·18
Linlithgow	18	12	6	65	31	8·25	33·33	24·75	33·33
Nairn	5	3	2	32	8	20·	20·	20·	—
Orkney	3	2	1	14	—	—	—	—	—
Peebles	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perth	55	42	13	44	50	9·5	23·08	2·38	7·7
Renfrew	39	22	17	113	90	11·	8·1	5·2	8·1
Ross	26	4	22	-	22	-	9·	—	—
Roxburgh	34	24	10	73	32	8·33	30·	8·33	—
Selkirk	9	8	1	110	-	25·	—	—	—
Stirling	35	22	13	29	40	9·09	15·37	—	—
Sutherland	9	7	2	44	12	3·83	-	8·21	—
Wigtown	14	13	1	-	-	7·7	—	—	—
TOTAL in Counties	971	711	260	2,115	976	453·663	502·672	134·02	95·41

* Ten men paid by the Board of Fisheries are included in this number.

BURGHS.

COUNTIES.	BURGHS.	Number of Police.	Number Married.	Number Single.	Number of Days' Absence from Duty of Married Men during a Period of One Year.	Number of Days' Absence from Duty of Single Men during a like Period.	Percentage of Police Absent from Duty on account of			
							Ordinary Illness.		Particular Illness.	
							Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	88	75	13	621	73	10·5	39·	—	—
	Fraserburgh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argyll	Campbeltown	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ayr	Ardrossan	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ayr	10	8	2	-	-	25·	—	—	—
	Kilmarnock	19	13	6	31	6	53·84	33·33	—	—

BURGHS—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	BURGHS.	Number of Police.	Number Married.	Number Single.	Number of Days' Absence from Duty of Married Men during a Period of One Year.	Number of Days' Absence from Duty of Single Men during a like Period.	Per-centage of Police Absent from Duty on account of			
							Ordinary Illness.		Particular Illness.	
							Married.	Single.	Married.	Single.
Banff	Banff	3	3	—	11	—	33·33	—	—	—
	Macduff	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bute	Rothesay	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clackmannan	Alloa	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cromarty	Cromarty	1	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Dumbarton	Dumbarton	7	3	4	3	4	33·33	25·	—	—
	Helensburgh	5	4	1	35	—	25·	—	—	—
	Kirkintilloch	4	1	3	—	4	—	—	—	—
Dumfries	Annan	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	100·	—
	Dumfries	7	5	2	17	5	71·42	28·55	—	—
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	343	230	113	2,529	1,781	39·	51·5	14·	2·1
	Leith	41	24	17	68	47	45·82	17·65	12·5	5·88
Elgin	Elgin	6	6	—	21	—	16·66	—	—	—
	Forres	3	3	—	30	—	33·33	—	—	—
Fife	Dunfermline	6	6	—	6	—	16·	—	—	—
Forfar	Arbroath	14	10	4	31	30	10·	25·	—	—
	Brechin	6	4	2	—	4	—	50·	—	—
	Dundee	109	77	32	545	149	42·	59·375	3·9	3·125
	Forfar	6	6	—	30	—	50·	—	—	—
	Kirriemuir	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Montrose	12	11	1	—	—	9·	—	—	—
Haddington	Dunbar	4	4	—	2	—	25·	—	—	—
	Haddington	4	4	—	14	—	25·	—	—	—
Inverness	Inverness	15	11	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kirkcudbright	Maxwelltown	2	1	1	28	—	100·	—	—	—
Lanark	Airdrie	11	11	—	24	—	54·54	—	—	—
	Glasgow	719	456	263	3,590	2,512	43·50	64·	35·	45·
	Hamilton	9	8	1	—	18	—	—	—	100·
	Maryhill	7	7	—	64	—	—	—	—	—
	Partick	15	10	5	60	9	60·	40·	10·	—
Nairn	Nairn	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Perth	Blairgowrie	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Perth	25	20	5	13	20	25·	80·	—	—
Renfrew	Greenock	94	67	27	526	162	28·	15·	9·	4·
	Johnstone	4	4	—	18	—	—	—	—	—
	Paisley	40	24	16	169	203	10·	12·5	7·5	10·
	Renfrew	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ross	Dingwall	2	2	—	10	—	50·	—	—	—
Roxburgh	Hawick	8	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Kelso	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Selkirk	Galashiels	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stirling	Stirling	14	14	—	9	—	—	—	7·	—
Wigtown	Stranraer	4	4	—	3	—	25·	—	—	—
Total in Burghs		1,705	1,174	531	8,524	5,027	959·82	538·538	197·19	169·214

ABSTRACT.

	Number of Police.	Number Married.	Number Single.	Number of Days' Absence from Duty of Married Men during a Period of One Year.	Number of Days' Absence from Duty of Single Men during a like Period.
Counties	971	711	260	2,115	976
Burghs	1,705	1,174	531	8,524	5,027
Total	2,676	1,885	791	10,639	6,003

Crown Office, Edinburgh,
26 July 1864.

And. Murray, Jun.

409—I.

SOLDIERS AND POLICE.

FURTHER RETURN.

RETURN of the Number of Police in *Scotland*; giving Comparative Numbers of Married and Single Men, Number of Days' Absence from Duty during a Period of One Year, distinguishing the Married and Single Men, and stating respectively the Percentage of those Absent from Duty on account of Ordinary or Particular Illness.

(*Mr. Alcock.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
20 *June* 1864.

409—I.

Under 1 *oz.*

DEFENCE OF SPITHEAD.

REPORT

OF A

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR

TO CONSIDER

THE ALTERATIONS REQUISITE IN THE ORIGINAL PLAN FOR THE DEFENCE OF SPITHEAD,

IN CONSEQUENCE OF

THE ABANDONMENT OF THE WORK ON THE STURBRIDGE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

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REPORT

OF A

SPECIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR,

TO CONSIDER

The Alterations requisite in the original Plan for the Defence of Spithead, in consequence of the Abandonment of the Work on the Sturbridge.

Spithead, 14.
203

To Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, K.C.B.

Sir, War Office, 11th July 1864.

I am desired by Earl De Grey and Ripon to inform you that he has, in concurrence with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, appointed a Special Committee (as per margin) to consider and report what alterations they would recommend in the original plan for the defence of Spithead, consequent upon the abandonment of the work on the Sturbridge, owing to its having been found impracticable to obtain a foundation for a fort on that shoal; and I am to add that Lieut.-Col. Jervois, R.E., C.B., Secretary to the Committee on Defences, and Deputy Director of Fortifications, will act as secretary to your Committee.

Rear-Admiral Sir A. Milne, K.C.B. (Chairman).
Capt. Hewlett, R.N., C.B.
Col. Harness, R.E., C.B.
Col. Cockburn, R.A.
Col. Gordon, R.E., C.B.
Capt. Bythesea, R.N.
Jas. Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Hartington.

To the Right Hon. the Earl De Grey and Ripon, Secretary of State for War, &c.

Special Committee on Spithead Defences,
My Lord, 109, Victoria Street, S.W., 15th July 1864.

Upon the receipt of Lord Hartington's letter of the 11th inst. (Spithead, 14/203) we proceeded to consider the question therein referred to us by your Lordship, viz., "What alterations we would recommend in the original plan for the defence of Spithead, "consequent upon the abandonment of the work on the Sturbridge, owing to its having "been found impracticable to obtain a foundation for a fort on that shoal."

On referring to the several reports of the Defence Commissioners, we find that they originally proposed that Spithead should be protected by a combined system of forts and floating batteries. They recommended the construction of five advanced forts, viz., on the Horse Sand, No-Man's Land, the Sturbridge, the Spit Point, and a point intermediate between the fort on the Horse Sand and Portsea Island. The works on the Horse Sand and No-Man's Land were for the purpose of bringing a fire to bear on the channel of approach to Spithead; those on the Sturbridge and Spit were intended to command the anchorage, supposing an enemy to have passed the outer forts; the "Intermediate" work was for the purpose of preventing light-draught vessels from passing between the Horse Sand and Portsea Island.

Of these forts, those at the Horse Sand and No-Man's Land are at present under construction. Nothing has, however, as yet been done towards the construction of the inner works to command the anchorage, the preliminary trials at the Sturbridge having led to the conclusion that a good foundation could not be obtained on that shoal.

Under these circumstances, and after visiting the locality, we unanimously recommend that a work should be constructed on the Spit Bank, in the position shown on the accompanying chart, about 600 yards to the south-west of the point on which it was originally proposed by the Defence Commission to erect a fort.

A work so placed would, in conjunction with the batteries at Fort Monckton, bear immediately upon the anchorage of Spithead; it would also co-operate with the works on the Horse Sand, and No-Man's Land, and with the Blockhouse Point and Southsea Batteries in the defence respectively of the outer channel to Spithead, and of the inner channel to Portsmouth Harbour.

As, however, an enemy, if he had passed the outer forts, might keep so far to the southward as to be out of effective range of the works on the northern side of the anchorage, we also recommend that a small fort should be constructed on the Ryde Sand, about 1,200 yards to southward of the Sturbridge shoal (see chart).

With this arrangement, there would be three advanced forts to the northward, and two to the southward of the anchorage at Spithead, viz., Fort Monckton, with its auxiliary batteries, the works on the Spit and Horse Sand to the northward, those on No-Man's Land and Ryde Sand to the southward.

The distances between these works respectively will be as follows, viz.:—

	Yards.
Horse Sand and No-Man's - - - -	2,000
No-Man's and Spit Bank - - - -	3,200
Spit Bank and Ryde Sand - - - -	4,200
Ryde Sand to Gilkicker Battery, Fort Monckton - -	3,800

We are informed that it is intended to place a large number of the heaviest mortars at Southsea Castle, at Gilkicker Point, and at Puckpool Point in the Isle of Wight; these positions being all within mortar range of Spithead, an enemy would thus be subjected to a heavy vertical fire on his decks if he attempted to occupy the anchorage, even if he were not within effective range of the guns of one or more of the five forts above mentioned.

The power of modern artillery is so great as to lead us to entertain no doubt, that if the works we now recommend on the Spit Bank and Ryde Sand, be constructed in addition to those already in progress, the forts for the defence of Spithead will, with the co-operation of floating defences, and of the vertical fire just referred to, amply provide for the protection of that anchorage and of Portsmouth Dockyard against a naval attack.

We have, &c.

(Signed) Alex. Milne, Rear Admiral, Chairman.
R. S. Hewlett, Capt. R. N.
J. W. Gordon, Col. R.E.
C. V. Cockburn, Col. R.A.
H. D. Harness, Col. R.E.
J. Bythesea, Capt. R.N.
Jas. Fergusson.

Wm. F. Drummond Jervois, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Deputy-Director of Fortifications,
Secretary.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
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For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE.

REPORT OF THE PROGRESS

OF THE

ORDNANCE SURVEY

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPÔT,

To the 31st December 1863.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1864.

[3278]

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REPORT.

SECTION I.

The survey of the six northern counties of England was finished last year, and the plans of the two last counties, viz., Northumberland and Cumberland, are now being published on the scales of 25 and 6 inches to a mile.

The engraving of the eight remaining sheets of the map of England and Wales, on the scale of one inch to a mile, will be finished in outline before the close of the financial year; and the engraving of the hill features upon these sheets is proceeding as rapidly as the nature of the work admits of its being done.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons, of which Viscount Bury was Chairman, having recommended that the cadastral survey of the whole of England and Wales should be proceeded with, the late Secretary of State for War informed the House of Commons that the Government had adopted the recommendation of the Committee. The following Treasury letter was consequently written, and contains the instructions on which the survey is now being conducted :—

Sir, Treasury Chambers, 18th March 1863.

The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had under their consideration the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons of 10th April 1862, on the cadastral survey, and also a memorandum respecting the present state of the ordnance survey, made by Colonel Sir Henry James, the director of the survey, and dated 21st November 1862; and I am directed by their Lordships to acquaint you that they have decided that means should be now taken to prosecute the cadastral survey on the scales directed by the Treasury Minute of 18th May 1855, recommended by the Royal Commission of 1858, and again directed by the Treasury Minute of 11th September 1858.

I am, therefore, to request that you will move Secretary Sir George Lewis to make the necessary arrangements for the prosecution of the survey on the 25-inch and other scales mentioned in the minutes above referred to.

I am, &c.

Sir Edward Lugard, K.C.B. (Signed) Geo. A. Hamilton.

The vast number of plans required for the national defences at Portsmouth, Devonport, Pembroke, Dover, Chatham, Cannock Chase, Isle of Wight, Newhaven, Harwich, Torbay, Portland, Shoreham, and Mouth of Arun, are now finished, as well as the survey of a large breadth of country round London, and on each side of the Thames from Kingston to Sheerness.

All these plans having on my recommendation been made as parts of the cadastral survey of the several counties, we had to consider what counties it was most important first to complete, and which of them we had already done most in, and could soonest complete.

We have already published the skeleton plan of London on the scale of 60 inches, 12 inches, and 6 inches to a mile, and as we had surveyed a large portion of the county of Middlesex outside the limits of the skeleton plan, it was decided to complete Middlesex; and excepting the details of the city, the survey of this county will be finished before the end of the financial year, and the plans of several of the parishes have already been published.

We have also published the plans of several parishes round London, in Essex, Surrey, and Kent; and we shall proceed first to complete the survey of the two last-named counties.

We have published the plans of a large area round Portsmouth, and of the whole of the Isle of Wight, and have surveyed a large area in other parts of Hampshire, and we shall now proceed to complete the survey of that county also.

SCOTLAND.

During the last year we have finished the survey of Forfarshire and Buteshire; that of Kincardineshire will be finished by the 31st March next, and the surveying parties are now employed upon the survey of Aberdeenshire and Argyleshire. It was my intention to station a party this summer at Fort Augustus, for the survey of Inverness-shire, but the means at my disposal will not enable me to do so.

The irregular manner in which the survey of Scotland was taken up in surveying first Wigtonshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, then the Isle of Lewis, and then Edinburghshire, Haddingtonshire, Fifeshire, and Linlithgowshire, prevented our being able to bring out the one-inch map as regularly and rapidly as we desired; but all the southern counties from the north of Perthshire to Berwick having been made complete, we have now been able to engrave the one-inch map in outline of all the southern sheets, and the engraving of the Hill features is rapidly advancing. We have one officer stationed at Aberdeen, and shall immediately have another at Inverness; and they will soon complete the survey of these the only remaining towns in Scotland which require to be drawn on the large scale of $\frac{1}{500}$th.

The demand for the plans of Glasgow has been very great, even for copies from the plates before they were perfectly engraved, and I was obliged to stop the issue for fear of injury to the plates before they were quite finished, and electrotypes taken of them.

IRELAND.

The revision of the northern counties, to meet the requirements of the Valuation Department, is proceeding in the counties of Cavan and Louth, and also in the county of Dublin.

The one-inch map of the whole of Ireland has been published in outline; and the engraving of the Hill features is in progress. We hope soon to complete the engraving of the Hill features in the north of England, and then to be able to employ more engravers upon the Hill features of Ireland and Scotland.

We have prepared during the last year a great number of plans for the Landed Estates Court, and obtained the information respecting the properties to be sold under the Court, which the judges require to enable them to proceed in a confident and satisfactory manner with the transfer of the property. All the money expended upon this service is repaid by the Court out of the proceeds of the sale of the properties.

The survey of Ireland was undertaken for the express purpose of serving as a basis for the valuation; and a complete valuation by tenements has been made, and is annually revised under the direction of a Government officer, Sir Richard Griffith. Having this perfect valuation on a uniform principle, and a correct plan of every property, with a statement of all the rights affecting each property, the incidence of the Government and local taxes is equitably adjusted, and the transfer of properties facilitated to an extent to which as yet the people of Great Britain are strangers.

II.

FAC-SIMILE OF DOMESDAY BOOK.

The publication of the fac-simile of Domesday Book by the photo-zincographic process was undertaken in obedience to the orders of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, and is now finished.

The fac-simile of the ancient deed, supposed to be of the time of Edward 1st, which is bound up with my Report for 1859, is the first photo-zincograph ever published; and it was in consequence of the obvious value of the process for producing perfect fac-similes of our most valuable MSS. Records that the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with the concurrence of Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, directed me on the 14th January 1861 to print the fac-simile of the part of Domesday Book relating to Cornwall, and this having been highly approved of, I received instructions on the 31st December 1861 to produce and publish the fac-simile of the whole of the two Domesday books, and this was accomplished on the 23rd December 1863.

The enormous amount of labour involved in the execution of my orders may in part be understood from the following details :—

Great Domesday Book contains 760 pages, of which 24 have no writing on them, the number of photographic negatives taken was therefore - - - - - - - -	736
Little Domesday Book contains 900 pages, of which five have no writing on them, and as two pages were photographed at the same time, the number of negatives was - - - -	448
Two extracts from the MSS., and two from the printed edition of 1783, were photographed for the introductions to the 35 counties, making the number of negatives for introductions -	140
Total number of negatives - - -	1,324
The number of photographic prints (silver) taken from the negatives was - - - - - -	1,632
The number of chromo-carbon prints for transfer was - -	1,632
Four pages of Great Domesday were printed from each zinc plate; the number of plates prepared for printing this part was therefore - - - - - - - -	184
Eight pages of Little Domesday were printed from each zinc plate, and the number of plates prepared for this part was -	112
Two plates for the introduction to each of the 35 counties -	70
Making the total number of zinc plates used - -	366
The 35 counties are published in 32 volumes, and the number of copies of each volume printed averages 315, making the total number of printed volumes - - - - - -	10,080
And as, on account of the rubrication, each page was twice passed through the press, this is equal to printing 20,160 volumes without rubrication.	

All the negatives, taken on glass, have been preserved in separate boxes for each county, and we have also preserved the silver prints from the negatives as they were at first taken from MSS. This was done as a precautionary measure, to enable us to see exactly what was in the MSS. before proceeding to use the negatives for the production of the chromo-carbon prints for the transfer to the zinc plates, and to enable us to compare the printed copies with the silver prints without constant reference to the MSS.

We were greatly indebted, first, to Mr. Joseph Burtt, and subsequently to Mr. W. Basevi Sanders, of the Public Record Office, one of whom remained here in charge of the MSS. during the whole time the work was in progress, for the valuable assistance they gave us in examining and comparing the proofs before they were finally printed.

The sale of the work proceeds very steadily, but the demand for copies in some counties is very large, so much so, as to have obliged us to print second editions, whilst in other counties it is very small. The volumes relating to Norfolk and Suffolk have not yet been issued, as they are with the binder; and the volume relating to Kent has not yet been issued, in consequence of the Reverend L. B. Larking having undertaken to publish a fac-simile of that part before the publication of the whole work was ordered by Government, and his not having yet completed his task. The prices of the several volumes were fixed so as just to cover the cost of producing a certain number of copies of the work, but as we have preserved the negatives and plates, we can now produce the copies at much less expense; and as the demand for a work like Domesday Book does not depend upon the fashion of the day, but is certain to continue, the produce of the sale of the work will ultimately yield a large profit to Government.

In my Report for 1859 I stated, at page 6, that the chromo-carbon prints which we transferred to zinc (the best material for our purposes) could be transferred equally well to stone, or to the waxed surface of a copper plate to guide the engraver; and it is satisfactory to see that this process is being gradually adopted in the country. Two of the sappers who were taught the process in this office, having bought their discharges, have been employed in producing the chromo-carbon prints of the first folio edition of Shakespeare (1623), which have been transferred to stone by the Messrs. Day, and a photo-lithographic edition of the work has been published by them.

A process which has been tested by the production of two such works as the facsimiles of Domesday Book and the first folio edition of Shakespeare, within four years of its discovery, may be fairly pronounced to be an established valuable practical art, the application of which to a vast number of other (they cannot be more important) works is certain to speedily follow.

We have published a detailed account of the process, with numerous illustrations, and officers have been sent here from almost every European Government to make themselves practically acquainted with it. Some of these Governments have been desirous, in recognition of the assistance given to their officers, to bestow honorary distinctions on us, but the regulations of our service very properly forbid our acceptance of them.

III.

ENGLAND.

AREA, 58,000 square miles.

1. SURVEY.

The survey of the six northern counties, containing an area of 13,260 square miles, was completed on 31st March last, and the progress in the southern counties is as follows:—

	Area Square Miles.	Surveyed Square Miles.
Essex	1,532	217
Kent	1,537	354
Hampshire	1,628	230
Middlesex	282	250
Surrey	758	79
Total	5,737	1,130

The number of square miles surveyed last year in England was 475; and, in addition to those above named, portions of other counties have been surveyed for the War Department, especially parts of Devonshire, Pembrokeshire, and Staffordshire.

The printed catalogues, copies of which will be found in the libraries of the Houses of Lords and Commons, contain lists of all the publications of the Ordnance Survey.

2. PUBLICATION OF PARISH PLANS ON $\frac{1}{2500}$ SCALE.

The publication of the parish plans is completed for Durham and Westmoreland, and is in progress for the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Essex, Hampshire, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey; the area published last year having been 941 square miles.

3. SIX-INCH MAP.

The six-inch maps of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Westmoreland, and Durham, containing 9,743 square miles, have been engraved and published; and the engraving of Northumberland and Cumberland has been considerably advanced. A few also of the sheets of Kent, Hampshire, Devonshire, and Pembrokeshire (the two last for the War Department), are in progress. The number of square miles published last year on this scale was 481.

4. ONE-INCH MAP.

Three quarter sheets, containing 486 square miles, were published last year, and the sheets engraving and engraving of the hills on the remaining sheets of the north of England, are progressing as fast as possible.

5. TOWNS.

		Sheets.
Engraved in outline and published	London on 5-feet scale	400
	London on 12-inch scale	44
	London on 6-inch scale	26
Engraved and published on 10-feet and 2-feet scales.	Alnwick.	

Engraved or zincographed and published on 10-feet or $\frac{1}{500}$ scale.

- Appleby.
- Barnard Castle.
- Bishops Auckland.
- Blyth.
- Devonport.
- Dover.
- Durham.
- Gateshead.
- Hartlepool.
- Hexham.
- Kendal.
- Longton.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Pembroke.
- Pembroke Dock.
- Plymouth.
- South Shields.
- North Shields.
- Stonehouse.
- Sunderland.
- Tynemouth.

Drawn on 10-feet and 2-feet scales, but not engraved. These plans were made for the Board of Health, and in part paid for by the several towns.

- Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
- Braintree.
- Burslem.
- Cardiff.
- Chelmsford.
- Coventry.
- Dartford.
- Derby.
- Gloucester.
- Hitchin.
- Hull.
- Knighton.
- Margate.
- Merthyr Tydfil.
- Nantwich.
- Newcastle-under-Lyne.
- Ormskirk.
- Rugby.
- Sandgate.
- Sheerness.
- Stratford-upon-Avon.
- Torquay.
- Uxbridge.
- Ware.
- Warwick.
- Woolwich.
- Worthing.

Drawn, engraved, and published on the 5-feet scale.

- Accrington.
- Ashton-under-Lyne and Staleybridge.
- Bacup.
- Barnsley.
- Bingley.
- Blackburn.
- Bolton.
- Bradford.
- Bury.
- Burnley.
- Bridlington.
- Beverley.
- Chorley.
- Clitheroe.
- Colne.
- Darlington.
- Dewsbury.
- Doncaster.
- Fleetwood.
- Halifax.
- Haslingden.
- Heywood.
- Howden.
- Huddersfield.
- Hull.
- Keighly.
- Knaresborough.
- Lancaster.
- Leeds.
- Liverpool.
- Malton.
- Manchester.
- Middleton.
- Middlesbrough.
- Oldham.
- Ormskirk.
- Pontefract.
- Prescot.
- Preston.
- Rochdale.
- Rotherham.
- Ripon.
- Scarborough.
- Selby.
- Sheffield.
- Skipton.
- St. Helens.
- Stockport.
- Stockton-on-Tees.
- Todmorden.
- Ulverstone.
- Wakefield.
- Warrington.
- Whitby.
- Wigan.
- York.

Surveyed and drawn on $\frac{1}{500}$ scale.

- Brixham.
- Chatham.
- Cockermouth.
- Cowes.
- Gravesend.
- Maryport.
- Morpeth.
- Newport.
- Penrith.
- Portsmouth (engraving).
- Ryde.
- Sheerness.
- Torquay.
- Weymouth.
- Whitehaven.
- Workington.

6. Revision of the One-Inch Map.

The new railways are surveyed and engraved as soon as they are opened.

IV.

SCOTLAND.

Area, 30,000 square miles.

1. Survey.

The following counties have been surveyed, viz.:—Ayr, Bute, Berwick, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Linlithgow, Peebles, Perth, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Wigton, and Isle of Lewis; and the survey is now in progress in Aberdeenshire, Argyllshire, and Kincardineshire. The total area which has been surveyed is 14,296 square miles, of which 1,045 square miles were surveyed during the last year.

2. Parish Maps on $\frac{1}{2500}$ Scale.

The plans of Parishes on $\frac{1}{2500}$ scale have been published for the counties of Ayr, Berwick, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Lanark, Linlithgow, Peebles, Renfrew, Roxburgh, and Selkirk; and the publication is now in progress in Clackmannanshire (nearly complete); Forfarshire, Kincardineshire, Perthshire, and Stirlingshire (nearly complete). An area of 459 square miles was published in the course of the last year.

3. Six-inch Map.

Six-inch maps have been published of the following counties, viz.:—Ayr, Berwick, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Linlithgow, Peebles, Roxburgh, Selkirk, and part of Ross (the Isle of Lewis). The total area published, including parts of Renfrewshire and Lanarkshire, which are now in progress of publication, is 7,652 square miles, of which 1,260 square miles were published during last year. The six-inch maps of Forfarshire, Dumbartonshire, Stirlingshire, and Perthshire, are in progress of engraving.

4. One-inch Map.

The map is completed and published with hills to the extent of 5,047 square miles, 849 square miles having been published last year, and the engraving in outline has followed as closely as possible upon the completion of the plans.

5. Towns.

Published on $\frac{1}{500}$ or 10-feet scale.	Airdrie.	Irvine.
	Annan.	Jedburgh.
	Berwick.	Kelso.
	Coatbridge.	Kilmarnock.
	Dundee.	Lanark.
	Falkirk.	Maybole.
	Galashiels.	Peebles.
	Girvan.	Perth.
	Glasgow.	Port Glasgow.
	Greenock.	Rutherglen.
	Hamilton.	Strathavon.
	Hawick.	Stirling.
Engraved and published on 5-feet scale.	Ayr.	Kirkcaldy.
	Cupar.	Kirkcudbright.
	Dalkeith.	Linlithgow.
	Dumfries.	Musselburgh.
	Dunfermline.	St. Andrew's.
	Edinburgh.	Stranraer.
	Haddington.	Wigtown.

Surveyed and drawn on $\frac{1}{500}$ scale, but not yet published.	Alexandria and Bonhill.	Kirkintilloch.
	Alloa.	Paisley (engraving).
	Arbroath (engraving).	Rothsay.
	Brechin.	Selkirk.
	Dumbarton.	

V.

IRELAND.

1. Revision of the Maps of the Northern Counties.

The plans of every county in Ireland have been engraved and published on the scale of six inches to the mile, but in consequence of the instructions under which the survey of Ireland was commenced, the plans of the northern counties, which were first surveyed, were made without that amount of detail which has subsequently been found to be essentially necessary for the local valuation and assessments, and hence it is that we are now revising those northern counties at a great additional expense. In a great part of Ireland there are 50 enclosures to one in Scotland; and the cost of inserting these enclosures only in Ireland has amounted almost to the cost of an original perfect survey in Scotland.

The maps of the following counties have been revised for the purposes of the valuation :—

Antrim,	Fermanagh,	Tyrone,	Down,
Donegal,	Londonderry,	Monaghan,	Armagh,

and the revision of the counties of Louth and Cavan is in progress.

The revised maps have been engraved and published of Antrim, Donegal, Fermanagh, Londonderry, Tyrone, and Down; and the engraving of Monaghan and Armagh is in progress. The area engraved during the year has been 797 square miles. A revision of the map of the county of Dublin has been commenced during the present year, on a requisition from the Commissioner of Valuation, Sir R. Griffith, who stated that it would be necessary "that the survey of the county should be revised and the maps "made perfect, so as to show all the new roads, avenues, streets, and buildings that "have sprung up so rapidly in the suburban districts, particularly on the south side of "the city; as in the absence of a correct map, the valuation, now so urgently required "in consequence of the vast increase in the value of property, cannot be proceeded "with."

2. Towns.

Drawn and published on the scale of 5 ft. to a mile - - - -	Ballymena.
	Belfast.
	Dublin.
	Enniskillen.
	Lurgan.
	Portadown.

Drawn and published on the scale of $\frac{1}{500}$	Ardglass.	Keady.
	Armagh.	Kilkeel.
	Ballybay.	Killyleagh.
	Banbridge.	Lisburn.
	Bangor.	Markethill.
	Carrickmacross.	Monaghan.
	Castleblayney.	Newry.
	Clones.	Newtownards.
	Comber.	Newtownhamilton.
	Donaghadee.	Portaferry.
	Downpatrick.	Rathfriland.
	Dromore.	Tanderagee.
	Gilford.	Warrenspoint.
	Hillsborough.	Ballynahinch.
	Holywood.	

Drawn on the 5-feet scale, but not published

Antrim.	Dundalk.	Mountrath.
Askeaton.	Dungannon.	Naas.
Athlone.	Dungarvon.	Navan.
Athy.	Ennis.	Nenagh.
Balbriggan.	Fermoy.	Newcastle.
Ballina.	Fethard.	Newton Stewart.
Ballinasloe.	Galway.	Omagh.
Ballymacarret.	Graigne, Kilkenny.	Passage.
Ballyshannon.	Granard.	Portarlington.
Bandon.	Johnstown.	Queenstown.
Baltinglass.	Kanturk.	Rathkeale.
Birr or Parsonstown.	Kells.	Roscommon.
Black Rock.	Kildare.	Roscrea.
Booterstown.	Kilkenny.	Sligo.
Boyle.	Killarney.	Templemore.
Bray.	Kilrush.	Thomastown.
Cahir.	Kingstown and Dunleary.	Thurles.
Carlingford.	Kinsale.	Tipperary.
Carlow.	Limerick.	Tralee.
Ditto, part called Graigne.	Listowel.	Trim.
	Longford.	Tuam.
Carrick-on-Shannon.	Loughrea.	Tullamore.
Castle Bar.	Lucan.	Waterford.
Cashel.	Magherafelt.	Westport.
Cavan.	Mallow.	Wexford.
Charleville.	Maryborough.	Wicklow.
Clonakilty.	Middleton.	Williamstown.
Clonmel.	Michelstown.	Youghal.
Cork.	Mullingar.	
Drogheda.	Mountmellick.	

Drawn on $\frac{1}{500}$ scale, but not yet published - - Dundalk.

3. One-Inch Map.

Area of Ireland, 32,813 square miles.

The whole of this map is engraved and published in outline, and the engraving of the hills is being proceeded with. The area published with Hills is 3,557 square miles, of which 1,097 square miles have been completed during last year.

4. Plans for the Landed Estates Court.

Maps of 169 estates, containing 132,694 acres, were completed; and 74,401 lithographed rental maps, and 182 conveyance maps, were supplied to the Commissioners, the whole cost of the work being charged against the sale of the estates.

VI.

Distribution of the Officers and Men.

Colonel Cameron is the executive officer in charge of the general correspondence, and the publication of the maps of Great Britain, at Southampton.

Captain A. R. Clarke has charge of the trigonometrical branch of the work, and of the initial levelling.

Captain H. Helsham Jones has charge of the examination and zincographing of the manuscript plans, and of their reduction to the 6-inch and 1-inch scales.

Officers in charge of divisions, and the districts upon which they are employed:—

England:—Captain James (at Carlisle)	- - -	Cumberland.
Captain Carey (at London)	- - -	Middlesex.
The Hon. Captain Trench (at Southampton)		Hants, and Military Stations.
Lieutenant Sitwell (at Tonbridge)	- -	Kent.

Scotland:—Lieut.-Colonel Bayly (at Glasgow) - - Argyllshire.
*Captain Pratt (at Perth) - - - Aberdeenshire.
Captain Courtney (at Aberdeen) - - Kincardineshire and Aberdeenshire.

Ireland:—Captain Wilkinson has charge of the publication of the maps, and of the office in the Phœnix Park, together with the Surveys for the Landed Estates Court.
Captain Martin (at Dublin) revising plans of Louth, Cavan, and Dublin.

In England:—The hill drawing, levelling, and contouring is carried on under Captain James, who is stationed at Carlisle.

In Scotland:—The same duties are in charge of Lieut.-Colonel Bayly.

In Ireland:—The hill drawing is executed under the direction of Captain Wilkinson.

* About to remove to Inverness.

VII.

NUMERICAL and COMPANY DISTRIBUTION of the FOUR SURVEY COMPANIES of ROYAL ENGINEERS, in each portion of the United Kingdom.

—	Staff Serjeants.	Colour Serjeants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	2nd Corporals.	Buglers.	Sappers.	Total.
			SURVEY OF ENGLAND.					
13th Company - - -	-	-	3	5	5	1	35	49
14th „ - - -	-	-	5	5	6	1	47	64
16th „ - - -	2	-	7	6	4	2	51	72
19th „ - - -	-	1	4	5	4	1	41	56
Total - -	2	1	19	21	19	5	174	241
			SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.					
13th Company - - -	-	-	-	1	1	-	19	21
14th „ - - -	-	1	2	3	2	-	13	21
16th „ - - -	-	1	-	2	4	-	13	20
19th „ - - -	-	-	2	3	4	-	27	36
Total - -	-	2	4	9	11	-	72	98
			SURVEY OF IRELAND.					
13th Company - - -	-	1	4	1	2	1	14	23
14th „ - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9
16th „ - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
19th „ - - -	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Total - -	-	1	5	1	2	1	26	36
General Total -	2	4	28	31	32	6	272	375

VIII.

STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS provided in the WAR OFFICE ESTIMATES for 1864–65 for the TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT, including ORDNANCE SURVEY of the United Kingdom and Topographical and Statistical Depôt.

			Estimate 1864–65.		Estimate 1863–64.	
			£	£	£	£
	Director { Regimental Pay - - 474 10 0 / Extra Pay - - 870 0 0 }		1,345	1,345	1,345	1,345
	Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom.					
1	Brevet-Colonel - -	Officers' Survey Pay and Servants' Allowance - -				
1	Lieutenant-Colonel -					
9	Captains - -		4,544			
4	Lieutenants - -	Travelling Expenses -	900			
1	Quartermaster - -					
94	Non-Commissioned Officers	Working Pay -	12,900			
336	Sappers and Buglers -	Lodging Money -	900			
555	Civil Assistants - - - - -		38,900			
323	Labourers - - - - -		11,000			
	Medical Bills - - - - -		456			
	Meresmen - - - - -		200			
	Conveyance of Persons - - - -		1,000			
	Carriage of Stores - - - -		500			
	Rent of Offices - - - -		1,000			
	Fuel, Light, Soap, Oil - - -		600			
	Instruments and Repairs to ditto - -		700			
	Postage and Parcels - - - -		800			
	Contingencies - - - -		1,000			
	For the prosecution of the Survey - - -	£	75,400			
			75,400		67,000	
	Publication of the Maps - - -		*6,000		5,500	
	Stores, value of - - - - -		*2,500		2,500	
	Surveys for the Landed Estates Court in Ireland -		†2,000		—	
	Engraving Geological Survey - - -		600		600	
	Engraving Geographical Map of Great Britain -		—		2,000	
	Repairs to Survey Offices - - - -		500		500	
				87,000		78,100
	Topographical and Statistical Depôt.					
1863–64.	1864–65.					
1	1	Executive Officer, Regimental Pay - 281 6 10 / „ Extra Pay - - 419 15 0	701		701	
1	1	Assistant, Regimental Pay - - 301 2 6 / „ Extra Pay - - - 451 13 9	753		753	
1	1	Do.	317		317	
3	3	Non-commissioned Officers } In addition to Regimental Pay	159		163	
2	3	Sappers - - - }	104		70	
18	19	Civil Assistants - - - - - - -	2,787		2,644	
8	7	Laborers - - - - - - -	357		404	
34	35					
		Allowance in lieu of servants - - -	91		91	
		Travelling Expenses - - - - -	88		88	
		Purchase of maps, colouring and binding plans, repairing presses, and miscellaneous charges -	700		750	
		One day's pay, &c. for leap year - - -	—		15	
				6,057		5,996
		Total - -	£	94,402		85,441

* These sums will be repaid into the Treasury; the produce of the sale of the maps in the year ending 31st December 1863 was £6,709 1*s.* 7*d.*, and the value of the maps presented to the Public Departments, including those supplied under the provisions of the Copyright Act, was £5,512. 14*s.* 5¾*d*, making the total value of the maps issued, £12,221. 16*s.* 0¾*d.*

† The entire expenditure on this service will be repaid into the Treasury.

IX.

RETURN of the Sale of the ORDNANCE MAPS, including the value of those supplied to Public Departments, and under the Provisions of the Copyright Act, between the 1st January and 31st December 1863.

		£	s.	d.
England	1-inch scale	1,734	4	10½
	6-inch scale	1,327	17	10½
	1/2500 scale	2,135	1	0
	5 and 10-feet plans of towns	508	4	9
	12-inch do.	58	12	7½
	Sundry maps and books	1,242	7	6¼
	Total, including 2,480*l.* 7*s.* 1¼*d.* to Public Departments, and under Copyright Act	7,006	8	7¾
Scotland	1-inch scale	74	3	3
	6-inch scale	663	2	0
	1/2500 scale	2,624	0	2½
	5 and 10-feet plans of towns	199	18	3
	Sundry maps	5	0	3½
	Total, including 2,357*l.* 18*s.* 7½*d.* to Public Departments, and under Copyright Act	3,566	4	0
Ireland	1-inch scale	204	10	3
	6-inch scale	1,168	4	4½
	5 and 10-feet plans of towns	126	15	1½
	Sundry maps and books	149	13	8
	Total, including 674*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* to Public Departments, and under Copyright Act	1,649	3	5
	Total Amount	£12,221	16	0¾

X.

RETURN of Sums expended for and received from the LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND, in the Year ending 31st December 1863.

1863.	Expended. £	s.	d.	Received. £	s.	d.
March Quarter	862	1	1½	515	18	5
June „	782	7	10½	466	16	11
September „	716	4	10	508	14	10
December „	525	4	1½	603	3	6
Total £	2,885	17	11½	2,094	13	8

N.B.—The cost of the surveys is paid out of the proceeds of the sales of the properties.

XI.

STATEMENT of the PAY and ALLOWANCES chargeable to the SURVEY ITEM of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the ROYAL ENGINEERS, attached to the SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.
Pay and allowances of 1 brevet-colonel at 30*s.*; 1 lieutenant-colonel, at 27*s.*; 2 first captains, at 18*s.* each; 7 second captains, at 13*s.* 6*d.* each; 1 lieutenant, at 11*s.* 9*d.*; and 1 quartermaster, at 11*s.* 6*d.*	3,846	3	9
Working pay of 90 non-commissioned officers at rates varying from 2*s.* to 4*s.*, and of 269 sappers and buglers, at rates varying from 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	10,893	14	1
	£14,739	17	10

XII.

STATEMENT of the NUMBERS and RATES of PAY of the CIVIL ASSISTANTS and LABOURERS employed on the ORDNANCE SURVEYS, and their Numerical Distribution in the three portions of the United Kingdom.

Rates of Pay.	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total.
	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	Civil Assistants.	Labourers.	
Above 15*s.* and not exceeding 19*s.*	4	- -	1	- -	2	- -	7
„ 10*s.* „ „ - 15*s.*	9	- -	1	- -	2	- -	12
„ 8*s.* „ „ - 10*s.*	20	- -	- -	- -	5	- -	25
„ 6*s.* „ „ - 8*s.*	35	- -	3	- -	15	- -	53
„ 4*s.* „ „ - 6*s.*	110	- -	33	- -	27	- -	170
„ 2*s.* „ „ - 4*s.*	146	215	49	87	29	9	535
2*s.* and under - - -	74	- -	8	- -	6	27	115
Total - -	*398	215	95	87	86	36	917

* The large proportion of assistants employed in England is accounted for by the head quarters of all the Surveys being at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton.

The annual charge arising from the pay of the civil assistants and labourers as above enumerated is (approximately)—

Civil Assistants - - -	£40,240
Labourers - - - -	11,800

XIII.

OFFICE BUILDINGS.

The Survey Offices at Southampton and Dublin are in good repair, and have been fitted with every convenience necessary for the advantageous prosecution of the work.

XIV.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE.

1. GENERAL STATEMENT OF PROGRESS.

The following are among the principal Works executed during the year.

The series of plans of barracks and forts in Great Britain and Ireland have been continued. Those of the Belfast division have been completed during the year, and are being bound into Atlasses corresponding to those already issued. The pocket edition of the Brighton district has also been completed and issued. The exact state of these plans is given in the list, which follows the return of works executed and in progress.

Lists of the equipment of an army in the field have been continued, containing the proportion and weight, as well as the price where procurable, of every article necessary for the supply of troops of all arms of the service, and drawings to accompany them are in progress. The lists and illustrations for the hospital service of the army have been ready for some time, but their issue has been delayed by the uncertainty which still exists as to some portion of the equipment. Those for all classes of infantry are complete and under revision. The lists for the artillery have been revised at the various departments concerned up to the 31st December 1863, and will be ready for issue as soon as the necessary corrections have been made to the proof copies of the work. Those for the engineers are still delayed until the equipment of stores and tools to accompany an army in the field has been settled.

A new edition of the work, compiled last year, showing the strength, composition, and organization of the British forces has been prepared, and a limited number of copies circulated officially; at the expiration of the present financial year a third edition will be

prepared, showing the alterations that may have occurred, and will be offered for sale in the same manner as the first edition.

Considerable additions have been made to the collection of maps and to the information respecting the statistics and topography of foreign countries. The sheets published during the year of the different Government surveys in progress in Europe have been procured; those of Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Prussia, and Switzerland having been presented by their respective Governments. The Government of Ceylon have presented a very fine agronomical map of the island, which was exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862. Several maps have also been received from the colony of South Australia.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE.

2. Return showing the Persons employed from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863.

Major A. C. Cooke, Royal Engineers, Executive Officer.
Major F. Miller, Royal Artillery, Topographical Staff.
Captain M. Petrie, 14th Regiment, Topographical Staff.
1 Serjeant, Royal Engineers, in charge of accounts, and general superintendence.
1 Corporal, Royal Engineers, attending to the sale of topographical maps, and examining the colouring of plans.
1 Corporal, Royal Engineers, attending to the sale of Ordnance Survey plans.
1 Lance-Corporal, Royal Engineers, registering correspondence, making out returns, and issuing stores, stationery, &c.
2 Sappers, clerks, registering circular printing and assisting at sale of Ordnance Survey maps.
1 Librarian.
1 Assistant Librarian.
1 Translator.
8 Lithographers and Draughtsmen.
2 Lithographic Writers (writing forms, circulars, &c., for transfer).
2 Lithographic Printers.
4 Lithographic Form Printers (printing circulars, returns, &c.)
2 Pressmen.
2 Stone Grainers and Cleaners.
1 Office Messenger.
1 Commissionaire.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, WAR OFFICE.

3. WORKS EXECUTED from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

DRAWING AND PRINTING FOR LITHOGRAPHY.

	No. of Copies.
American War, Sketch showing the Operations near Fredericksburgh, April and May 1863	67
Army Equipment, Illustrations for	10,162
Barracks, Plans of, for Atlas Series :— (See detailed lists which follow.*)	1,376
Barracks, Plans of, for Pocket Series	260
Canada, Map of	,,
Canada East, Maps of, by Sir C. Gore	363
Enniskillen Castle, Ancient Plan of, Siege of (printed only)	50
Fortifications, Cadets Course at Woolwich, Series of Drawings lithographed for the Austrian Government	2,340
Guns, Drawings of Whitworth, Enfield, and Lancaster	53
Hill Sketch for Council of Military Education for Military Examination	404
Japan, Plan of Bombardment of Kagosima	,,
Isle of Wight, Sectional Drawings, &c. of South Coast, Military Road (for making Contracts)	86
Mauritius, Fort George, Plan of proposed Verandah at (for making Contracts)	82
Natal, Map of, lithographed from a Survey by Captain Grantham, R.E.	408
Newhaven, Experiments at, Drawings to illustrate Report of Ordnance Committee on	,,
New Plymouth and neighbourhood, New Zealand, Map of	17
New Zealand, Plan showing Coast Line from Waitara to Tataimaka, Province of Taranaki	,,
New Zealand, Sketch by Colonel Gamble, D.Q.M.G., showing Plan of Attack on Maori Position, Katikara River, Taranaki	30
New Zealand, Sketches of the neighbourhood of Auckland and Waikato, two in number	74
New Zealand, Sketch of country between Tuakaw and Cameron	32
Pekin to Kiakhta, Route from, Map of	189
Poland, Outline Map of, lithographed for Foreign Office	25
Puebla, Map of, showing the position of the French and Mexican Troops during the Siege	100
Quebec, Map of, for Report of Defence Commissioners	52
Vallée des Dappes, Plan showing the Boundary between France and Italy, printed for Foreign Office	17
Vicksburgh, Map of neighbourhood to illustrate Siege Operations of the Federal Armies	100
Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, Map of	100

Miscellaneous.

Japanese Maps, Tracing of, for Captain Wray, R.E.

Patachow Forts, Sketches of, to accompany Despatches.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Drawing and Printing.

Army Equipment, illustrations for.
Barracks, Plans of, Atlas Series.
Barracks, Plans of, Pocket Series.
Canada, Map of.
Japan, Plan of Bombardment of Kagosima.
Natal, Map of, lithographed from a Survey by Captain Grantham, R.E.
Newhaven, Experiments at, Drawings to illustrate Report of Ordnance Committee.
New Zealand, Plan showing coast line from Waitara to Tatarimaka, Province of Taranaki.

---

* Return showing the State of the Progress of the Series of Plans of Barracks, Forts, &c. in Great Britain and Ireland.

Military District.	Division.	No. of Plans.	Atlas Edition.			Pocket Edition.		
			No. Drawn.	No. Lithographed.	Bound.	No. Drawn.	No. Lithographed.	Bound.
England.								
Northern		31	31	31	Yes	31	31	Yes
Western		54	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Western		40	40	40	Yes	40	40	Yes
South-Eastern	Brighton	49	49	49	Yes	49	49	Yes
	Dover	77	76	53	—	—	—	—
Head Quarters	Aldershot	10	10	10	Yes	10	10	Yes
	Chatham	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Eastern	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gravesend	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
	London	19	19	19	Yes	19	19	Yes
	Manufacturing	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sheerness	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
	South Wales	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Woolwich	10	4	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	376	229	202	—	149	149	—
Scotland.								
North British		34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland.								
Dublin or Northern	Belfast	24	24	24	—	—	—	—
	Dublin Engineer District (not including Dublin)	39	21	6	—	—	—	—
	Dublin and Dublin Bay	39	39	39	Yes	39	39	Yes
Curragh or South-Eastern		19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork or South-Western	Cork	54	10	—	—	—	—	—
	Limerick	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	221	94	69	—	39	39	—
	Grand Total	631	323	271	—	188	188	—

RETURN showing the State of the Progress of the Series of PLANS of BARRACKS, FORTS, &c., in the BRITISH COLONIES.

NAME OF COLONY.	No. of Plans.	Atlas Edition.			Pocket Edition.		
		No. Drawn.	No. Litho-graphed.	Bound.	No. Drawn.	No. Litho-graphed.	Bound.
Australia	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belize	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bermuda	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canada	12	12	12	Yes	—	—	—
Cape of Good Hope	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ceylon	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Channel Islands, viz.:—							
Alderney	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guernsey	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jersey	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gibraltar	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guiana, British	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hong Kong	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ionian Islands	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malta	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mauritius	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natal	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick	17	17	17	Yes	17	17	Yes
Newfoundland	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Zealand	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia	32	32	32	Yes	32	32	Yes
Saint Helena	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tasmania	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Indies, viz.:—							
Antigua	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bahamas	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbadoes	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduras	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jamaica	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saint Lucia	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	399	61	61	—	49	49	—

RETURN of FORMS, CIRCULARS, and RETURNS printed from 1st January to the 31st December 1863.

Name of Department supplied.	Number printed.	Remarks.
Adjutant-General's Department	58,071	Circulars, Forms, and Returns.
Army Medical Department	10,075	Circulars.
Artillery, Royal, Adjutant-General's Office	2,732	Ditto.
Asylum, Royal Military	300	Forms.
Cavalry, Inspector-General's Office	226	Circulars.
Commander-in-Chief's Office	19,050	Ditto.
Council Office	530	Ditto.
Engineers, Royal, Adjutant-General's Office	2,970	Circulars and Forms.
Home Office	17,643	Ditto.
Paymaster-General's Office	8,847	Ditto.
Quartermaster-General's Office	29,300	Circulars, Forms, and Returns.
Recruiting Department	7,880	Monthly Returns.
Topographical Department	12,936	Forms.
War Office	40,896	Circulars, Forms, &c.
Contract Branch, War Office	47,604	Forms for Tenders.
Total	259,060	

4.—The house at No. 4, New Street, Spring Gardens, which is temporarily occupied as an office for the Topographical and Statistical Depôt, is, from its construction, very unsuited for such an office, and does not afford sufficient room for properly carrying on the work, or for the stock of maps, plans, &c., which ought always to be in store there.

HENRY JAMES,
Colonel Royal Engineers.

London, 13th February 1864.

LONDON:
Printed by GEORGE E. EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

No. I

INDEX

to the

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES

On the Scales of 25 and 6 Inches to a Mile

Shewing the state on the

31st December 1863.

Reference

Surveyed

Drawn

SCOTLAND

NORTHUMBERLAND

CUMBERLAND

DURHAM

WESTMORELAND

YORKSHIRE

LANCASHIRE

CHESHIRE

FLINTSHIRE

DENBIGHSHIRE

CARNARVONSHIRE

ANGLESEA

MERIONETHSHIRE

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE

STAFFORDSHIRE

DERBYSHIRE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

LINCOLNSHIRE

LEICESTERSHIRE

RUTLANDSHIRE

NORFOLK

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

SUFFOLK

CARDIGANSHIRE

RADNORSHIRE

WORCESTERSHIRE

WARWICKSHIRE

HEREFORDSHIRE

BEDFORDSHIRE

PEMBROKESHIRE

CAERMARTHENSHIRE

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

OXFORDSHIRE

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

HERTFORDSHIRE

ESSEX

GLAMORGANSHIRE

MONMOUTHSHIRE

BERKSHIRE

MIDDLESEX

London

SURREY

KENT

WILTSHIRE

SOMERSETSHIRE

HAMPSHIRE

SUSSEX

DEVONSHIRE

DORSETSHIRE

CORNWALL

ISLE OF WIGHT

LUNDY ISLAND

Scale 30 Miles to One Inch

No 2

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to the

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES

On the Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile

Shewing the state of Publication

on the

31st December 1863.

Reference

Engraving

Engraved in Outline

Engraved with Hills

SCOTLAND

Berwick

NORTHUMBERLAND

Wooler

CUMBERLAND

DURHAM

Carlisle

Appleby

Barnard Castle

Middlesbrough

Whitby

WESTMORELAND

Scarborough

Bridlington

Lancaster

Ripon

Malton

YORKSHIRE

Fleetwood

Skipton

Knaresborough

York

Preston

Blackburn

Burnley

Bradford

Leeds

Selby

Pontefract

Wakefield

Howden

Hull

LANCASHIRE

Manchester

Ashton under Lyne and Stalybridge

Barnsley

Sheffield

Rotherham

Doncaster

Liverpool

Birkenhead

Warrington

Stockport

Macclesfield

East Retford

Worksop

Gainsborough

Lincoln

Horncastle

Louth

Boston

Spalding

Wisbech

Holyhead

ANGLESEA

Beaumaris

Bangor

Carnarvon

Denbigh

FLINTSHIRE

Flint

Chester

CHESHIRE

DERBYSHIRE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

LINCOLNSHIRE

CARNARVONSHIRE

DENBIGHSHIRE

Wrexham

Nantwich

Nottingham

Newark upon Trent

Tremadoc

Llangollen

Newcastle under Lyme

London

Derby

Grantham

Bala

MERIONETHSHIRE

Dolgelly

Barmouth

Llanerchymedd

STAFFORDSHIRE

Stafford

Lichfield

Ashby de la Zouch

Oakham

RUTLAND

Stamford

Spalding

Kings Lynn

Wells next the Sea

Fakenham

Aylsham

Norwich

Yarmouth

NORFOLK

Machynlleth

Llanidloes

Shrewsbury

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

SHROPSHIRE

Leicester

LEICESTERSHIRE

Fakenham

East Dereham

Dereham Market

Harleston

Aberystwyth

Kidwelly

Radnor

RADNORSHIRE

Presteigne

Leominster

WORCESTERSHIRE

Worcester

Evesham

Warwick

WARWICKSHIRE

Coventry

Rugby

Daventry

Northampton

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Towcester

Banbury

Brackley

Thrapston

Oundle

Peterborough

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Huntingdon

St Ives

Ely

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Cambridge

Newmarket

Bury St Edmunds

Debenham

Southwold

SUFFOLK

Aldeburgh

Orford

Ipswich

Harwich

Colchester

Maldon

Chelmsford

ESSEX

Cardigan

Newport

Newcastle Emlyn

Llandovery

CARDIGANSHIRE

Builth

Hereford

HEREFORDSHIRE

Leominster

Tenbury

BRECKNOCKSHIRE

Brecknock

Abergavenny

Monmouth

MONMOUTHSHIRE

Usk

Caerleon

Newport

Cardiff

Swansea

GLAMORGANSHIRE

Neath

Aberavon

Merthyr Tydfil

Pontypool

Tredegar

Pembroke

Haverfordwest

PEMBROKESHIRE

St Davids

CAERMARTHENSHIRE

Carmarthen

Llanelly

Gloucester

Cheltenham

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Tetbury

Stroud

Cirencester

Malmesbury

Chippenham

Devizes

WILTSHIRE

Swindon

Wantage

Abingdon

Oxford

OXFORDSHIRE

Thame

Aylesbury

Buckingham

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Wycombe

Amersham

HERTFORDSHIRE

St Albans

Hertford

Ware

Bishops Stortford

Saffron Walden

Braintree

Colchester

Harwich

Sheerness

Rochester

Chatham

Maidstone

Canterbury

Margate

Ramsgate

Faversham

Sittingbourne

Milton

Gravesend

Dartford

Deptford

Greenwich

Woolwich

Lambeth

Kingston

Croydon

Reigate

Guildford

Aldershot

Basingstoke

Newbury

Reading

Windsor

Staines

Uxbridge

Brentford

Hounslow

Chertsey

Egham

Bagshot

Farnham

Godalming

Dorking

Epsom

Kingston

Richmond

Hampton Court

Twickenham

Hammersmith

Chelsea

Kensington

Paddington

Hampstead

Islington

Hackney

Stratford

Barking

Romford

Brentwood

Epping

Ongar

Hornchurch

Dagenham

Woolwich

Bromley

Sevenoaks

Tonbridge

Tunbridge Wells

Cranbrook

Ashford

Hythe

Folkestone

Dover

Deal

Sandwich

Canterbury

Whitstable

Nº 3

INDEX

to the

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND

On the Scales of 25 and 6 Inches to a Mile

Shewing the state on the

31st December 1863.

Reference

Surveyed

Drawn

REFERENCE

The portions lettered a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.j.k.l. *belong to* CROMARTY

" m " NAIRN

" n " INVERNESS

" o p " BANFF

" q " DUMBARTON

Scale — 30 Miles to an Inch

40 30 20 10 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90

Nº 4

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to the

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF SCOTLAND

On the Scale of One Inch to a Statute Mile

Shewing the state of Publication

on the

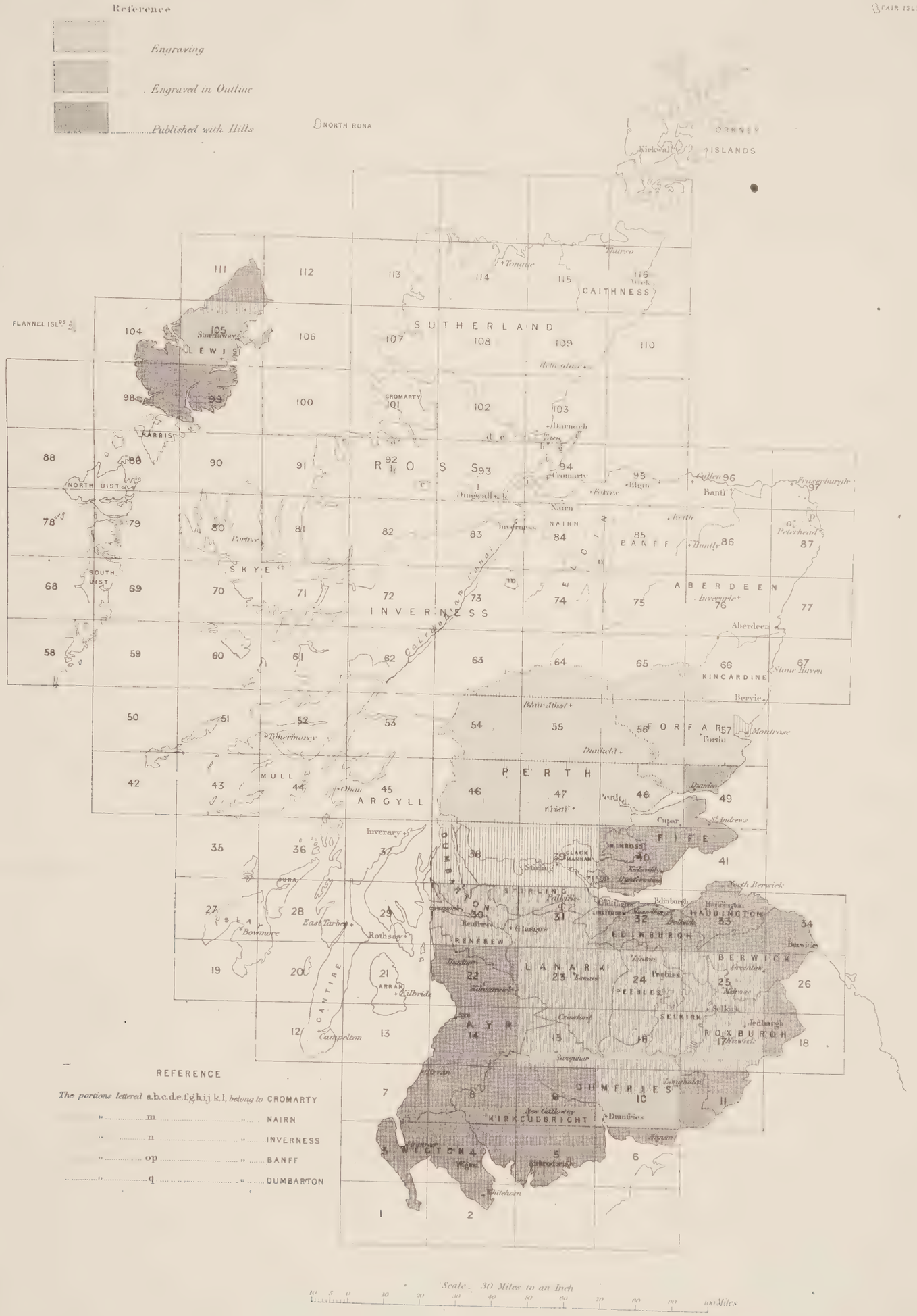
31st December 1863.

Reference

Engraving

Engraved in Outline

Published with Hills



REFERENCE

The portions lettered a.b.c.d.e.f.g.h.i.j.k.l. *belong to* CROMARTY

" m " NAIRN

" n " INVERNESS

" op " BANFF

" q " DUMBARTON

Scale 30 Miles to an Inch

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles

No. 5

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to the

ORDNANCE MAP OF IRELAND

Published on a Scale of Six Inches to a Mile

Shewing the progress of the Revision to the

31st December 1863.

Published

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31st December 1863.

Reference

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DR. TURNBULL.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 19 February 1864;—*for*,

"COPY of any LETTER or MEMORANDUM (other than the Memorandum dated Horse Guards, February 1863, now upon the Table of the House, Parliamentary Paper, No. 406, of Session 1863) signed by the Adjutant General of the Forces, and addressed to the Commander in Chief in *India*, between the 18th day of December 1862 and the 1st day of June 1863, in which His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief is stated to have modified his Opinion on the Remarks of Sir *Hugh Rose* on Dr. *Turnbull*, Surgeon of the 6th or Inniskillen Dragoons."

War Office,
3 March 1864.

HARTINGTON.

Sir, Horse Guards, S.W., 14 March 1863.

HAVING submitted to His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief your letter of the 20th January last, enclosing copy of a letter from Colonel Haythorne, written by your Excellency's direction, to Lieutenant General Sir William Mansfield, and also a letter from Surgeon Turnbull, I am directed to inform you that His Royal Highness considers that the unwillingness of Dr. Turnbull to enter fully, in the first instance, into every possible circumstance which might appear to bear on the disease which carried off Serjeant Major Lilley, very much modifies the opinion expressed by His Royal Highness on your remarks upon that medical officer and the circumstances of the case.

His Royal Highness also approves of the remarks made on Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's omission to send Dr. Turnbull's supplementary report, after he had ascertained that very considerable quantities of brandy had been consumed in the house of that non-commissioned officer, and that there is a probability of his symptoms having been aggravated by drinking.

At the same time His Royal Highness must remark, that whilst the fact of the Serjeant Major's having hastened his death by drinking rests on doubtful evidence, the whole previous life of that non-commissioned officer seems to have been marked by good conduct and sobriety.

With reference to the confidential reports of the 7th November, and Sir William Mansfield's letter of the 9th December 1862, covering them, I am directed by His Royal Highness to inform you that they have been submitted, as is usual with all confidential reports, to his notice, and that he is glad to find that, according to the Lieutenant General's reports, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley has had no further occasion to complain of any want of support from the Officers present; and His Royal Highness trusts that, as he does not feel warranted at present in removing Major Swindley, that officer on joining will, after the admonition he has received, do all in his power to redeem his character, and render due and efficient support to his Commading Officer: but should His Royal Highness's hopes in this respect be deceived, he will have no hesitation in removing Major Swindley.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Yorke Scarlett*, A. G.

General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B. & K.S.I.,
&c. &c. &c.
Commander in Chief in India.

DR. TURNBULL.

COPY of LETTER, dated 14 March 1863, signed by the Adjutant General of the Forces, and addressed to the Commander in Chief in India, in which His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief is stated to have modified his Opinion on the Remarks of Sir *Hugh Rose* on Dr. *Turnbull*, Surgeon of the 6th or Inniskillen Dragoons.

(*Lord Hotham.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
4 *March* 1864.

UXBRIDGE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 July 1864;—*for*,

"COPY of PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for War and the Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Middlesex*, relating to CHARGES made against Captain *De Burgh* by *H. M. Hancock* and *William Goodman*, late Senior and Colour Serjeants in the UXBRIDGE YEOMANRY CAVALRY."

War Office,
26 July 1864.

COPIES of the Charges and Answers, together with the Enclosures referred to in the Correspondence, are deposited in the Library of the House of Commons.

— No. 1. —

The Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., to Sir *G. C. Lewis*, Bart., M.P.

Sir, Hatfield, 13 October 1862.

I HAVE the honour to enclose to you copies of charges brought against Captain De Burgh, commanding the Uxbridge Yeomanry, by a non-commissioned officer of the corps, and of the correspondence that has taken place upon the subject, and I have to request that you will have the goodness to give me your directions as to the course you would wish me to pursue on this occasion.

The Right Honourable
Sir George Lewis,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

— No. 2. —

Sir *G. C. Lewis*, Bart., M.P., to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 28 October 1862.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 13th instant, with its enclosures, and to acquaint you in reply, that I have no directions to give regarding the charges brought against Captain De Burgh of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry by non-commissioned officers of the corps, as, if your Lordship is of opinion that any inquiry should be made into them, it will be competent for you as Lord Lieutenant to order the same.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Lewis.*

— No. 3. —

The Marquis of *Salisbury*, K. G., to the Secretary of State for War.

Sir, London, 3 January 1863.

REFERRING to my letter to you of the 13th October last, and to your reply, touching certain charges brought against Captain De Burgh of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, I have now the honour to inform you that Serjeant Hancock has, at length, furnished me with amended charges which enabled me to appreciate the merits of the case sought to be established against Captain De Burgh.

With regard to the first charge, I would observe that, as the documents referred to under the head of "roll call," "muster roll," and "applications for contingent," are not before me as Lord Lieutenant, and Captain De Burgh in his observations upon them refers to the annual muster rolls returned by him to me under the provisions of the Volunteer Act (and hence some confusion has arisen), I am not able to understand very clearly the extent of the charge.

Allen and Jarvis returned as effective in 1860 and 1861; as non-effective in 1862.

I find, however, upon an examination of the muster rolls, that only two of the 13 persons charged as having been returned as effective, while in fact they were non-effective, appear under the former class.

I am disposed, therefore, to think that, if the errors charged as appearing on the "roll calls," &c., do in fact exist, they are rather to be attributed to the neglect of the Acting Adjutant, who Captain De Burgh states was entrusted with the preparation of them, rather than to any wilful mis-statement of the latter.

With regard to the second charge, I would observe that great irregularities appear to have been committed in the manner in which the clothing accounts of the corps have been dealt with by Captain De Burgh; but I would suggest to you whether, inasmuch as the accounts have in fact been discharged without loss to the parties interested or the public, this part of the case will not be met by a representation from me to Captain De Burgh upon the subject.

With regard to the remaining charges, I cannot but think that, having reference to Captain De Burgh's explanations upon them, they are frivolous, and have been made with a view rather to satisfy private pique of individual members of the corps, than with any desire to promote the good of the service, and that the charges are such as not to call for a Court of Inquiry.

With this expression of my opinion, I have the honour to submit the following documents for your consideration, and to request that you will be good enough to instruct me whether or not I ought to convene a Court of Inquiry upon the charges now laid before you.

1. Copy Amended Charges.
2. Captain De Burgh's explanations.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

— No. 4. —

Sir *G. C. Lewis*, Bart., M. P., to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K. G.

My Lord, War Office, 20 January 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 3d instant, and to acquaint you that I am disposed to concur with you in thinking that the charges made against Captain De Burgh of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry are not such as to make it desirable to order a Court of Inquiry thereon.

The officer should, however, be cautioned by your Lordship to observe strictly for the future the rules and regulations of the service in all respects, whether of discipline or finance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. C. Lewis.*

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 5. —

Sir *G. C. Lewis*, Bart., M.P., to the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 14 February 1863.

I HAVE the honour to forward to your Lordship the accompanying letter from Serjeant Hancock of the Uxbridge Yeomanry, enclosing charges preferred by him against the officer in command of the corps.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *G. C. Lewis.*

— No. 6. —

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., to the Secretary of State for War.

Sir, London, 16 February 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and enclosing a letter from Serjeant Hancock of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, covering charges against Captain De Burgh.

I beg to call to your recollection that the charges are the same as those which I submitted to you on the 3d of January last. On the 20th January last you expressed your concurrence with me in thinking that the charges "are not such as to make it desirable to order a Court of Inquiry thereon;" and at the same time you directed me to caution Captain De Burgh "to observe strictly, for the future, the rules and regulations of the service."

I obeyed your directions accordingly, and desired that your decision should be communicated to Serjeant Hancock; and Captain De Burgh has intimated to me that my orders in this respect had been carried out.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. the Secretary for War. (signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

— No. 7. —

Earl *De Grey and Ripon* to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 20 August 1863.

I HAVE the honour to transmit for your consideration the enclosed communications, which have been received at this office from the persons named in the margin, relative to the conduct of the officer commanding the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry.

Mr. Wm. Goodman.
Mr. H. M. Hancock.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*

— No. 8. —

The Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., to the Secretary of State for War.

My Lord, London, 24 August 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, and enclosing letters from Messrs. Hancock and Goodman.

These gentlemen last year brought forward charges against their commanding officer, Captain De Burgh, in a very improper, if not mutinous, manner.

They were in consequence dismissed from the corps to which they belonged, but the charges which they alleged against their commanding officer were fully investigated, and it did not appear that they could be supported.

Captain De Burgh was by your Lordship's desire cautioned against irregularity in the mode of transacting his business, and the accusation dropped.

If your Lordship is of opinion that the question should be re-opened, I will upon your Lordship's direction forward copies of the rather voluminous correspondence which has taken place on the subject.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

The Right Honourable
the Secretary of State for War.

— No. 9. —

Earl *De Grey and Ripon* to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 29 August 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 24th instant, and to request that you will have the goodness to forward a copy of the correspondence therein referred to, relative to the charges alleged against Captain De Burgh of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry.

I have, &c.
(signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 10. —

The Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., to the Secretary of State for War.

My Lord, London, 4 September 1863.

REFERRING to your letter of the 29th ultimo, requesting that I would forward a copy of the correspondence relative to the charges alleged against Captain De Burgh of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that I find that copies of the correspondence in question were transmitted to the War Office with my letters to the late Secretary of State for War, dated respectively the 13th October 1862 and the 3d January 1863, and I trust that this will answer your purpose, as the correspondence is extremely voluminous.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

The Right Honourable
the Secretary of State for War.

— No. 11. —

Earl *De Grey and Ripon* to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 23 October 1863.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 4th ultimo, relative to certain charges alleged against Captain De Burgh of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, and to inform you that I see no reason to deviate from the course pursued by the late Sir George Lewis in the matter, or to re-open the question.

I have, &c.
(signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 12. —

Earl *De Grey and Ripon* to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 5 November 1863.

I HAVE the honour to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to return to me the letters from Messrs. Goodman and Hancock, late of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, which accompanied mine addressed to your Lordship on the 20th August last.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*

— No. 13. —

The Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., to the Secretary of State for War.

My Lord, London, 9 November 1863.

REFERRING to your letter of the 5th instant, I have the honour to return to you the enclosed letters from Messrs. Hancock and Goodman, late of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, which accompanied your letter to me of the 20th August last.

I have, &c.

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War. (signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

— No. 14. —

Earl *De Grey and Ripon* to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 7 December 1863.

I HAVE the honour to request that your Lordship will have the goodness to call on Captain De Burgh of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, to forward to this office, through your Lordship, any remarks which he may have to offer on the enclosed letter from Mr. Goodman, formerly of the regiment under his command.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., &c. &c. &c. (signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*

— No. 15. —

The Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., to the Secretary of State for War.

My Lord, London, 5 February 1864.

REFERRING to your letter of the 7th December 1863, enclosing a letter from Mr. Goodman, formerly of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, and requesting me to call upon Captain De Burgh to forward to you, through me, any remark which he might have to offer upon Mr. Goodman's letter, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Captain De Burgh, in answer to my communication to him upon the subject, together with the letter from Mr. Goodman above referred to.

I have, &c.

(signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War.

— No. 16. —

The Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., to the Secretary of State for War.

My Lord, London, 15 February 1864.

REFERRING to my letter to your Lordship of the 5th inst., enclosing some remarks made by Captain De Burgh upon a letter addressed to you by Mr. Goodman, formerly of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, on the 13th of November last, I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a further letter upon the subject, which was received by me from Captain De Burgh on the 12th instant.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War.

— No. 17. —

The Secretary of State for War to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 19 February 1864.

WITH reference to your Lordship's letter, dated the 5th instant, I have the honour to request that you will have the goodness to ascertain and inform me further:

Whether any contingent or clothing allowance was drawn for Mr. Chittenden, late of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, and, if so, for what period?

I have, &c.
(signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. &c. &c. &c.

— No. 18. —

The Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., to the Secretary of State for War.

My Lord, London, 26 February 1864.

REFERRING to your letter of the 19th instant, as regards Mr. Chittenden, I beg to state that I have addressed a communication to the head quarters of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, requesting Captain Cox to furnish me with the information required by your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for War.

— No. 19. —

The Secretary of State for War to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 23 March 1864.

WITH reference to your Lordship's letter of the 26th ultimo, I have the honour to forward copies of two received from Mr. Hancock, late of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, and to request that you will have the goodness to remind Captain Cox on the subject, with a view to the information required being furnished at as early a date as possible.

I have, &c.
(signed) *G. Grey.*

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

— No. 20. —

The Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., to the Secretary of State for War.

My Lord, London, 5 April 1864.

REFERRING to your letter of the 19th February last, and to that of the 23d ultimo, enclosing copies of two letters received from Mr. Hancock, late of the Uxbridge Cavalry, and requesting that I would "have the goodness to remind Captain Cox on the subject with a view to the information required being furnished at as early a date as possible;" I have the honour to acquaint you that Captain Cox has intimated to me that "there is no document at Head Quarters" by which he can answer the question as to whether "any contingent or clothing allowance was drawn for Mr. Chittenden, and, if so, for what period;" but that he had referred my letter to Captain De Burgh, who was at Algiers.

As I have not yet received any communication from Captain De Burgh with reference to the matter in question, I have transmitted copies of your letters and enclosures to him at Algiers, and requested him to furnish me with the information required at his earliest convenience.

I will transmit to your Lordship, immediately on its receipt, a copy of Captain De Burgh's reply to my communication.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. (signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*
The Secretary of State for War.

— No. 21. —

The Secretary of State for War to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 19 April 1864.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 5th instant, and to request that you will have the goodness to ascertain and inform me further, under what circumstances there are no regimental documents at the Head Quarters of the Uxbridge Yeomany Cavalry, to show whether any contingent or clothing allowance was drawn for Mr. Chittenden.

I have, &c.

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G. (signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 22. —

The Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., to the Secretary of State for War.

My Lord, London, 17 May 1864.

REFERRING to your letter of the 23d March last, and to the enclosures which accompanied it, I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to me by Captain De Burgh, in answer to my communication to him upon the subject, on his return from abroad.

I have, &c.

The Right Hon. (signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*
The Secretary of State for War.

— No. 23. —

The Secretary of State for War to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 20 May 1864.

With reference to previous correspondence, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Mr. Goodman and Mr. Hancock, late of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, have been informed that the charge made against Captain de Burgh, relative to the case of Mr. Chittenden, is under investigation, but cannot be finally determined upon until an explanation has been received from Captain De Burgh, who is stated by Mr. Goodman to have returned from Algiers.

They have also been told, that after full consideration of the circumstances connected with their dismissal from the above corps by that officer, in the exercise of the authority entrusted to him by law, I do not feel called upon to interfere in the matter.

I have, &c.
(signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

— No. 24. —

The Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G., to the Secretary of State for War.

My Lord, London, 18 June 1864.

I have the honour to transmit, for your Lordship's information, a copy of a further letter which has been addressed to me by Captain De Burgh, of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, with reference to the charge preferred against him by Mr. Hancock.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Gascoyne Salisbury.*

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for War.

— No. 25.—

The Secretary of State for War to the Marquis of *Salisbury*, K.G.

My Lord, War Office, 8 July 1864.

With reference to your Lordship's letters of the 17th May and 18th June last, and their enclosures, I have the honour to express my satisfaction, that Captain De Burgh, the Commandant of the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry has been able to show that the inaccuracies which have been pointed out by Mr. Goodman and Mr. Hancock, formerly members of the corps, were not wilful mis-statements on the part of Captain De Burgh, and that no public money has been improperly drawn for the corps.

I hope, however, that the returns will be more carefully prepared in future.

I have, &c.
(signed) *De Grey and Ripon.*

The Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.

UXBRIDGE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

ABSTRACT OF RETURN.

COPY of PAPERS and CORRESPONDENCE between the Secretary of State for War and the Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Middlesex*, relating to CHARGES made against Captain *De Burgh* by *H. M. Hancock* and *William Goodman*, late Senior and Colour Serjeants in the UXBRIDGE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

(*Mr. Hanbury.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
27 *July* 1864.

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Under 1 *oz.*